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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT SECTION

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JANUARY 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

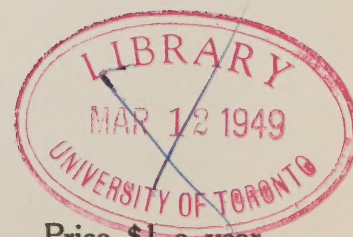
For the Last Week in December

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
March 10, 1949



Price \$1 a year



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EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and sometime after the Census dates; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 93 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

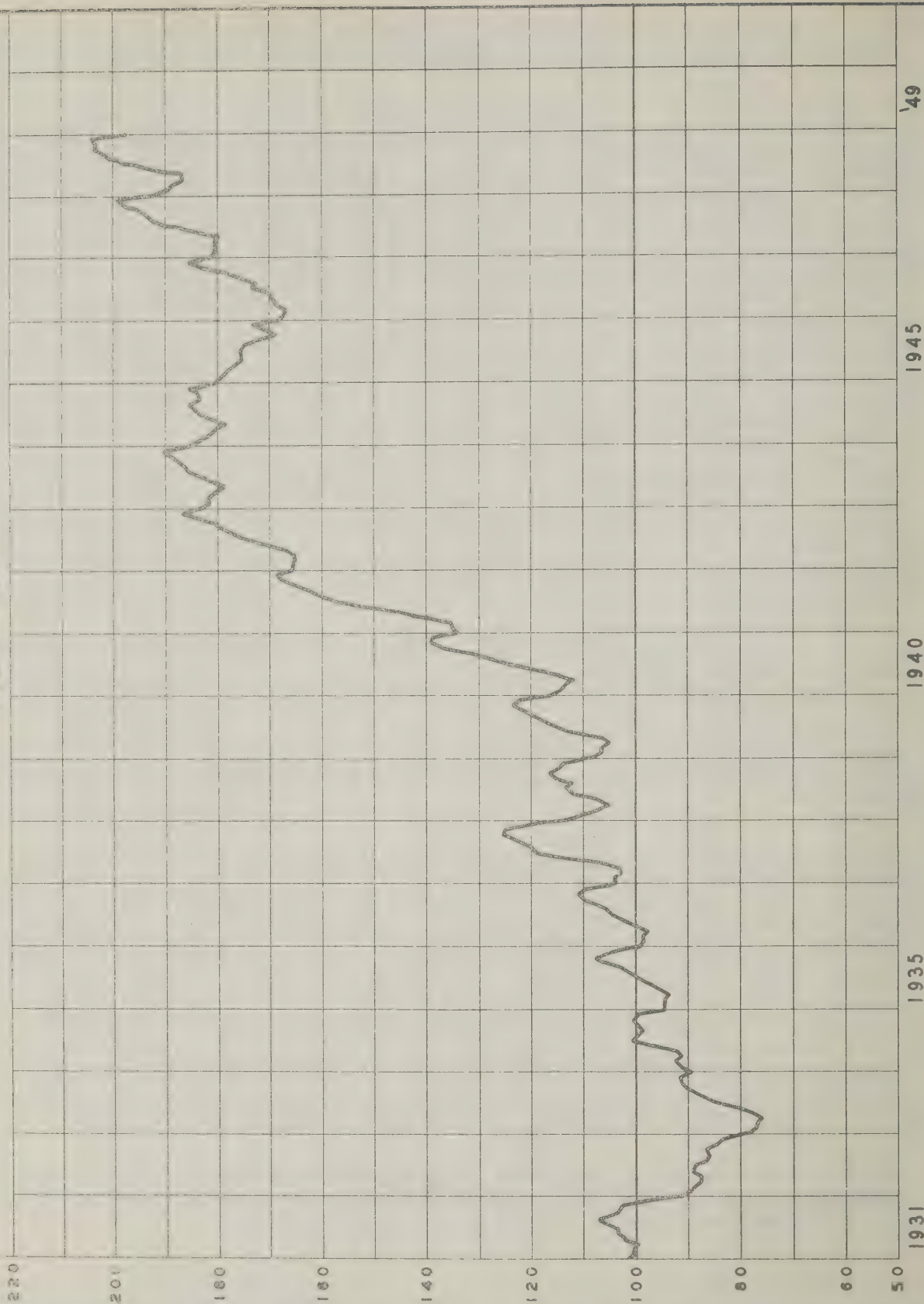
7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1931 = 100

1926 = 100



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS SECTION
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN DECEMBER, 1948.

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices Division:	H.F. Greenway
Chief, Employment Statistics Section:	M.E.K. Roughsedge

Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information respecting the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

There was a considerable recession in industrial activity at Jan. 1, repeating the movement which has been indicated without exception at that date in the years since 1920. The loss of 3.4 p.c. in employment reported by the 19,704 firms^{1/} furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the eight principal industrial groups was larger than at the opening of 1948 or any earlier year since 1941, but was below-average in the experience of the pre-war period. The more important causes contributing to a contraction at the time of year are curtailment in outdoor and other seasonal operations, shut downs during the holiday season and for inventory purposes, and absenteeism. Abnormal weather conditions in certain parts of the country in the period under review intensified the effect of some of these factors. There were general losses, however, in all provinces.

The index number of employment, (1926=100), declined from 204.3 in the preceding survey, to 197.3 at the beginning of January, as compared with 193.7 at Jan. 1, 1948, previously the maximum for the time of year. During the war, the peak index for Jan. 1 was that of 185.7 in 1944. The curtailment in employment at the first of January was accompanied by a substantial falling-off as compared with Dec. 1 in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

The level of employment in communications was slightly higher than in the last report, and there was an increase of 0.8 p.c. in retail trade. The general trend in the remaining industrial groups was downward. The greatest percentage losses were in transportation, logging and construction, in which they amounted to 2.6 p.c., 7.7 p.c., and 11.6 p.c., respectively. In manufacturing, there was a contraction of 2.4 p.c., and in mining, of 2.5 p.c. There were also large decreases in employment in hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and wholesale trade. Industrially, the changes reported at Jan. 1 conformed in direction to the usual seasonal movements, although in some cases they differed in magnitude. Unfavourable physical conditions in some areas were a factor in the greater-than-normal decline in logging. The reductions in the included service divisions were unusually large; those in construction and transportation were below-average. In manufacturing, the

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Table A.- Number of Persons Employed by the Reporting Establishments and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1948, Jan. 1, 1948 and Jan. 1, 1947.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 P.c.			
			Jan. 1 1949				Employment			
			Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1947
(a) Provinces										
Maritime Provinces	149,187	5,202,518	34.87	37.39	32.44	28.93	125.1	129.8	119.4	111.2
Prince Edward Island	3,252	107,476	33.05	35.42	29.51	27.61	141.7	145.8	142.1	120.4
Nova Scotia	86,985	2,891,288	33.24	37.05	30.77	27.13	121.0	125.0	106.3	100.7
New Brunswick	88,960	2,203,754	37.38	36.00	34.63	31.26	131.4	137.1	139.5	127.8
Quebec	601,499	23,699,267	39.40	40.44	34.85	31.37	126.1	131.9	125.1	118.7
Ontario	870,955	37,057,088	42.55	43.64	37.10	33.36	128.1	130.4	125.7	115.7
Prairie Provinces	241,824	10,160,300	42.05	42.53	37.04	34.08	135.3	141.0	129.5	123.4
Manitoba	107,591	4,457,518	41.43	41.76	36.55	33.78	129.4	135.8	125.3	121.3
Saskatchewan	45,520	1,848,132	40.60	40.81	36.50	34.26	124.3	131.1	124.8	116.5
Alberta	88,513	3,854,650	43.55	44.37	37.96	34.37	150.1	154.3	138.3	130.4
British Columbia	185,925	7,966,449	42.85	45.05	39.05	34.57	143.2	152.8	143.8	133.7
CANADA	2,049,190	84,085,622	41.03	42.23	36.28	32.64	129.2	133.7	126.9	118.5
(b) Cities										
Montreal	298,235	11,918,458	39.96	41.22	34.57	31.25	132.7	136.5	127.8	123.4
Quebec City	29,389	1,003,981	34.16	34.89	29.73	27.94	116.2	122.5	116.0	103.4
Toronto	277,370	11,609,412	41.86	42.96	37.09	33.17	133.7	134.6	129.7	121.0
Ottawa	27,409	970,839	35.42	35.86	31.72	28.38	134.3	134.7	123.1	122.4
Hamilton	66,324	2,943,190	44.38	45.06	38.13	33.36	122.0	125.1	116.9	108.0
Windsor	40,431	1,970,281	48.73	50.38	37.88	40.05	123.8	125.7	116.3	103.7
Winnipeg	69,928	2,630,120	37.61	38.30	33.47	30.48	134.5	140.3	130.4	126.2
Vancouver	86,723	3,589,714	41.39	42.76	36.53	32.85	161.5	166.7	159.6	150.0
Halifax	24,030	802,813	33.41	34.12	30.31	27.84	133.3	131.8	133.7	127.4
Saint John	14,847	504,759	34.00	34.32	31.84	29.38	135.6	126.1	145.0	134.6
Sherbrooke	10,944	363,400	33.21	35.45	27.84	24.06	120.9	122.4	116.2	108.1
Three Rivers	10,694	420,723	39.34	41.74	35.90	31.26	128.9	134.7	126.5	116.9
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,628	800,295	38.80	40.63	34.80	29.49	134.6	135.4	136.1	128.4
London	26,891	1,030,762	35.33	39.75	34.49	30.20	149.2	151.2	143.4	135.5
Port William - Port Arthur	12,482	547,688	43.88	45.47	39.06	35.26	85.9	89.4	84.6	72.3
Regina	11,744	440,665	37.52	38.73	33.73	30.58	137.9	139.9	132.4	117.0
Saskatoon	7,688	274,871	35.75	36.30	32.86	30.25	146.5	152.5	163.3	142.5
Calgary	22,952	922,436	40.19	40.89	35.28	31.81	140.2	143.0	134.9	124.3
Edmonton	21,886	829,797	37.91	40.19	33.61	30.12	167.0	176.3	149.2	140.5
Victoria	12,826	491,721	38.34	40.00	35.14	31.74	145.6	147.1	157.0	154.9
(c) Industries										
Manufacturing	1,055,653	44,678,089	42.32	43.72	36.31	32.40	120.7	123.8	119.0	113.5
Durable Goods ^{1/}	498,009	22,495,628	46.17	46.88	38.31	34.40	117.0	119.2	116.3	108.6
Non-Durable Goods	525,774	20,666,267	39.31	40.52	34.14	30.29	122.5	126.4	121.1	117.9
Electric Light and Power	31,870	1,518,194	47.57	47.71	42.65	39.72	156.4	158.2	131.1	118.9
Logging	98,585	3,631,196	36.91	38.38	39.11	32.35	204.6	221.7	261.7	234.0
Mining	83,037	3,917,367	47.18	51.83	40.50	35.50	99.7	102.2	94.3	86.9
Communications	49,525	1,941,912	39.21	39.03	35.66	33.63	188.1	187.9	172.8	159.4
Transportation	182,278	9,288,896	50.96	51.49	46.07	43.06	142.4	146.3	141.0	133.6
Construction and Maintenance	215,651	8,241,400	38.22	40.41	34.12	31.00	117.4	132.8	102.5	90.0
Services ^{2/}	67,592	1,816,554	26.88	27.23	24.43	22.19	142.6	145.8	139.6	129.9
Trade	297,069	10,670,408	35.58	35.15	32.23	29.00	152.6	152.7	147.2	135.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,049,190	84,085,622	41.03	42.23	36.28	32.64	129.2	133.8	126.9	118.5
Finance	87,434	3,431,954	39.25	39.19	37.36	35.75	143.1	143.1	136.6	128.6
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,136,624	87,517,576	40.96	42.11	36.32	32.77	129.8	134.1	127.2	119.0
TEN LEADING INDUSTRIES							193.3	193.0	175.8	159.1
							205.1	218.0	178.2	160.2

^{1/} See explanatory statements on pages I and II

This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 1 and 9, with the exception of electric light and power.
^{2/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry cleaning plants.

percentage loss, (which was the same as at Jan. 1, 1948), exceeded that indicated in any other year since 1940 except 1945, but was substantially lower than in the pre-war period.

Within the manufacturing division, there was a seasonal increase in tobacco factories. In all other classes, there was general curtailment, that in food, lumber, textile and iron and steel plants being on a large scale.

PAYROLLS.

The sums distributed at Jan. 1 in weekly salaries and wages^{1/} by the reporting employers in the eight leading industries were lower by 6.1 p.c. than their disbursements at the first of December. Since the year-end holidays this winter were observed on Saturday, the reduction in working time in many establishments was less than in certain other years. This fact, and the fact that increasingly large numbers of firms are paying their employees for statutory holidays, resulted in a smaller falling-off in the weekly payrolls than at Jan. 1 in 1948 and several earlier years in the period for which statistics are available.

The per capita weekly earnings^{2/} declined from \$42.23 at Dec. 1, to \$41.03 at the first of January, or by 2.8 p.c.; the loss of \$2.00 which had been shown at Jan. 1, 1948, had lowered the figure in the eight leading industries to \$36.28. In preceding years of the record, the averages were as follows: 1947, \$32.64; 1946, \$29.92; 1945, \$30.10; 1944, \$29.69; 1943, \$27.92, and 1942, \$26.13.

The number of persons in recorded employment at Jan. 1 in the nine major industries, including finance, was reduced by 3.3 p.c. as compared with the beginning of December, while the amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls by the larger employers fell by 5.9 p.c. in the month. The general per capita figure for this group of industries was \$40.96, as compared with \$42.11 at the beginning of December, and \$36.32 at Jan. 1, 1948.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the 20 leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1948, and Jan. 1, 1947. In Table B on page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings from 1944. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment in these tables have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

The table on page 4 shows that in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 29.2 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups (listed in Table A on page 2), while the aggregate weekly salaries and wages of these persons have risen by 105.6 p.c. Including finance, the gain in the index of employment from June 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1949, has amounted to 29.8 p.c., and that in the index of payrolls, to 105.1 p.c. The explanation given in earlier bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in the numbers employed in the period for which data are available may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to

^{1/}For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income" issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

^{2/}The attention of those interested in hourly earnings is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

B. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND WEEKLY EARNINGS, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing					
	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings		
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings			
\$					\$					\$				
1941														
June 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.57		
1945														
Jan. 1	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22		
Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06		
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56		
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55		
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59		
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88		
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94		
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73		
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58		
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54		
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64		
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44		
1946														
Jan. 1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49		
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43		
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43		
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82		
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24		
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83		
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37		
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66		
Sept. 1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.81	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71		
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.8	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18		
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45		
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54		
1947														
Jan. 1	119.0	150.2	128.6	32.77	118.5	149.9	129.3	32.64	113.5	141.5	126.7	32.40		
Feb. 1	118.8	160.7	137.7	35.09	118.3	160.6	138.7	35.03	115.4	156.8	138.2	35.34		
Mar. 1	118.6	163.2	139.9	35.66	118.1	163.0	141.0	35.61	115.8	159.5	140.0	35.81		
Apr. 1	118.9	163.9	140.4	35.78	118.3	163.9	141.5	35.73	116.3	160.8	140.7	35.98		
May 1	118.2	163.9	141.0	35.95	117.6	163.7	142.1	35.89	116.5	162.7	141.8	36.27		
June 1	121.3	168.7	141.5	36.07	120.8	168.5	142.6	36.00	117.6	165.9	143.3	36.64		
July 1	124.4	173.7	142.0	36.20	124.1	173.8	143.2	36.15	119.4	167.7	142.6	36.47		
Aug. 1	126.4	178.5	143.5	36.57	126.1	178.6	144.7	36.53	120.5	171.6	144.6	36.97		
Sept. 1	126.9	180.1	144.3	36.79	126.5	180.3	145.6	36.76	121.0	173.3	145.3	37.16		
Oct. 1	128.0	184.5	146.6	37.38	127.6	184.9	148.1	37.39	121.2	177.5	148.8	38.04		
Nov. 1	129.8	189.1	148.2	37.77	129.5	189.7	149.7	37.79	122.1	181.2	150.6	38.52		
Dec. 1	130.9	193.2	150.0	38.24	130.7	193.9	151.6	38.28	122.1	184.6	153.5	39.25		
1948														
Jan. 1	127.2	178.2	142.5	36.32	126.9	178.3	143.7	36.28	119.0	166.6	142.0	36.31		
Feb. 1	124.5	185.4	151.4	38.59	124.0	185.7	153.0	38.63	119.5	181.3	154.0	39.38		
Mar. 1	124.3	188.8	154.6	39.42	123.7	189.3	156.3	39.50	120.6	187.0	157.3	40.23		
Apr. 1	122.7	184.7	153.1	39.02	122.2	184.8	154.6	39.04	120.2	183.3	154.9	39.60		
May 1	122.7	187.8	155.6	39.65	122.1	188.0	157.2	39.70	120.1	188.7	159.5	40.78		
June 1	126.4	195.2	154.3	40.01	125.9	195.4	155.7	40.02	121.2	189.6	158.9	40.63		
July 1	130.1	203.0	158.7	40.45	129.7	203.5	160.3	40.48	123.5	195.7	161.0	41.77		
Aug. 1	131.9	206.7	159.4	40.62	131.6	207.2	161.0	40.66	122.9	196.1	162.1	41.45		
Sept. 1	132.5	208.6	160.1	40.81	132.2	209.3	161.8	40.86	124.7	199.1	162.1	41.46		
Oct. 1	133.5	214.7	163.6	41.69	133.1	215.7	165.5	41.80	125.0	206.3	167.6	42.85		
Nov. 1	133.7	216.9	164.9	42.03	133.3	218.0	166.9	42.15	124.0	207.1	169.7	43.38		
Dec. 1	134.1	218.0	165.2	42.11	133.8	219.0	167.2	42.23	123.8	208.3	171.0	43.72		
1949														
Jan. 1	129.8	205.1	160.7	40.96	129.2	205.6	162.5	41.03	120.7	196.8	165.5	42.32		

the general increase resulting from the compulsory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

The index of employment in manufacturing during the period for which monthly statistics of payrolls are available has advanced by 20.7 p.c., and that of aggregate weekly payrolls, by 96.8 p.c., while the weekly earnings per employee reported by leading establishments have risen by 65.5 p.c. In the included non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Jan. 1 showed a gain of 40.4 p.c. from the commencement of the record of payrolls, while the index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in the same classes was higher by 116.7 p.c. than at June 1, 1941.

Since Jan. 1, 1948, the index of employment in manufacturing has risen by 1.5 p.c., accompanied by a gain of 18.1 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The per capita weekly earnings of the persons employed by the larger manufacturing concerns have advanced by 16.6 p.c. A composite index of employment for the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available shows a gain of 2.4 p.c. in the 12 months, and of 11.9 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report, and in Table A on page 2), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. In some industries, the location of establishments in larger or smaller centres of population contributes to existing disparities. The incidence of short-time or overtime will also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used. In periods of rapidly-expanding employment, the dilution of labour will frequently have a marked effect upon the figures of average earnings. The degree of skill generally required of workers in given industries is of course a factor of outstanding importance.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

There were declines in employment for workers of both sexes in the larger industrial establishments at the beginning of January, when the loss as compared with Dec. 1 amounted to 3.5 p.c. in the case of men, and to 3.1 p.c. in the case of the women workers reported in the eight major industrial divisions. The general reduction was 3.4 p.c. In this group of industries, women constituted 213 per 1,000 workers of both sexes employed by the firms making returns; at Dec. 1, the proportions were 212 women and 788 men per 1,000, while at Jan. 1, 1948, the ratios were 214 women and 786 men per 1,000 workers. A year earlier, there were 220 women and 780 men per 1,000 persons in recorded employment in the eight major industries.

In the nine principal industries, the reduction among men was stated as 3.4 p.c., and that among women, as 2.8 p.c., as compared with Dec. 1, 1948. The latest proportions in these industries were 224 women and 776 men per 1,000 persons of both sexes in recorded employment. A month earlier, there were 223 women and 777 men per 1,000 employees on the payrolls of the reporting firms, while the proportions at Jan. 1, 1948, were the same as at the date under review.

Employment for men increased at Jan. 1, 1949, as compared with a month earlier in tobaccofactories and retail trade. On the other hand, construction work released large numbers of men, and there were also important losses in manufacturing, trans-

Table C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Jan. 1, 1949, with Comparisons as at Dec. 1, 1948 and Jan. 1, 1948.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Jan. 1, 1949 ^{3/}					Dec. 1, 1948		Jan. 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	153,752	132,067	21,695	85.9	14.1	85.8	14.2	84.8	15.2
Prince Edward Island	3,575	2,707	868	75.7	24.3	76.0	24.0	73.8	26.2
Nova Scotia	89,452	78,313	11,139	87.5	12.5	87.3	12.7	86.5	14.5
New Brunswick	60,725	51,037	9,688	84.0	16.0	84.1	15.9	84.6	15.4
Quebec	625,604	477,980	147,624	76.4	23.6	76.8	23.2	76.8	23.2
Ontario	910,484	693,153	217,331	76.1	23.9	76.1	23.9	75.9	24.1
Prairie Provinces	254,317	199,550	54,767	78.5	21.5	78.6	21.4	78.3	21.7
Manitoba	113,310	85,841	27,469	75.8	24.2	75.6	24.4	75.8	24.2
Saskatchewan	48,746	38,233	10,513	78.4	21.6	79.1	20.9	78.8	21.2
Alberta	92,261	75,476	16,785	81.8	18.2	82.0	18.0	81.3	18.7
British Columbia	192,467	156,320	36,147	81.2	18.8	81.0	19.0	81.4	18.6
CANADA	2,136,624	1,659,060	477,564	77.6	22.4	77.7	22.3	77.6	22.4
(b) Cities									
Montreal	316,229	221,858	94,371	70.2	29.8	70.0	30.0	69.8	30.2
Quebec	30,793	21,519	9,274	69.9	30.1	71.4	28.6	71.8	28.2
Toronto	297,048	200,848	96,200	67.6	32.4	67.4	32.6	67.3	32.7
Ottawa	31,243	20,674	10,569	66.2	33.8	66.9	33.1	66.5	34.5
Hamilton	67,726	50,531	17,195	74.6	25.4	74.1	25.9	73.6	26.4
Windsor	41,172	34,412	6,760	83.6	16.4	83.7	16.3	83.0	17.0
Winnipeg	74,422	50,764	23,658	68.2	31.8	67.6	32.4	67.9	32.1
Vancouver	90,933	66,417	24,516	73.0	27.0	73.3	26.7	72.6	27.4
Halifax	24,030	17,941	6,089	74.7	25.3	72.5	27.5	74.2	25.8
Saint John	14,847	11,188	3,659	75.4	24.6	73.8	26.2	74.4	25.6
Sherbrooke	10,944	7,275	3,669	66.5	33.5	65.7	34.3	65.9	34.1
Three Rivers	10,694	8,157	2,537	76.3	23.7	77.3	22.7	76.7	23.3
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,628	14,377	6,251	69.7	30.3	68.6	31.4	68.7	31.3
London	26,891	18,506	8,385	68.8	31.2	68.4	31.6	68.9	31.1
Port William - Port Arthur	12,482	10,512	1,970	84.2	15.8	85.1	14.9	84.9	15.1
Regina	11,744	7,473	4,271	63.6	36.4	63.9	36.1	61.3	38.7
Saskatoon	7,688	5,419	2,269	70.5	29.5	70.5	29.5	72.3	27.7
Calgary	22,952	17,251	5,701	75.2	24.8	75.5	24.5	75.2	24.8
Edmonton	21,886	15,581	6,305	71.2	28.8	72.4	27.6	68.5	31.5
Victoria	12,826	9,290	3,536	72.4	27.6	73.8	26.2	75.7	24.3
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,055,653	818,873	236,780	77.6	22.4	77.1	22.9	77.6	22.4
Durable Goods ^{1/}	498,009	444,674	53,335	89.3	10.7	89.3	10.7	89.0	11.0
Non-Durable Goods	525,774	346,191	179,583	66.8	34.2	65.2	34.8	66.4	33.6
Electric Light and Power	31,870	28,008	3,862	87.9	12.1	88.1	11.9	89.1	10.9
Logging	98,385	96,785	1,600	98.4	1.6	98.4	1.6	98.2	1.8
Mining	83,037	81,271	1,766	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1
Communications	49,525	23,470	26,055	47.4	52.6	47.4	52.6	47.3	52.7
Transportation	182,278	171,532	10,746	94.1	5.9	94.2	5.8	93.8	6.2
Construction and Maintenance	215,651	211,424	4,227	98.0	2.0	98.1	1.9	98.0	2.0
Services ^{2/}	67,592	32,968	34,624	48.8	51.2	48.4	51.6	47.6	52.4
Trade	297,069	176,489	120,580	59.4	40.6	59.0	41.0	57.4	42.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,049,190	1,612,812	436,378	78.7	21.3	78.8	21.2	78.6	21.4
Finance	87,434	46,248	41,186	52.9	47.1	53.0	47.0	52.8	47.2
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,136,624	1,659,060	477,564	77.6	22.4	77.7	22.3	77.6	22.4

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/} The January data are subject to revision.

portation, mining and many other industrial divisions. In most cases, the changes were of a seasonal nature.

Among women, there were substantial seasonal losses in employment in manufacturing generally, notably in vegetable food and textile plants, while retail trade and tobacco factories afforded more employment for persons of that sex.

As compared with Jan. 1, 1948, the number of men reported by leading employers in the nine major industrial divisions showed an increase of 1.9 p.c., accompanied by an advance of 2.4 p.c. in the indicated number of female employees.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the most recent data of employment and payrolls, together with the index numbers as at Dec. 1, 1948, and Jan. 1, 1948. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index number of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Jan. 1, 1949, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1948.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

Manufacturing.

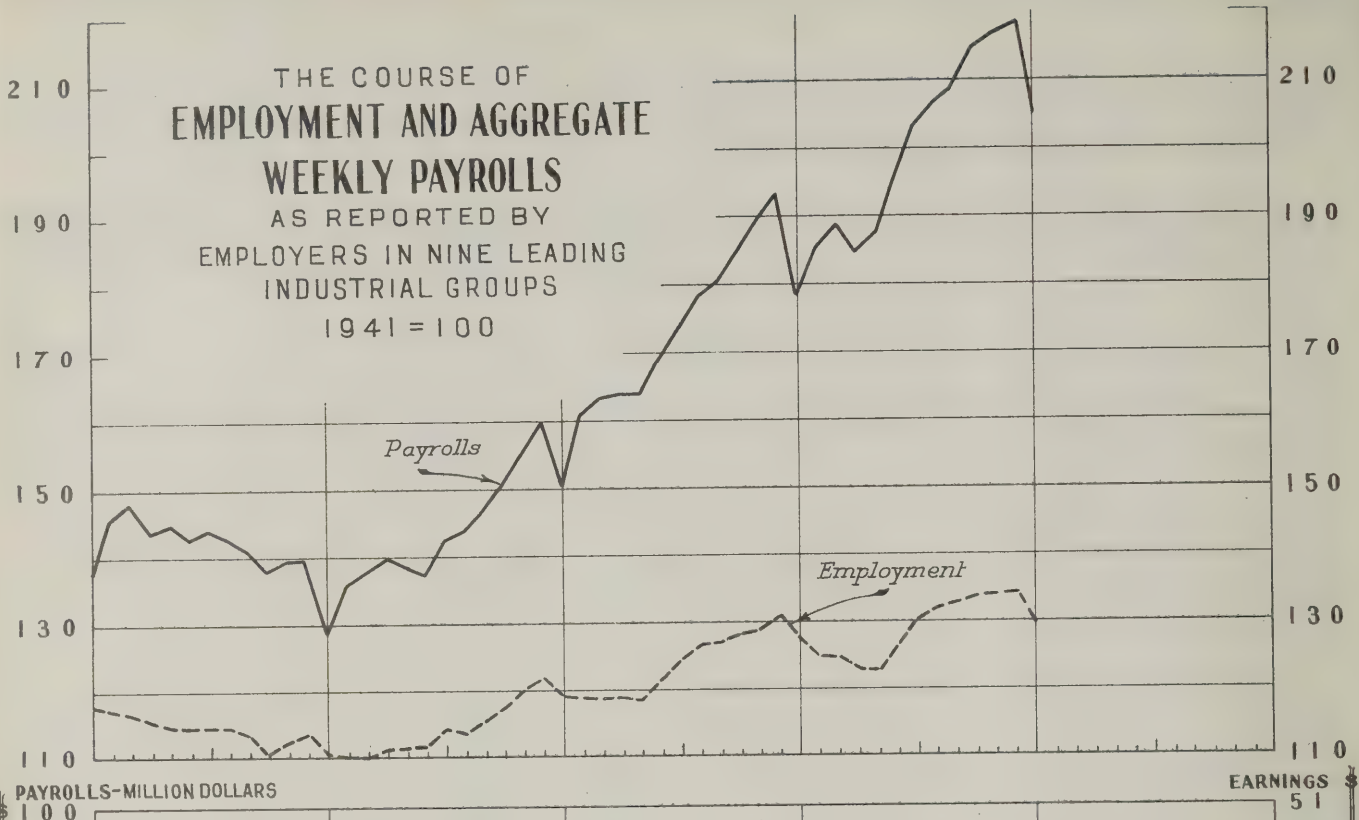
Employment in leading manufacturing establishments at Jan. 1, 1949, showed the substantial decline which is customary at the opening of the year, when the situation is greatly affected by shut downs for holidays and inventory purposes, as well as by other seasonal factors. The decline amounted to 2.4 p.c., a figure which coincided with that indicated at Jan. 1, 1948; rather greater than the losses recorded at Jan. 1 in 1947 or 1946, the falling-off was decidedly less than in pre-war years. The 9,639 leading factories co-operating in the latest survey reported a reduction of 5.6 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. Partly because the year-end holidays this winter were celebrated on Saturday, the seasonal contraction in the payroll disbursements was below the average for earlier years of the record. The growing practice of paying employees for statutory holidays was also a factor.

The pronounced curtailment in industrial activity at the date under review reduced the index number of employment, (1926=100), from 207.9 at the beginning of December, to 202.8 at Jan. 1, when it was 1.5 p.c. above the Jan. 1, 1948, figure of 199.9, and exceeded by 6.4 p.c. the Jan. 1, 1947, index of 190.6. Although the latest figure was lower than at Jan. 1 in the period of intensified activity in wartime production from 1943 to 1945, it was higher than at the same date in other years of the record.

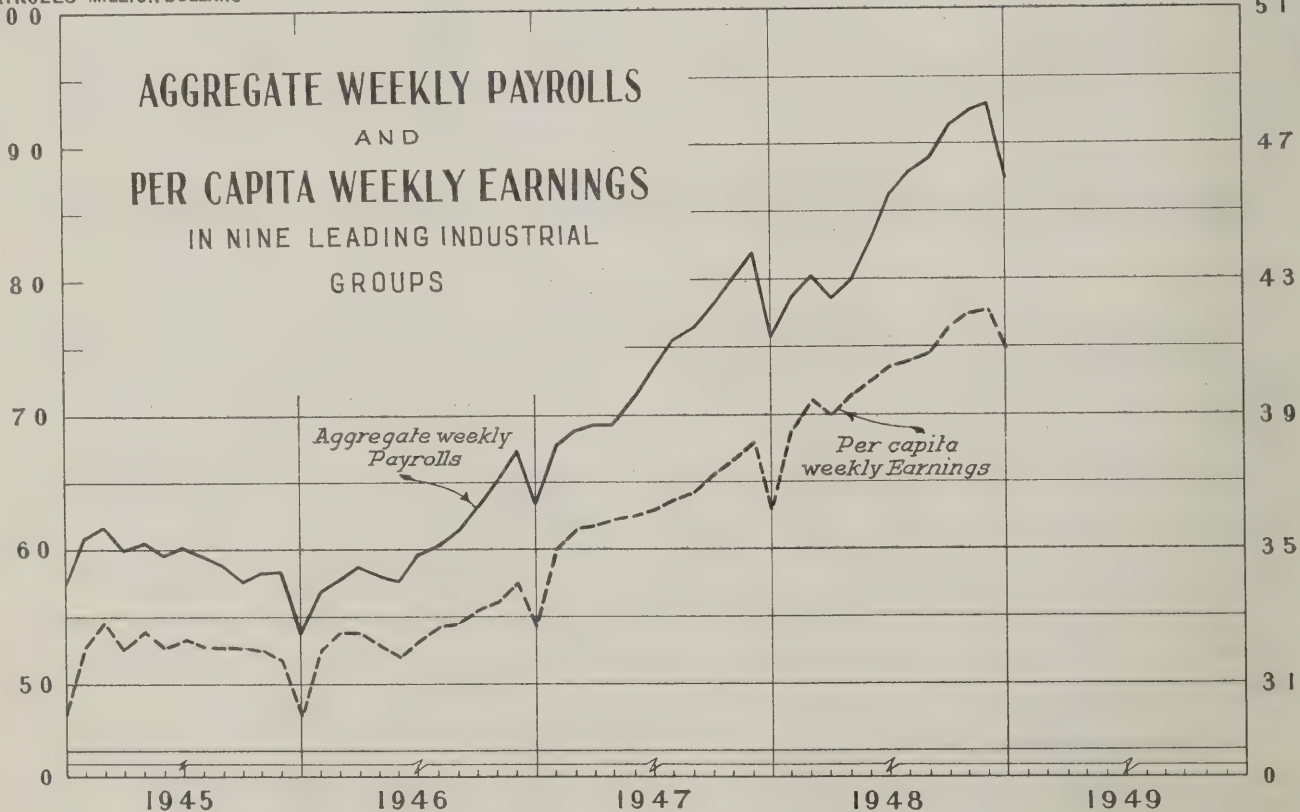
Among the heavy manufactured products industries, the decline in employment

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

THE COURSE OF
EMPLOYMENT AND AGGREGATE
WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN NINE LEADING
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
1941 = 100



AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AND
PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS
IN NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL
GROUPS



at Jan. 1 amounted to 1.9 p.c., and that in the non-durable classes to 3.1 p.c. The only general increase indicated was in tobacco factories, where it was seasonal in character. There was no general change in rubber and beverage plants. The movement in the remaining manufacturing divisions was downward, the losses in many cases being seasonal. The recessions in employment were particularly noteworthy in animal and vegetable food, lumber, textile, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories. Considerable losses were also indicated in leather, paper products, printing and publishing, chemical, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product factories.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The sums paid in weekly salaries and wages by the establishments co-operating in the latest survey were lower by 5.6 p.c. than at the beginning of December. As already stated, this decline was on a smaller scale than at Jan. 1 in earlier years of the record, established in 1941. Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the same manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Jan. 1 was 196.8, as compared with 208.3 at the beginning of December, and 166.6 at Jan. 1, 1948. There was thus an increase of 18.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls during the twelve months, accompanying that of 1.5 p.c. in the index number of employment. The average weekly earnings per employee stood at \$42.32 at the date under review, as compared with \$43.72 at Dec. 1, and \$36.31 at Jan. 1, 1948. In 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the per capita figures had been \$32.40, \$29.49, \$30.22, \$30.18, \$28.11 and \$26.32, respectively. In 1939, the weekly average was \$23.11.

The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing.

The curtailment in employment at the beginning of January affected women to a relatively greater extent than men, largely because of the industrial distribution of the losses, which were especially heavy in vegetable food-processing and were also severe in the textile group, both of which employ unusually high proportions of women. The manufacturers furnishing data reported a loss of 1.9 p.c. among men, and of 4.3 p.c. among women. Workers of the latter sex formed 224 per 1,000 workers of both sexes. The ratio at Dec. 1 was 229 women per 1,000 employees; that at Jan. 1, 1948, was also 224 per 1,000 workers in recorded employment, while in 1947, the Jan. 1 proportion of women per 1,000 workers reported was 231.

Especially pronounced reductions in the number of men in recorded employment at Jan. 1 were noted in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and lumber division. On the other hand, improvement for such workers was indicated in tobacco factories, which also substantially increased their staffs of female employees. Employment for women was greatly curtailed in animal and vegetable food, textile, iron and steel, leather and many other factories.

In the last 12 months, employment in the larger manufacturing plants has risen by 1.4 p.c. in the case of men, and by 1.5 p.c. in the case of women workers. The general advance in this comparison amounted to 1.5 p.c.

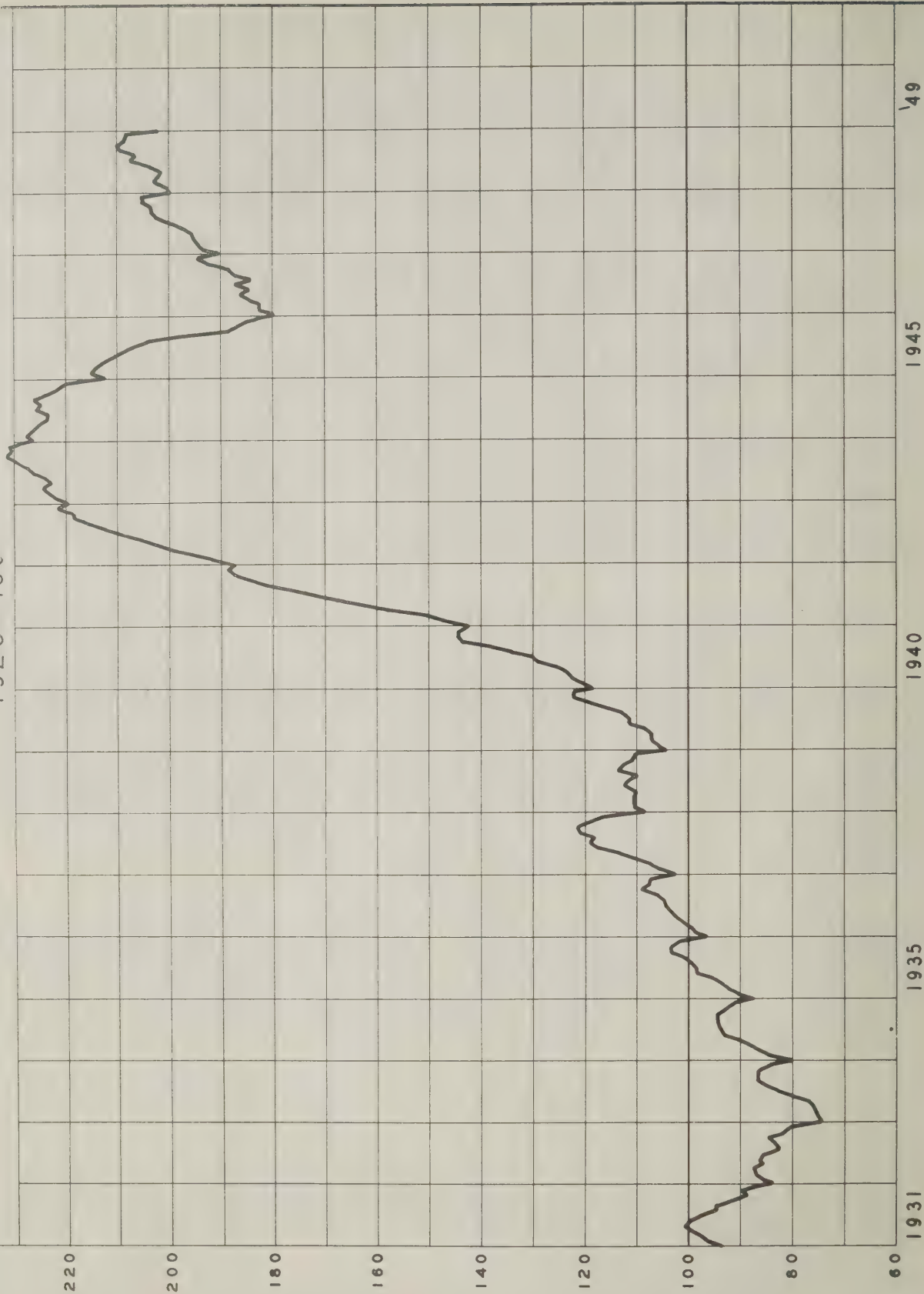
THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Logging.- There was a reduction of 7.7 p.c. in the working forces reported by 684 of the larger logging camps. The curtailment, which was in accord with the downward movement frequently indicated at Jan. 1 in pre-war years, was partly due to unsatisfactory physical conditions for the industry, particularly in British Columbia. The trend at the opening of January in 1948 and immediately preceding years, however, had been upward. The index of employment, at 323.9, was lower by 21.8 p.c. than that of 414.3 at Jan. 1, 1948, since when the indicated payrolls have declined by 26.3 p.c. The latest reported aggregate of salaries and wages was 11.3 p.c. lower than the total

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1931 = 100
1926 = 100



disbursed by the same firms at Dec. 1. The per capita earnings fell from \$38.38 at that date, to \$36.91 at the beginning of January, as compared with \$39.11 at Jan. 1, 1948. It must be again noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings in certain areas. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (See Table 2 towards the end of this bulletin).

Mining.- All the main branches of mining were slacker. The loss in employment in the extraction of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals was especially noteworthy. The general decline in mining was seasonal in character, approximating the average in extent. Returns were received from 668 of the more important operators, whose staffs were reduced by 2.5 p.c. as compared with Dec. 1. The latest index in the mining group stood at 176.1, as compared with 181.1 in the month before, and 167.1 at Jan. 1, 1948. The gain of 5.7 p.c. in the latter comparison was accompanied by that of 23 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review by the reporting firms were lower by 11.3 p.c. than the sums which they had disbursed in the preceding period of observation, the falling-off largely resulting from suspension of work and absenteeism during the holiday season. The decline was less than at Jan. 1, 1948, partly because the year-end holidays in the present winter fell on Saturday. The per capita figure decreased from \$51.89 at Dec. 1, to \$47.18 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$40.50 at Jan. 1 of last year.

Communications.- Employment in communications was at a slightly higher level at the beginning of January, when the personnel of the co-operating establishments rose by 0.1 p.c., and the weekly salaries and wages, by 0.6 p.c. The average earnings per worker advanced from \$39.03 at Dec. 1, to \$39.21 at the first of January, as compared with \$35.66 at Jan. 1, 1948. The index of employment at the date under review stood at 182.8, exceeding by 8.8 p.c. the figure of 168.0 at the beginning of January of last year. The rise in the payroll index in the 12 months amounted to 19.6 p.c.

Transportation.- Seasonal curtailment was noted in transportation at the beginning of January, the 879 co-operating companies and branches then reporting a reduction of 2.6 p.c. in their working forces as compared with their last return. Employment in steam railway operation showed little general change, but there were declines in local transportation and in shipping and stevedoring, those in the latter being especially large. The general loss in the group as a whole was greater than at Jan. 1, 1948, but was less-than-average for the season in the experience of past winters. The latest index of employment in transportation was 140.7; this was lower than the figure of 144.5 in the preceding month, but was one p.c. above the Jan. 1, 1948, index of 139.3.

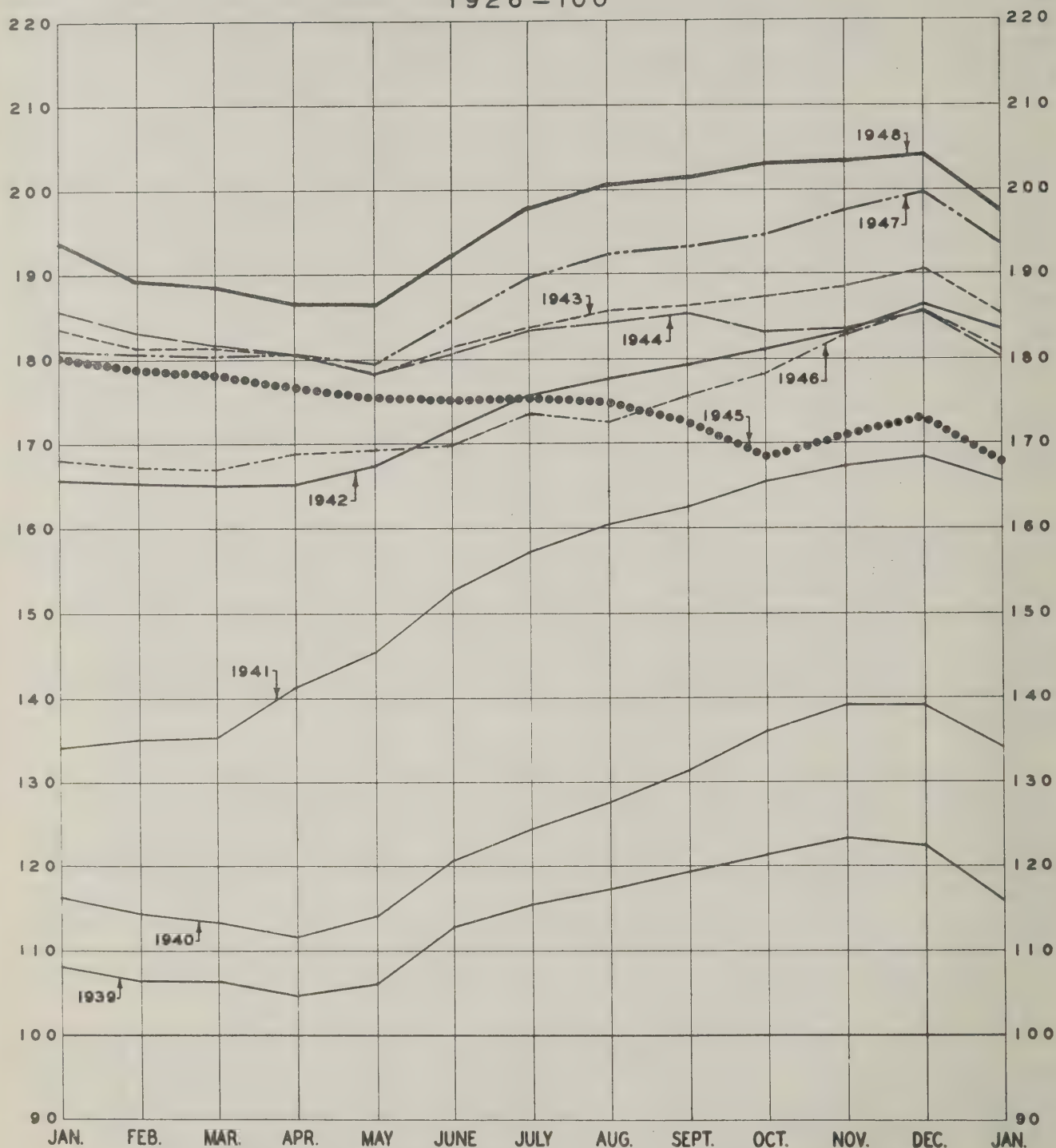
The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Jan. 1 by the reporting establishments, which were lower by 3.7 p.c. than at Dec. 1, averaged \$50.96 per employee on their staffs. At Dec. 1, 1948, the per capita earnings had stood at \$51.49. The average at Jan. 1, 1948, had been \$45.07, and that in 1947, \$43.06. The latest index of payrolls was 14.1 p.c. higher than at the same date of last year.

Construction and Maintenance.- There were important losses in construction at the first of January, but the percentage decline was nevertheless rather below the average in the years since 1920. Particularly pronounced reductions were noted in work on the highways, although building and railway construction and maintenance also released large numbers of men. The 2,575 contractors furnishing information reported a decrease of 11.6 p.c. in their employees since Dec. 1. The weekly salaries

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1939 — 1949

1926 = 100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

and wages paid by these employers were lower by 16.4 p.c. The average earnings per employee declined from \$40.41 at Dec. 1, to \$38.22 at the beginning of January, but considerably exceeded the Jan. 1, 1948, figure of \$34.12.

The latest index of employment in construction was 163.2; this was 14.5 p.c. above that of 142.5 at the same date of 1948. The accompanying gain in the payroll index was 28.3 p.c.

Services.- The trend in hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants was decidedly downward, according to data received from 1,249 of the leading establishments, in which the staffs were less by 2.2 p.c. than at Dec. 1. The contraction was somewhat above-average for the time of year. The salaries and wages reported by the co-operating firms at Jan. 1 declined by 3.5 p.c. in the month. During the last year, the index of employment has shown an increase of 2.1 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls has risen by 11.5 p.c. The per capita earnings at Jan. 1, 1949, were \$26.88; those at Dec. 1, 1948, were given as \$27.23, while the Jan. 1, 1948, figure had been \$24.43. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; employees in the former division constituted about two-thirds of the total personnel reported in the service divisions for which data were available at the beginning of January.

Trade.- Seasonally heightened activity was indicated in retail trade at Jan. 1, but wholesale establishments were slacker. On the whole, there was a contraction in employment in trade. This was at variance with the trend usually shown at the time of year in the experience of a lengthy period. Statistics were tabulated from 3,907 leading establishments, in which the personnel fell by 0.1 p.c. as compared with the beginning of December. The salaries and wages distributed by these firms, however, advanced by 1.1 p.c. in the month, partly as a result of upward adjustments in the rates of pay. The per capita earnings showed a gain, rising from \$35.15 at Dec. 1, to \$35.58 at the beginning of January. A year earlier, the figure had been \$32.23.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 239.2; this was 3.6 p.c. above that of 230.8 at the opening of 1948, since when the index of payrolls has increased by 14.1 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Data received from 1,027 of the larger financial institutions showed an insignificant increase in their personnel, with a rise of 0.2 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages as compared with Dec. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$39.25, as compared with \$39.19 in the preceding report, and \$37.36 at Jan. 1, 1948. In the 12 months, the index of employment in financial institutions has risen by 4.7 p.c., to 166.1, while that of payrolls has advanced by 9.9 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING EMPLOYERS IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment at Jan. 1 as compared with Dec. 1 was downward in all provinces. The declines varied from 1.8 p.c. in Ontario and 2.7 p.c. in Alberta, to 5.2 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 6.2 p.c. in British Columbia. In all provinces, the reported weekly payrolls and the average earnings were also lower, as a result of lessened working time during the holidays and increased absenteeism, as well as to the very widespread curtailment in industrial employment. On the whole, the reductions in the earnings were on a smaller scale than at Jan. 1 in 1948 and several of the preceding years, partly because the year-end holidays were celebrated on Saturday, and partly because of the growing practice of paying employees for statutory holidays. In all areas, the index numbers of payrolls exceeded those indicated a year ago, but the index numbers of employment in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and British Columbia were rather lower. The per capita weekly earnings at Jan. 1, 1949, were considerably higher in all areas than at that date in any earlier year for which statistics are available.

Maritime Provinces.— Pronounced curtailment in employment took place in the Maritime Area at the beginning of January, when the 1,423 leading establishments co-operating in the eight major industrial divisions laid off 3.6 p.c. of their staffs as compared with Dec. 1. This decrease was somewhat smaller than that indicated at Jan. 1, 1948, and immediately preceding years, although it was rather above-average in the experience of the pre-war period. The losses in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick amounted to 2.8 p.c., 3.2 p.c. and 4.1 p.c., respectively.

Manufacturing generally in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was much quieter. The curtailment in employment was especially marked in the animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, and iron and steel divisions. There were also declines in trade, logging, mining and construction, that in the last-named involving the release of large numbers of workers. On the other hand, seasonally heightened activity was indicated in transportation, in which there was a rise of 26.7 p.c. The remaining non-manufacturing industries showed only slight changes.

The salaries and wages paid at Jan. 1 by the reporting firms in the Maritime Area, for services rendered in the preceding week, were less by ten p.c. than their payrolls at Dec. 1. The observance of the holidays, together with absenteeism and seasonal shrinkages in employment, reduced the per capita earnings from \$37.39 at Dec. 1, to \$34.87 at Jan. 1, 1949. The averages 12 and 24 months earlier had been \$32.44 and \$28.93, respectively. The index of employment in the Maritime Provinces at the date under review, at 190.7, exceeded by 4.8 p.c. that at Jan. 1, 1948; the index of weekly payrolls was higher by 12.7 p.c., while the average earnings showed an advance of 7.5 p.c. in the year.

Quebec.— The percentage decline in employment in Quebec at Jan. 1, 1949, fractionally exceeded that indicated at the opening of January in 1948, but was less-than-average in the experience of preceding years of the record. The 5,213 larger firms furnishing statistics in the eight leading industries reported a staff which was smaller by 4.4 p.c. than at Dec. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages fell in the month by 6.8 p.c. The latter loss was considerably less than that of 9.6 p.c. recorded at the beginning of 1948, when the Christmas and New Years holidays were celebrated on Thursday, rather than on Saturday as in 1949. The average earnings decreased from \$40.44 at Dec. 1, to \$39.40 at the beginning of January. The Jan. 1, 1948, figure had been \$34.85. The latest index of employment, at 198.4, was slightly higher than that of 196.8 a year earlier, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 14 p.c.

Important curtailment was indicated at Jan. 1 in manufacturing, logging, transportation and construction, and there were smaller losses in mining, communications, hotels and restaurants. The trend in retail trade was moderately upward; this

was the only major industry to show improvement as compared with Dec. 1. As is usual at the time of year, the declines in manufacturing, transportation and construction were very large, amounting to 2.4 p.c., 12.9 p.c. and 13.9 p.c., respectively. Within the manufacturing division, especially pronounced decreases were recorded in iron and steel, textile and food factories, but there were also considerable reductions in lumber, pulp and paper and other plants.

Ontario.- Recorded employment in Ontario showed a seasonal recession which slightly exceeded that indicated at Jan. 1 in any preceding year since 1940 except 1945, but the loss was less-than-average in pre-war experience. The staffs of the 7,943 larger employers co-operating in the Jan. 1 survey were lowered by 1.8 p.c. as compared with Dec. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these establishments at the date under review declined by 4.3 p.c. in the same comparison. The per capita earnings of their employees fell from \$43.64 at Dec. 1, to \$42.55 at the date under review, when the average considerably exceeded the figure of \$37.10 recorded at the beginning of January, 1948, and \$33.35 at Jan. 1, 1947. The latest index of employment, at 206.6, was rather lower than that of 210.4 a month earlier, but was 1.9 p.c. above the Jan. 1, 1948, figure of 202.7. In the year, the index of payrolls has risen by 16.9 p.c.

There was a considerable recession in employment in manufacturing as a whole in Ontario at Jan. 1 as compared with Dec. 1. There were large seasonal losses in the vegetable food division; the reductions in the lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and some other divisions were also substantial. On the other hand, tobacco factories afforded more employment. Among the non-manufacturing industries, communications and trade showed heightened activity during the pay period under observation. Logging, mining, transportation, hotels and restaurants and construction, however, released employees. The seasonal decline in employment in construction work was especially large, amounting to 7.9 p.c.

Prairie Provinces.- According to information obtained from 2,691 leading firms in the major industrial divisions in the Prairie Area, industrial employment at Jan. 1 showed a marked contraction, there being a falling-off of 4.1 p.c. in their staffs as compared with Dec. 1. This decrease was larger than that indicated at Jan. 1 in 1948 and earlier years since 1940, although it was below-average in the experience of the pre-war period. Each of the provinces in this area shared in the retrogressive movement at the date under review, when there were losses of 4.6 p.c., 5.2 p.c. and 2.7 p.c. in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, respectively. Manufacturing in the Prairie Area showed important curtailment as compared with Dec. 1, mainly in the animal and vegetable food divisions; printing and publishing and several other classes also laid off some employees. There were moderate gains in logging, but employment in the remaining non-manufacturing industries generally declined. The seasonal recession in construction was substantial, the reporting contractors reducing their working forces by 15 p.c.

The payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments in the Prairie Provinces at Jan. 1, 1949, fell by 5.1 p.c. as compared with the beginning of December. This decline did not greatly differ from that of 5.4 p.c. indicated at Jan. 1, 1948. The average earnings per employee were \$42.05, - 48 cents lower than at Dec. 1, but considerably above the Jan. 1, 1948, figure of \$37.04. In the 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces has advanced by 4.5 p.c., bringing the latest index to 173.6. Since Jan. 1, 1948, the index of payrolls has risen by 18.5 p.c.

British Columbia.- Seasonal curtailment in industrial activity was indicated in British Columbia at Jan. 1, 1949, when the loss was greater than at that date in any other year since 1940. On the other hand, it was not equal to the decline recorded, on the average, in pre-war years. Unfavourable weather was a factor in the substantial reduction at the date under review. Statistics were received from 2,434 of the larger employers in the principal industrial divisions, whose working forces were less by 6.2 p.c. than at the beginning of December. This reduction was accompanied by that of 10.8

p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. The per capita figure stood at \$42.85, as compared with \$45.05 at Dec. 1, and \$39.05 at Jan. 1, 1948. The index of employment in the year showed little general change, standing at 193.2 at the date under review, as compared with 194.0 at Jan. 1, 1948, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 9.3 p.c.

Manufacturing was decidedly less active than at Dec. 1, there being important losses in employment in food processing, lumber mills and iron and steel plants. Logging, construction and trade also showed pronounced contractions. The decrease in construction was especially large. Mining was quieter. Communications and transportation showed minor increases in employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING EMPLOYERS^{1/} IN CERTAIN CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Jan. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- Employment in Halifax showed an increase at Jan. 1 as compared with a month earlier, the improvement being largely confined to seasonal shipping operations. On the other hand, manufacturing, (notably food processing), was rather slacker, and there were losses on a large scale in construction and trade. The working forces of the 265 leading establishments co-operating in the most recent survey advanced by 1.1 p.c. compared with Dec. 1. This gain was accompanied by a loss of one p.c. in the salaries and wages which they disbursed for work performed in the holiday week. The per capita figures were also lower at the beginning of December, standing at \$33.41, as compared with \$34.12 a month earlier. The latest average, however, was higher than that of \$30.31 at Jan. 1, 1948. In the latter comparison, the index of employment in Halifax has fallen by 0.4 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 9.7 p.c.

Saint John.- Seasonal activity in shipping operations resulted in a considerable advance in employment in Saint John at the beginning of January. Data were tabulated from 193 of the larger firms in the main industrial divisions, whose staffs exceeded by 7.5 p.c. the number they had employed at the first of December. Manufacturing was quieter, especially in iron and steel plants, and construction also released some workers, but as already stated, transportation afforded decidedly more employment, and a moderately upward movement was noted in trade. The changes in the remaining non-manufacturing divisions were slight.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating firms were higher by 6.5 p.c. at Jan. 1 than at Dec. 1. The earnings of their employees averaged \$34.00, as compared with \$34.32 in the preceding survey; the mean at Jan. 1, 1948, had been \$31.84. In the 12 months, the index of employment in Saint John has declined by 6.5 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 10.4 p.c.

Montreal.- In accordance with the movement always indicated at the opening of the year, there was a substantial decline in employment at Jan. 1, 1949, in Montreal, where the 2,961 co-operating firms in the major industrial divisions reported a staff which was less by 2.7 p.c. than at Dec. 1. This loss was accompanied by that of 5.7 p.c. in their weekly payrolls. The per capita figure was \$39.96, as compared with \$41.22 in the last report, and \$34.57 at Jan. 1, 1948. The latest index of employment, at 187.3, was higher by 3.9 p.c. than at the same date of last year, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 20 p.c.

There were pronounced contractions at the date under review as compared with Dec. 1 in manufacturing and transportation, with smaller losses in construction, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. On the other hand, trade afforded rather more employment. Within the manufacturing division, there were large reductions in food and textile-using plants. Leather, chemical and some

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

other factories also released employees.

Quebec City.- The trend was seasonally downward in Quebec, where statistics received from 359 representative employers showed a decline of 5.1 p.c. in their working forces as compared with Dec. 1. Their payrolls were also substantially lower, dropping by 7.1 p.c. in the month. The reported salaries and wages averaged \$34.16 per employee. The per capita figure at Dec. 1 was \$34.89, while that at Jan. 1, 1948, was \$29.73. There were large reductions in employment at the date under review in iron and steel factories, and food processing and other branches of manufacturing were rather quieter. Transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants were also slacker than at the beginning of December. On the other hand, retail trade afforded more employment.

The index of employment at Jan. 1 stood at 190.4, showing little change as compared with 190.2 at the same date of last year. The index of weekly payrolls advanced by 14.9 p.c. in the 12 months.

Sherbrooke.- Industrial employment in Sherbrooke was at a lower level at Jan. 1 than at Dec. 1, according to information furnished by 120 leading firms whose personnel diminished by 1.2 p.c. in the month. There were declines in manufacturing, notably of textile products. The changes in the non-manufacturing industries were slight.

The reduction in the number on the working forces of the co-operating establishments between Dec. 1 and Jan. 1 was accompanied by a loss of 7.5 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed at the latter date. The average earnings per worker fell from \$35.45 at Dec. 1 to \$33.21 at the beginning of January. A year earlier, when the figure had also been seriously affected by loss of working time at the holiday, the average was \$27.84. Since then, the index of employment has risen by four p.c., and there has been an increase of 23 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Three Rivers.- Industrial activity in Three Rivers again declined at Jan. 1, when the 107 leading employers whose data were compiled reduced their staffs by 4.3 p.c. as compared with the first of December. The weekly salaries and wages they distributed for the holiday week of Jan. 1, 1949, were lower by 9.8 p.c. than at Dec. 1. The per capita figure fell from \$41.74 at that date, to \$39.34 at the first of January, when it considerably exceeded that of \$35.90 indicated a year ago. In the 12 months, the index of employment has shown an increase of 1.9 p.c., and that of payrolls, of 11.5 p.c. There were reductions in employment at the date under review as compared with a month earlier in transportation, trade and manufacturing; within the last-named, there was a falling-off in pulp and paper and some other divisions.

Toronto.- The percentage decline in employment in Toronto at the beginning of January was below-normal according to the experience of the years since 1921. There were contractions as compared with Dec. 1 in manufacturing, notably in food, textile, electrical apparatus, printing and publishing, and iron and steel product plants. Construction, transportation and hotels and restaurants, among the non-manufacturing divisions, were also quieter, while the trend was upward in communications and trade. The seasonal advance in the latter was quite large. Information was furnished by 2,786 leading firms whose working forces at the beginning of January were less by 0.7 p.c. than at Dec. 1. The weekly salaries and wages they disbursed in the holiday week showed a reduction of 3.3 p.c. from their total for the week ending Dec. 1. The average earnings per employee were also lower, standing at \$41.86 in the week of Jan. 1, as compared with \$42.96 at Dec. 1; the latest per capita figure, however, was considerably higher than that of \$37.09 at Jan. 1, 1948.

The latest index of employment was 205.0, as compared with 206.4 at the

beginning of December; the figure at Jan. 1 of last year had been 198.9. In the latter comparison, there was a gain of 3.1 p.c., accompanied by a rise of 16.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Ottawa.- Little general change was indicated in industrial employment in Ottawa at Jan. 1 as compared with Dec. 1. There was an insignificant decline in manufacturing, and the trend was also downward in construction and hotels and restaurants, but retail trade showed further improvement. The 336 leading employers whose data were tabulated reduced their working forces by 0.3 p.c., and their weekly salaries and wages by 1.5 p.c. as compared with Dec. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$35.42, as compared with \$35.86 in the preceding period of observation, and \$31.72 at Jan. 1, 1948. The index of employment, at 202.3, was 9.1 p.c. above that of 185.4 at Jan. 1, 1948, while the payroll index was higher by 21.4 p.c.

Hamilton.- Returns were received from 467 of the larger firms in Hamilton, whose employment fell by 2.5 p.c. from Dec. 1. The accompanying loss in their weekly salaries and wages was four p.c. The average weekly earnings of their employees at Jan. 1, 1949, stood at \$44.38, as compared with \$45.06 at Dec. 1, and \$38.13 at Jan. 1, 1948. In the 12 months since then, the index of employment has advanced by 4.3 p.c., to 197.5, while there has been a gain of 21.6 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, released employees at the date under review. Construction and trade were also quieter than at Dec. 1.

Windsor.- There was a seasonal reduction of 1.4 p.c. in recorded employment in Windsor at the beginning of January, together with a decline of 4.7 p.c. in the salaries and wages reported by 284 leading industrialists, for services rendered in the holiday week. The curtailment in activity was particularly marked in the iron and steel divisions, in which inventory-taking was an important factor. Construction was also slacker. The decline at the date under review lowered the index number of employment from 288.9 at Dec. 1 to 284.7 at the beginning of January, when it was considerably higher than that of 267.4 at Jan. 1, 1948. Since then, the index number of payrolls has risen by 37.1 p.c. The per capita figure, at \$48.73, was lower than that of \$50.38 indicated at Dec. 1, but substantially exceeded the average of \$37.88 at Jan. 1, 1948.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Industrial employment in Fort William and Port Arthur was reduced by four p.c. at Jan. 1, according to data from 151 of the larger employers, whose disbursements in weekly salaries and wages showed a decline of 7.4 p.c. in the month. The latest average of weekly earnings was \$43.88; that at the first of December had been \$45.47, while the January 1, 1948, figure was \$39.06. Employment in manufacturing was quieter than at Dec. 1, particularly in the iron and steel division; transportation and construction also released employees, while trade was brisker. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has risen by 1.5 p.c., and that of payrolls by 14.6 p.c.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- There was a moderate decline in the Kitchener and Waterloo Area at Jan. 1. Manufacturing showed rather small losses, and construction and trade were also slacker. Statistics were compiled from 204 leading establishments in which the personnel decreased by 0.6 p.c. as compared with the beginning of December. Their weekly salaries and wages were also seasonally reduced, falling by five p.c. The per capita figure in the holiday week was \$38.80, as compared with \$40.63 at Dec. 1, and \$34.80 at Jan. 1 of last year. Since then, there has been a slight recession in industrial employment, the index declining by 1.1 p.c. The index of payrolls however, has shown a gain of 10.1 p.c. in the 12 months.

London.- Employment in London at the opening of the year showed the usual contraction; the 302 reporting firms reduced their staffs by 1.3 p.c. as compared with Dec. 1. There was a considerable decrease in manufacturing, notably in food factories. Construction, hotels and restaurants were also slacker, but trade afforded

rather more employment. The payroll disbursements of the employers co-operating in the latest survey were lower by 4.8 p.c. than at Dec. 1. The average earnings per employee in the holiday week of Jan. 1 were \$38.33; those indicated at Dec. 1 had amounted to \$39.75, while the Jan. 1, 1948, mean was \$34.49. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment in London has risen by four p.c., as compared with the increase of 15.6 p.c. in the index of weekly salaries and wages.

Winnipeg.- The trend of industrial activity was downward at Jan. 1 in Winnipeg, where the 768 leading employers furnishing data reported a loss of 4.2 p.c. in their working forces as compared with a month earlier. Manufacturing, construction and trade were quieter. Within the manufacturing division, large reductions took place in food processing factories, with smaller decreases in lumber, iron and steel, and printing and publishing plants. The recession in employment, together with the loss in working time during the holiday season, lowered the weekly payrolls of the co-operating firms by 5.9 p.c. The average earnings per employee were \$37.61 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$38.30 at Dec. 1, and \$33.47 at Jan. 1, 1948. The latest index number of employment was 164.3, being higher by 3.1 p.c. than that of 159.3 at the same date of last year. Since then, the weekly payrolls have risen by 16 p.c.

Regina.- Curtailment in industrial activity was noted in Regina at the beginning of January. Trade and manufacturing were slacker; the general changes in the remaining industries were slight. The 186 leading firms furnishing information in the major industrial divisions at the beginning of January reduced their personnel by 1.5 p.c. from Dec. 1, when their payrolls had exceeded the latest aggregate by 0.5 p.c. The per capita figure, however, rose from \$36.78 at Dec. 1 to \$37.52 at the date under review, as compared with \$33.73 at Jan. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment in Regina has risen by 4.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 16.2 p.c.

Saskatoon.- There was a seasonal decrease of 3.9 p.c. in the volume of employment afforded by leading industrial establishments in Saskatoon at the first of January, when manufacturing, (notably of foods), construction and wholesale trade showed curtailment. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 155 co-operating employers declined by 5.3 p.c. at the date under review. The average earnings per employee were also lower, standing at \$35.75 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$36.30 in the preceding period of observation. These figures were higher than the average of \$32.86 at the beginning of January of last winter. In the 12 months, the index of employment in Saskatoon has declined by 4.4 p.c., while that of payrolls has advanced by 3.9 p.c.

Calgary.- Employment in Calgary showed a moderate recession at Jan. 1. There were losses in manufacturing and construction, while trade was busier. Data were received from 331 leading firms employing two p.c. fewer workers than at Dec. 1. Their weekly payrolls seasonally declined by 3.7 p.c. in the month. The average per employee stood at \$40.19, as compared with \$40.89 at the beginning of December, and \$35.28 at Jan. 1, 1948. Since then, the index numbers of employment and payrolls have risen by 3.9 p.c. and 18.7 p.c., respectively.

Edmonton.- There was an important contraction in industrial activity in Edmonton at the first of January, according to returns compiled from 278 of the larger employers in the main industrial divisions, who had released 5.2 p.c. of their workers, as compared with a month earlier. Manufacturing, especially of food products, showed curtailment, and there were losses in trade and construction. The salaries and wages distributed by the reporting firms were also substantially lower, falling by 10.6 p.c. The latest per capita figure was \$37.91, as compared with \$40.19 at Dec. 1, and \$33.61 at the first of January, 1948. In the latter comparison, the index of employment has increased by 11.9 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 23.2 p.c.

Vancouver.- Considerable curtailment was noted in Vancouver, where there were losses in employment in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel, lumber and food products, and in construction and trade. The 1,061 leading establishments co-operating at Jan. 1 reported a decline of 3.1 p.c., as compared with the beginning of December. The index of employment, at 229.2, was higher by 1.2 p.c. than that of 226.5 at Jan. 1, 1948, since when there has been an increase of 14.5 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The salaries and wages disbursed by the industrialists furnishing statistics at the date under review for services rendered in the holiday week were lower by 6.2 p.c. than in their last return. The latest per capita figure was \$41.39; this was considerably below the Dec. 1 mean of \$42.76, but substantially exceeded the Jan. 1, 1948, average of \$36.53.

Victoria.- The trend was downward in Victoria at Jan. 1, according to information from 224 leading industrial employers who reduced their staffs by one p.c. as compared with Dec. 1. Their aggregate weekly salaries and wages declined by 5.1 p.c. in the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average earnings per employee, at \$38.34, were then decidedly lower than those of \$40.00 at Dec. 1, but were a good deal higher than the per capita figure of \$35.14 recorded at Jan. 1, 1948.

There was an advance in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel works, and in trade. Transportation, construction and some other non-manufacturing groups, however, were quieter than at Dec. 1. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Victoria has decreased by 7.3 p.c., while that of weekly salaries and wages has increased by 1.2 p.c.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain more detailed data on employment and payrolls, together with the index numbers as at Jan. 1, 1949, and Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1948. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment which are given in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

The table on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Jan. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2.

Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1948.

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Table 1.- Number of Persons¹ Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1948 and Jan. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948
MANUFACTURING	1,055,653	44,578,089	42.32	43.72	36.31	120.7	123.8	119.0	196.8	206.3	166.6
Animal products - edible	35,218	1,396,236	39.65	42.09	36.13	124.7	138.8	132.0	194.5	232.1	191.1
Fur and products	4,377	165,057	37.71	41.83	35.93	140.9	145.8	127.0	198.6	228.0	170.7
Leather and products	30,026	929,261	30.95	32.42	27.19	105.5	107.2	106.9	172.4	183.5	153.1
Boots and shoes	19,597	567,898	29.28	31.14	25.92	106.7	106.4	104.0	175.9	186.6	151.7
Lumber and its products	77,146	2,783,668	36.08	38.98	31.88	115.4	120.6	117.3	192.9	217.9	177.6
Rough and dressed lumber	43,637	1,628,248	37.31	40.41	33.44	103.5	110.3	104.2	181.8	210.0	165.5
Furniture	18,611	666,612	35.82	38.00	30.88	158.4	156.9	150.9	210.5	221.3	192.1
Other lumber products	14,898	488,808	32.81	35.93	28.89	120.1	126.5	134.6	211.5	243.8	205.1
Plant products - edible	56,715	2,008,776	35.42	35.92	31.23	130.1	145.3	132.4	204.2	231.2	184.1
Pulp and paper products	112,215	5,332,262	47.52	48.92	42.08	139.0	142.1	137.6	221.9	233.5	194.6
Pulp and paper	45,486	2,685,182	55.38	56.98	49.84	129.0	133.5	132.0	224.8	239.2	206.5
Paper products	20,754	762,127	36.72	38.94	31.18	164.4	167.3	155.1	249.3	269.0	203.0
Printing and publishing	42,975	1,884,953	43.86	44.47	38.70	141.9	143.4	135.7	208.8	213.8	176.1
Rubber products	22,592	1,014,391	44.90	45.48	37.65	133.0	133.4	143.2	254.7	258.9	230.0
Textile products	161,047	5,207,358	32.33	33.90	26.83	114.8	116.4	109.3	195.9	206.2	153.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	60,183	2,188,929	36.37	36.66	28.61	113.7	113.6	108.5	218.7	220.4	164.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,000	855,769	37.21	35.72	27.79	93.2	93.0	89.0	180.7	173.0	128.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,016	507,098	33.77	35.65	27.54	110.7	111.6	111.8	208.5	221.9	172.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,450	613,683	37.31	38.36	30.42	148.9	149.2	136.3	299.6	308.9	223.8
Hosiery and knit goods	26,193	751,037	28.67	31.04	24.18	120.6	122.8	119.2	190.8	210.2	159.0
Garments and personal furnishings	57,968	1,705,650	29.42	31.75	25.50	120.3	123.1	110.1	182.9	202.1	146.4
Other textile products	16,703	561,762	33.63	36.12	29.09	94.5	96.8	95.1	156.9	172.8	133.7
Tobacco	11,949	426,434	35.69	38.68	24.43	134.4	127.3	131.4	267.0	274.2	178.7
Beverages	19,467	915,307	47.02	46.31	41.73	168.2	168.1	162.2	267.1	263.0	228.0
Chemicals and allied products	42,146	1,947,084	46.20	46.39	40.95	96.0	97.4	92.8	164.3	167.4	141.2
Clay, glass and stone products	22,699	965,973	42.56	44.79	36.93	147.6	150.0	135.3	249.4	266.8	201.6
Electric light and power	31,870	1,616,194	47.57	47.71	42.65	166.4	168.2	131.1	235.1	238.5	176.6
Electrical apparatus	52,801	2,420,626	45.84	47.72	39.55	166.4	166.8	169.6	285.6	291.8	249.6
Iron and steel products	294,741	13,957,143	47.35	48.95	39.35	109.9	111.7	108.8	171.1	179.7	140.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,522	1,870,227	48.80	50.71	43.21	143.3	144.7	130.3	189.0	198.3	161.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	30,698	1,401,846	45.67	46.69	38.51	117.8	118.4	116.5	189.2	194.5	156.6
Agricultural implements	18,622	920,116	49.41	49.80	42.31	205.2	206.3	187.0	383.5	388.7	299.4
Land vehicles and aircraft	116,648	5,776,116	49.52	50.84	40.00	102.6	102.8	97.9	166.4	160.8	120.5
Automobiles and parts	45,480	2,267,740	49.86	52.43	38.78	116.2	117.6	114.5	150.8	160.5	115.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	14,754	672,291	45.57	47.28	36.68	75.4	89.3	109.3	114.9	141.1	134.1
Heating appliances	8,283	349,463	42.19	43.79	35.96	148.0	152.4	144.0	236.4	252.7	198.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,769	539,831	45.87	48.24	40.38	99.8	102.7	96.6	188.8	204.3	159.8
Foundry and machine shop products	8,693	380,539	43.78	47.95	34.73	98.3	98.4	95.0	193.0	210.6	144.2
Other iron and steel products	46,952	2,046,714	43.59	45.91	36.46	100.0	101.3	103.0	159.9	170.7	134.3
Non-ferrous metal products	49,678	2,332,241	46.95	48.45	41.54	119.4	121.0	117.0	203.5	212.8	176.3
Non-metallic mineral products	15,243	809,287	53.09	53.39	45.89	118.9	120.7	118.5	216.4	220.9	186.2
Miscellaneous	15,723	550,791	35.03	36.48	31.43	142.9	146.8	133.5	257.6	275.1	194.6
LOGGING	98,585	3,631,196	36.91	38.38	39.11	204.6	221.7	261.7	378.6	426.8	515.6
MINING	83,037	3,917,367	47.18	51.89	40.50	99.7	102.2	94.3	147.1	165.9	119.7
Coal	24,903	1,059,468	42.54	51.71	36.74	98.7	100.8	97.5	165.0	204.9	140.6
Metallic ores	42,270	2,151,058	50.89	54.29	43.34	69.8	89.6	83.8	124.2	134.1	100.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	15,864	706,841	44.56	46.08	38.99	148.6	168.5	131.6	244.1	269.1	190.2
COMMUNICATIONS	49,525	1,941,912	39.21	39.03	35.66	188.1	187.9	172.8	267.8	266.3	224.0
Telegraphs	8,559	373,060	44.63	44.76	38.41	122.8	123.3	121.1	216.0	216.6	182.6
Telephones	40,311	1,535,775	38.10	37.85	34.95	206.9	206.6	188.6	282.3	279.9	235.9
TRANSPORTATION	182,278	9,288,696	50.96	51.49	45.07	142.4	146.3	141.0	221.6	230.0	194.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	60,343	2,656,148	44.02	44.54	40.11	164.3	166.7	155.2	232.9	239.3	215.2
Steam railways operation	92,979	5,422,706	58.32	58.17	50.31	135.7	135.7	134.1	218.5	218.0	186.2
Shipping and stevedoring	28,956	1,209,842	41.78	45.57	38.55	131.8	150.1	128.3	212.2	263.4	191.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	215,651	8,241,400	38.22	40.41	34.12	117.4	132.8	102.5	194.9	233.1	151.9
Building	104,305	4,182,160	40.10	43.99	35.00	152.4	170.5	155.9	212.9	261.4	164.8
Highway	75,901	2,539,367	33.46	34.90	31.53	103.8	122.5	83.5	180.5	222.2	136.3
Railway	35,445	1,519,873	42.88	42.46	36.34	82.0	87.0	81.3	177.1	186.0	148.7
SERVICES (as indicated below)	67,592	1,816,554	26.88	27.23	24.43	142.6	145.8	139.6	231.4	239.8	207.5
Hotels and restaurants	44,384	1,140,042	25.69	25.66	23.51	149.3	162.7	147.5	253.8	259.2	229.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,208	676,512	29.15	30.24	26.24	131.7	134.6	126.8	201.6	213.8	177.3
TRADE	297,069	10,570,408	35.58	35.15	32.23	152.6	152.7	147.2	228.0	225.5	200.0
Retail	217,988	7,259,939	33.30	32.72	29.92	153.5	152.2	149.2	233.6	227.6	205.6
Wholesale	79,081	3,310,469	41.86	41.59	38.54	153.2	157.6	145.5	216.6	221.2	189.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,049,190	84,085,622	41.03	42.23	36.28	129.2	133.8	126.9	206.6	219.0	178.3
FINANCE	87,434	3,431,954	39.25	39.19	37.36	143.1	143.1	136.6	193.3	193.0	176.8
Banks and trust companies	49,842	1,739,382	34.90	34.84	32.87	153.5	153.5	144.7	205.1	204.9	182.2
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,536	171,464	48.49	49.90	45.82	153.9	153.7	161.2	216.2	222.2	214.0
Insurance	34,056	1,521,108	44.66	44.47	42.85	128.9	128.9	124.0	179.4	178.5	165.9
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,136,624	87,517,576	40.96	42.11	36.32	129.8	134.1	127.2	205.1	218.0	178.2

¹ See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons^a Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1948 and Jan. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949	Average Weekly			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Salaries and Wages at			Employment			Payrolls		
			Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948
MARITIME PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	45,886	1,735,556	37.82	39.70	33.18	107.6	112.5	109.9	175.0	192.2	157.0
Lumber products	4,595	124,249	27.04	29.75	24.69	88.2	88.5	85.0	132.0	145.7	117.1
Pulp and paper products	6,114	275,798	45.11	47.46	41.61	116.3	123.0	116.0	199.3	221.7	183.3
Iron and steel	17,075	764,412	44.77	46.23	38.07	103.6	108.2	110.0	169.8	183.2	153.3
Logging	8,427	304,753	36.16	37.14	39.36	140.8	155.4	185.1	334.6	379.1	478.6
Mining	14,843	496,186	33.43	47.01	32.31	82.1	87.1	79.7	119.7	178.8	112.4
Transportation	20,472	906,734	44.29	44.46	40.06	202.0	159.5	205.8	308.2	244.2	284.0
Construction	34,906	1,044,121	29.91	33.41	27.39	142.3	164.0	100.6	222.7	286.6	143.4
Trade	18,317	534,483	29.18	29.07	26.39	141.4	145.1	142.3	204.2	208.8	185.4
- Eight Leading Industries	149,187	5,202,538	34.87	37.39	32.44	125.1	129.3	119.4	199.6	221.9	177.1
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	338,598	13,618,783	40.22	41.50	34.25	117.0	120.0	115.4	196.5	207.8	165.1
Lumber products	16,293	541,903	33.26	35.59	27.66	98.3	103.5	105.0	197.4	222.3	186.5
Pulp and paper products	38,744	1,888,303	48.74	50.43	43.19	129.3	132.2	130.9	216.3	228.9	194.1
Textile products	88,303	2,856,022	32.34	33.52	26.35	119.9	121.7	112.2	206.8	217.4	157.5
Chemicals and allied products	16,771	760,987	45.38	45.32	40.26	80.6	82.0	79.9	135.4	137.6	118.8
Iron and steel	69,751	3,238,557	46.43	47.95	38.05	109.9	112.9	111.9	169.4	179.8	140.8
Logging	46,314	1,558,523	33.22	32.72	36.52	215.9	228.4	265.3	524.7	546.7	710.7
Mining	15,532	703,361	45.28	48.51	40.48	124.0	125.5	113.8	171.0	185.4	140.8
Communications	13,280	541,485	40.77	40.63	37.11	209.2	209.9	190.3	268.9	268.9	222.6
Transportation	44,671	2,265,917	50.72	51.94	45.06	129.3	148.3	130.1	205.4	241.5	183.6
Construction	56,707	2,151,788	37.95	39.12	33.02	106.0	123.1	92.2	183.2	219.4	138.9
Services/	18,210	468,519	25.73	26.04	24.10	154.3	159.6	148.6	227.8	238.6	206.7
Trade	68,187	2,410,891	35.36	35.31	32.01	147.5	146.9	145.7	218.2	217.1	194.2
- Eight Leading Industries	601,499	23,699,267	39.40	40.44	34.85	126.1	131.9	125.1	207.4	222.7	181.9
ONTARIO											
Manufacturing	526,931	23,152,119	43.94	45.19	37.53	121.6	123.5	118.8	195.8	204.6	163.5
Lumber products	25,095	874,216	34.84	36.88	30.20	113.2	116.8	114.4	181.9	198.7	162.7
Plant products - edible	30,088	1,065,204	35.40	35.91	30.63	132.0	145.9	137.2	200.0	224.1	180.8
Pulp and paper products	51,680	2,435,232	47.12	46.10	41.42	148.9	151.6	146.1	231.1	230.2	199.5
Textile products	61,201	2,027,527	33.13	35.16	26.05	107.3	108.8	104.1	178.1	191.8	146.4
Chemicals and allied products	20,787	975,136	46.91	47.36	41.53	106.2	107.6	100.4	182.3	186.4	153.4
Electrical apparatus	37,195	1,725,496	46.38	47.38	39.47	169.5	170.3	169.1	285.1	292.6	241.1
Iron and steel	173,176	8,339,828	48.16	49.72	40.01	109.3	110.2	105.3	169.2	176.1	135.5
Non-ferrous metal products	29,515	1,402,376	47.51	48.04	41.07	121.8	123.3	119.7	219.4	224.4	186.3
Logging	28,976	1,207,566	41.87	41.10	39.85	285.6	300.9	379.9	661.1	686.9	839.9
Mining	25,126	1,236,686	49.22	52.63	40.44	81.1	82.6	77.5	113.1	123.2	88.9
Communications	20,065	782,154	38.98	39.24	36.08	200.2	197.4	183.9	281.8	279.8	239.6
Transportation	54,325	2,828,253	52.06	52.50	46.09	142.9	148.6	139.2	215.2	225.6	185.9
Construction	69,017	2,809,019	40.70	43.38	35.91	117.0	127.0	111.4	187.0	216.4	156.9
Services/	26,907	728,915	27.09	27.32	24.63	132.1	135.0	129.1	228.7	235.7	204.1
Trade	119,608	4,312,486	36.06	35.64	32.85	149.8	146.4	143.1	224.3	216.7	196.9
- Eight Leading Industries	870,955	37,057,088	42.55	43.64	37.10	128.1	130.4	125.7	201.0	210.0	172.0
PRAIRIE PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	70,859	2,914,508	41.13	42.43	36.10	133.5	139.3	131.5	210.9	227.1	182.9
Animal products - edible	9,876	400,866	40.59	44.41	36.12	136.3	160.2	152.8	192.9	248.0	210.5
Lumber products	5,124	170,826	33.34	35.83	29.36	126.1	128.5	114.8	190.7	208.9	162.2
Plant products - edible	6,753	257,452	38.12	37.22	33.81	147.7	164.8	152.4	228.2	248.5	209.0
Textile products	5,498	150,978	27.46	29.57	23.90	130.5	130.2	115.2	201.5	216.4	157.6
Iron and steel	22,644	1,054,683	46.86	47.57	39.61	122.7	123.0	116.8	207.4	212.4	167.9
Mining	18,840	1,027,091	55.10	56.33	46.30	167.8	169.7	148.1	262.8	271.9	195.0
Communications	6,750	261,498	38.74	38.52	35.09	159.2	163.5	143.2	238.9	244.1	194.7
Transportation	42,173	2,227,967	52.83	52.29	46.13	135.1	137.0	131.7	209.4	210.1	178.3
Construction	33,009	1,305,839	39.56	41.26	35.88	99.1	116.6	88.2	176.0	216.1	141.5
Services/	10,631	289,440	27.23	27.71	23.83	140.3	142.6	138.2	223.3	231.1	195.4
Trade	57,114	2,056,922	36.01	35.41	32.45	164.8	156.5	148.4	230.1	228.8	198.8
- Eight Leading Industries	241,824	10,160,300	42.05	42.53	37.04	135.3	141.0	129.5	214.8	226.5	181.2
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Manufacturing	73,379	3,257,123	44.39	47.12	39.28	131.0	138.5	134.5	206.7	232.1	187.2
Animal products - edible	4,400	181,247	41.19	43.85	37.44	104.5	129.3	122.1	172.7	227.4	177.7
Lumber products	26,039	1,072,474	41.19	45.17	37.78	137.6	146.7	140.3	212.6	248.8	200.5
Plant products - edible	3,742	141,999	37.95	37.62	33.91	112.6	129.9	127.5	217.4	248.6	215.2
Pulp and paper products	9,665	483,735	50.05	52.72	44.23	148.2	150.5	145.6	225.6	241.4	196.0
Iron and steel	12,095	559,663	46.27	50.38	39.23	101.1	105.4	117.6	155.9	177.0	153.6
Non-ferrous metal products	4,193	220,648	52.62	53.05	48.05	127.6	130.7	127.8	190.3	196.5	166.8
Logging	12,220	503,329	41.19	52.25	49.37	129.2	168.5	165.7	134.4	222.3	206.6
Mining	8,896	454,143	51.05	54.86	43.10	88.4	91.5	93.7	128.7	143.1	115.4
Transportation	20,637	1,069,825	51.36	51.45	45.45	153.2	152.6	153.2	254.8	254.3	225.8
Construction	22,012	930,633	42.28	45.07	36.73	166.1	181.1	145.9	272.3	316.6	209.1
Services/	9,124	271,222	29.73	30.55	26.80	172.7	173.3	175.8	276.8	286.1	253.6
Trade	33,843	1,255,623	37.10	35.98	33.50	175.5	187.0	165.6	277.2	286.4	239.1
- Eight Leading Industries	185,925	7,966,449	42.85	45.05	39.05	143.2	152.8	143.8	215.5	241.7	197.1

^a See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949, Together with Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1948 and Jan. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls		
						Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND		\$	\$	\$	\$						
Manufacturing	859	27,896	32.47	35.11	28.40	154.1	161.1	157.4	248.5	280.8	221.9
Trade	695	15,144	21.79	21.79	20.02	121.1	118.3	127.0	150.6	147.1	145.2
- Eight Leading Industries	3,252	107,476	33.05	35.42	29.51	141.7	145.8	142.1	216.3	238.5	192.4
NOVA SCOTIA											
Manufacturing	25,704	959,038	37.31	39.16	33.24	106.8	110.9	107.7	165.2	180.0	148.2
Animal products - edible	2,190	64,837	29.61	33.20	26.71	97.9	107.6	88.4	153.1	188.8	121.5
Iron and steel	11,966	530,720	44.35	46.45	38.58	97.7	98.9	99.9	182.5	172.2	144.6
Mining	13,799	458,990	33.26	47.55	32.14	82.4	87.6	79.9	118.9	180.8	111.4
Coal	12,873	426,599	33.14	48.80	32.23	81.1	84.8	79.5	116.3	178.9	110.8
Transportation	10,109	413,771	40.93	41.37	35.56	183.9	153.2	187.5	274.4	231.1	243.5
Steam railway operations	3,756	202,285	53.86	51.62	46.01	111.8	108.1	108.1	205.8	190.6	189.9
Shipping and stevedoring	5,317	167,414	31.49	31.76	29.25	357.3	255.4	371.5	472.5	340.6	458.6
Construction	23,747	666,367	28.06	32.05	25.09	140.3	152.7	80.6	220.5	274.1	113.1
Building	4,324	130,962	30.29	33.98	25.72	86.0	101.4	65.8	119.5	158.2	77.4
Highway	18,232	487,237	26.72	30.95	23.61	178.1	188.3	86.6	303.1	371.0	130.3
Retail trade	6,602	178,392	27.02	25.95	24.25	137.0	146.7	141.0	202.1	207.8	184.4
Wholesale trade	2,958	107,280	36.27	37.58	33.84	153.0	164.6	141.8	201.1	210.5	175.8
- Eight Leading Industries	86,985	2,891,288	33.24	37.05	30.77	121.0	125.0	106.3	178.2	205.2	145.0
NEW BRUNSWICK											
Manufacturing	19,323	748,622	38.74	40.62	33.33	105.5	111.5	109.8	187.2	207.4	168.0
Lumber products	2,615	74,268	28.40	31.70	25.34	74.6	72.8	71.9	128.3	140.0	110.5
Pulp and paper products	3,798	188,076	49.52	52.31	45.47	112.2	121.5	112.3	200.1	229.0	185.9
Iron and steel	4,911	225,685	45.95	45.88	37.21	111.0	124.6	127.7	187.2	209.9	174.2
Logging	7,684	288,542	37.55	38.45	40.49	154.3	170.2	209.2	355.1	401.0	519.0
Transportation	9,712	459,901	47.35	47.19	44.38	216.5	158.1	221.8	350.5	255.1	336.6
Steam railway operations	5,284	295,045	55.84	54.97	49.59	177.8	149.5	179.6	285.2	236.0	255.8
Construction	10,470	355,440	33.95	35.83	30.26	127.9	166.4	126.5	230.5	316.4	202.3
Highway	5,236	168,438	32.17	34.27	28.34	124.2	167.1	120.6	276.1	395.6	235.9
Railway	1,885	78,462	41.62	39.58	36.11	71.1	90.5	83.3	164.9	198.7	167.6
Retail trade	5,687	151,612	26.66	26.75	23.74	151.4	151.9	153.8	231.2	232.9	206.2
- Eight Leading Industries	58,950	2,203,754	37.38	38.00	34.63	131.4	137.1	139.5	235.9	250.1	232.2
MANITOBA											
Manufacturing	39,891	1,618,068	40.56	41.88	35.69	128.9	134.8	124.4	202.3	218.3	172.1
Animal products - edible	3,562	148,208	41.61	45.50	36.83	131.7	157.3	135.8	182.6	238.5	193.1
Plant products - edible	3,125	113,643	36.37	35.19	33.17	148.1	172.5	149.6	214.3	241.6	195.4
Pulp and paper products	4,010	169,357	42.23	43.49	37.02	141.2	146.6	130.3	206.7	221.1	168.5
Textiles	4,584	123,952	27.04	29.01	23.12	132.0	130.4	113.9	198.8	210.8	148.9
Iron and steel	15,067	697,918	46.32	47.55	39.57	121.5	122.3	116.5	205.2	211.9	168.0
Transportation	20,058	1,056,045	52.65	52.24	46.12	140.8	142.3	137.0	219.3	219.9	187.0
Street railways	8,059	347,004	43.06	42.65	39.39	160.4	162.6	155.7	237.9	238.8	212.4
Steam railway operations	11,916	706,519	59.29	58.93	50.79	128.4	129.0	124.8	211.2	211.0	175.8
Construction	11,005	428,200	38.91	39.62	33.78	88.5	108.0	77.7	146.2	181.7	110.4
Building	4,335	166,049	38.30	42.01	31.63	87.4	112.7	71.5	112.7	159.4	74.1
Railway	4,627	197,563	42.70	43.22	35.54	83.1	82.2	78.3	179.7	179.8	140.8
Services	4,557	116,472	25.56	26.56	22.42	158.3	159.2	155.6	233.2	243.8	203.5
Retail trade	18,071	620,185	34.32	33.61	30.78	158.8	164.2	156.7	229.7	232.7	206.7
Wholesale trade	7,422	301,701	40.65	40.41	37.16	134.2	134.7	130.8	196.1	195.7	174.7
- Eight Leading Industries	107,591	4,457,518	41.43	41.76	36.55	129.4	135.8	125.3	202.4	214.0	172.7
SASKATCHEWAN											
Manufacturing	9,868	409,660	41.51	42.77	36.77	127.1	135.6	139.1	194.2	213.6	188.5
Animal products - edible	2,724	104,057	38.20	41.88	34.98	133.4	163.0	179.9	201.4	269.9	248.9
Street railways	4,623	160,768	35.54	37.05	34.56	103.0	108.9	109.8	145.3	160.2	149.5
Steam railway operations	5,032	329,259	65.43	63.70	55.37	131.8	132.2	130.4	197.8	193.1	165.7
Construction	8,584	339,021	39.49	40.40	35.70	91.2	108.8	87.8	173.0	211.1	160.6
Highway	2,593	98,229	37.88	39.26	37.21	81.9	112.5	75.9	154.4	219.9	139.4
Railway	3,547	153,540	43.29	43.46	36.96	78.9	82.5	78.3	156.9	165.0	133.1
Retail trade	8,179	277,117	33.88	32.54	30.45	155.2	154.9	147.3	252.2	241.8	215.0
Wholesale trade	4,616	177,428	39.29	39.10	35.57	130.1	131.3	122.2	203.7	204.5	174.8
- Eight Leading Industries	45,520	1,848,132	40.60	40.81	36.50	124.3	131.1	124.8	194.6	206.3	176.0
ALBERTA											
Manufacturing	21,100	886,780	42.03	43.32	36.53	145.8	150.2	141.0	239.0	253.8	203.0
Animal products - edible	3,590	148,601	41.39	45.34	36.24	139.6	156.4	159.5	198.2	243.2	206.8
Plant products - edible	2,556	103,546	40.51	39.13	34.90	148.6	161.1	155.3	250.8	262.5	226.0
Iron and steel	5,393	251,034	46.55	47.51	39.50	148.0	148.9	135.9	243.8	248.5	188.6
Mining	14,555	801,409	55.06	56.41	45.51	196.1	198.0	168.2	291.3	301.4	207.0
Coal	8,736	479,685	54.91	57.21	42.06	163.8	162.6	157.5	270.8	280.2	200.0
Transportation	12,580	681,895	54.29	53.59	46.80	140.4	141.5	132.4	223.3	222.2	181.8
Street railways	4,662	202,479	43.43	43.54	40.22	135.8	135.4	128.5	194.5	194.5	170.8
Steam railway operations	7,774	474,020	60.98	59.99	50.86	141.7	142.0	133.4	242.3	238.9	190.1
Construction	13,420	538,618	40.14	43.29	37.79	115.6	130.8	99.0	212.8	259.7	170.6
Highway	5,664	227,134	40.10	40.20	39.84	114.5	126.7	97.7	206.4	228.0	171.7
Railway	3,614	150,700	42.89	42.85	37.74	80.8	85.2	71.7	180.0	189.7	140.6
Services	3,955	116,587	29.47	29.60	25.26	127.3	130.7	125.5	203.1	209.4	173.2
Retail trade	13,041	443,988	34.05	33.48	30.40	165.3	164.6	155.1	264.8	259.2	220.3
Wholesale trade	5,885	236,505	40.19	40.11	36.52	151.4	152.5	139.8	224.3	225.4	183.9
- Eight Leading Industries	88,513	3,854,650	43.55	44.37	37.96	150.1	154.3	138.3	244.3	256.0	195.3

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1948 and Jan. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls		
						Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948
MONTREAL											
Manufacturing	185,926	7,682,350	41.32	42.53	34.96	123.0	125.1	118.9	197.2	206.3	161.6
Plant products - edible	10,297	376,447	36.56	36.91	32.49	116.6	131.9	110.9	201.2	229.8	169.9
Pulp and paper products	13,085	575,200	43.96	44.63	37.96	155.2	156.3	149.3	236.5	241.9	196.6
Textiles	39,819	1,294,852	32.52	34.25	27.43	117.4	119.6	107.8	191.3	205.2	148.0
Tobacco	6,053	247,955	40.96	42.09	27.08	103.0	104.6	103.8	244.6	255.3	162.2
Iron and steel	48,385	2,284,718	47.22	49.23	38.59	107.4	107.3	104.2	161.2	167.8	127.3
Communications	6,879	318,088	46.24	46.01	42.90	216.0	218.9	193.8	289.1	269.0	224.1
Transportation	15,108	671,336	44.44	49.38	40.87	118.2	150.6	117.0	190.5	269.7	175.2
Construction	23,126	946,812	40.94	42.79	34.59	187.8	195.1	185.6	277.2	301.1	210.9
Services/	13,530	369,686	26.58	26.95	25.18	156.3	160.3	152.2	225.1	234.3	209.0
Trade	53,340	1,919,408	35.98	35.94	32.65	151.8	151.4	149.1	215.5	214.7	191.7
- Eight Leading Industries	298,235	11,918,458	39.96	41.22	34.57	132.7	136.5	127.8	206.7	219.2	172.3
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	15,695	568,412	36.22	37.15	31.04	95.7	101.5	100.6	162.7	176.9	144.7
Iron and steel	2,394	111,924	46.75	44.73	36.32	93.3	121.7	155.8	150.8	188.3	188.6
Transportation	1,528	59,314	38.82	37.27	34.05	143.6	174.1	153.9	190.0	221.1	184.2
Construction	3,996	135,499	33.91	36.50	30.23	153.7	160.8	130.3	261.3	294.3	205.4
Services/	1,668	41,978	25.17	24.54	21.61	148.8	170.4	148.1	272.5	304.0	232.7
Trade	5,816	173,008	29.75	29.61	26.27	161.0	158.0	152.7	222.9	217.7	197.4
- Eight Leading Industries	29,389	1,003,981	34.16	34.89	29.73	116.2	122.6	116.0	187.9	202.3	163.5
TORONTO											
Manufacturing	170,708	7,358,854	43.11	44.57	37.78	124.0	126.1	120.1	198.2	208.2	168.8
Plant products - edible	13,180	462,698	35.11	35.52	30.01	123.8	129.5	126.7	181.5	192.3	160.2
Pulp and paper products	22,226	995,844	44.85	45.67	39.05	143.6	145.4	138.1	214.8	221.6	179.9
Textiles	21,169	717,350	33.89	36.70	30.98	106.7	108.8	100.9	171.1	189.1	148.0
Chemicals	10,564	473,014	44.78	45.56	39.81	137.7	140.3	133.1	237.8	246.5	205.4
Electrical apparatus	16,323	761,010	46.01	46.87	39.27	174.0	176.5	176.5	291.4	301.1	255.1
Iron and steel	36,402	1,698,211	46.65	48.62	40.05	104.9	105.6	98.8	168.5	176.6	136.3
Communications	5,877	266,903	45.41	45.72	42.64	198.0	194.5	180.4	261.1	258.2	223.3
Transportation	12,494	581,899	46.57	47.09	41.80	161.8	164.4	156.5	248.4	255.3	215.4
Construction	13,181	592,483	44.95	50.07	38.56	145.2	151.7	156.2	203.9	237.2	187.0
Services/	14,199	415,514	29.26	29.27	26.73	125.2	128.6	123.7	227.6	232.0	204.6
Trade	60,879	2,391,995	39.29	38.78	35.61	154.7	150.0	149.1	229.5	219.8	201.4
- Eight Leading Industries	277,370	11,609,412	41.86	42.96	37.09	133.7	134.6	129.7	208.6	215.6	179.7
OTTAWA											
Manufacturing	9,939	398,199	40.06	40.14	36.49	102.5	102.8	102.3	168.1	168.9	149.5
Pulp and paper products	3,400	150,110	44.15	44.17	39.09	121.3	122.9	122.2	187.2	189.7	166.9
Iron and steel	2,125	83,667	39.37	40.89	38.34	64.9	62.3	64.0	114.7	114.4	110.1
Construction	4,187	168,777	37.92	39.61	29.50	161.2	169.5	126.4	280.7	286.4	166.9
Services/	2,607	65,947	25.30	26.38	22.35	139.4	145.2	142.3	252.4	276.1	229.3
Trade	8,236	244,855	29.73	29.62	27.46	166.1	160.2	141.2	225.9	217.1	191.5
- Eight Leading Industries	27,409	970,839	35.42	35.86	31.72	134.3	134.7	123.1	205.4	208.6	169.2
HALIFAX											
Manufacturing	52,057	2,416,541	46.42	46.99	39.75	117.6	119.3	112.6	193.7	198.7	159.0
Textiles	7,297	246,398	33.77	34.32	26.53	105.1	106.8	102.6	176.8	182.4	136.1
Electrical apparatus	7,283	375,520	51.53	50.95	43.04	136.4	135.6	137.1	268.9	264.3	224.9
Iron and steel	23,847	1,193,397	50.04	50.98	44.81	108.5	109.0	100.4	171.2	175.1	141.9
Construction	3,583	150,019	41.87	45.03	33.61	131.8	156.3	115.5	203.1	264.8	143.6
Trade	6,685	235,501	35.48	35.57	31.74	134.7	137.9	137.7	209.7	215.4	189.3
- Eight Leading Industries	66,324	2,943,190	44.38	45.06	38.13	122.0	125.1	116.9	197.3	205.4	162.3
WINDSOR											
Manufacturing	32,711	1,676,068	51.24	53.10	38.62	118.0	119.9	112.3	153.5	161.6	110.1
Iron and steel	27,166	1,419,302	52.25	54.39	38.10	115.5	117.5	107.9	146.9	155.5	100.1
Construction	1,266	58,309	46.06	49.39	36.60	182.6	200.3	160.1	280.5	330.0	185.9
Trade	3,807	128,280	33.70	33.80	31.12	181.0	176.8	149.0	210.1	205.9	171.9
- Eight Leading Industries	40,431	1,970,281	48.73	50.58	37.88	123.8	125.7	116.3	162.1	170.1	118.2
WINNIPEG											
Manufacturing	33,149	1,302,525	39.29	40.94	34.75	128.7	135.6	124.5	199.0	218.5	170.8
Animal products - edible	3,321	139,704	42.07	46.09	37.13	129.5	155.1	135.1	179.6	235.9	192.2
Plant products - edible	2,968	109,014	36.73	36.53	33.43	143.1	167.7	145.2	212.7	241.2	193.9
Textiles	4,345	119,864	27.59	29.49	23.13	129.1	128.0	111.7	196.2	208.0	145.8
Iron and steel	11,316	513,427	45.38	46.84	38.96	119.1	120.1	113.8	199.3	207.7	163.7
Communications	1,157	45,475	37.58	37.53	36.71	160.9	163.9	144.5	191.7	194.9	168.7
Transportation	4,799	201,342	41.95	41.32	38.33	155.6	160.6	160.6	226.5	219.0	204.5
Construction	3,678	140,286	39.21	41.08	32.28	74.1	85.3	63.9	100.9	121.5	69.3
Services/	4,334	109,343	25.23	26.23	22.14	163.1	163.6	160.4	235.2	245.0	205.5
Trade	22,846	830,694	36.36	35.57	32.68	153.0	157.9	150.9	222.6	224.8	199.1
- Eight Leading Industries	69,928	2,630,120	37.61	38.80	33.47	134.5	140.3	130.4	198.3	210.7	171.0
VANCOUVER											
Manufacturing	32,601	1,419,571	43.54	46.42	37.72	135.2	142.5	135.9	208.8	234.6	183.0
Lumber products	9,389	400,742	42.68	46.37	37.56	148.9	159.2	152.0	220.5	256.2	201.6
Iron and steel	7,620	345,098	45.29	50.58	38.44	91.7	99.7	103.5	138.5	168.1	132.5
Communications	4,361	173,639	39.82	37.82	33.85	186.1	183.7	172.3	272.8	255.9	214.8
Transportation	9,876	454,282	46.00	46.09	41.98	174.2	170.6	187.9	259.3	254.4	254.0
Construction	9,817	414,189	44.46	46.37	35.01	275.9	308.7	239.4	411.8	501.3	312.7
Services/	6,280	188,676	30.04	31.12	26.95	176.5	173.8	184.5	272.3	279.2	259.2
Trade	24,259	938,115	38.67	37.73	34.84	168.2	169.7	163.4	275.9	271.6	242.6
- Eight Leading Industries	86,723	3,589,714	41.59	42.76	36.53	161.5	166.7	159.6	251.2	267.8	219.4

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1948 and Jan. 1, 1948.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
							Employment			Payrolls		
				Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948
HALIFAX	Manufacturing	7,043	269,339	38.24	39.92	34.15	97.4	98.6	100.4	163.7	173.0	150.2
	Plant products - edible	1,184	28,603	24.07	28.22	25.31	88.8	96.2	83.1	128.1	162.6	126.0
	Iron and steel	2,982	132,446	44.42	46.30	36.79	95.5	89.4	100.5	169.1	165.0	147.5
	Transportation	5,164	165,389	32.03	31.76	28.68	426.9	293.7	440.7	542.6	370.2	504.5
	Construction	2,617	86,411	33.02	35.46	28.71	106.4	138.3	106.8	124.9	174.9	109.0
	Services	1,028	24,016	23.36	23.54	20.39	92.9	94.4	89.5	143.5	146.8	120.6
	Trade	5,734	176,883	30.85	29.75	28.09	141.3	152.5	138.6	201.2	209.5	180.8
	- Nine Leading Industries	24,030	802,813	33.41	34.12	30.51	133.3	131.8	123.7	196.3	199.2	179.0
SAINT JOHN	Manufacturing	4,360	155,641	55.70	39.90	31.11	87.2	93.9	107.4	142.2	171.1	162.4
	Iron and steel	655	27,493	41.97	45.86	32.69	49.2	75.4	88.6	75.5	126.4	105.9
	Trade	3,253	97,541	29.98	30.22	26.95	114.9	111.4	121.7	175.0	171.0	167.2
	- Nine Leading Industries	14,847	504,759	34.00	34.32	31.84	135.6	126.1	146.0	214.9	201.0	215.0
SHEK-BROOK	Manufacturing	7,698	259,917	33.78	36.58	27.33	107.9	110.4	108.6	174.2	193.0	142.2
	Textiles	4,482	141,448	31.56	33.83	24.57	105.4	107.5	101.6	180.9	197.7	155.7
	Iron and steel	1,908	74,296	38.94	44.43	31.88	95.6	96.6	108.3	142.6	164.4	132.2
	- Nine Leading Industries	10,944	363,400	33.21	35.45	27.84	120.9	122.4	116.2	191.3	206.7	155.5
THREE RIVERS	Manufacturing	8,298	345,607	41.65	45.05	38.12	130.6	133.3	126.9	197.2	217.7	175.2
	Pulp and paper products	3,441	182,207	52.95	57.98	50.71	120.1	124.8	122.6	196.3	223.3	192.0
	Textiles	2,267	66,044	29.13	30.70	19.55	97.4	97.4	92.7	155.6	172.4	104.6
	- Nine Leading Industries	10,694	420,723	39.34	41.74	35.90	128.9	134.7	126.5	195.5	216.7	175.3
KITCHENER WATERLOO	Manufacturing	16,386	641,503	39.15	41.19	34.71	132.9	133.3	137.6	228.4	241.0	209.9
	Animal products - edible	1,351	57,743	42.74	45.10	37.48	125.3	124.9	126.3	218.6	229.8	193.3
	Leather products	1,643	68,692	41.81	40.07	32.04	98.9	98.6	102.6	183.8	175.6	146.2
	Lumber products	2,085	73,372	35.19	38.73	34.88	156.6	156.0	148.7	240.4	270.6	224.2
	Rubber products	5,197	218,022	41.95	44.06	38.10	156.4	158.3	171.3	274.5	291.7	273.0
	Textiles	1,759	50,277	28.58	32.87	26.10	101.8	101.8	99.0	167.9	195.1	149.2
	Iron and steel	1,194	51,370	43.02	42.68	35.50	115.6	114.5	121.9	201.5	198.0	175.3
	- Nine Leading Industries	20,628	800,295	38.80	40.63	34.80	134.6	135.4	136.1	236.3	242.5	209.1
LONDON	Manufacturing	15,943	628,029	39.59	41.03	34.98	139.3	143.1	136.4	220.8	236.3	191.9
	Plant products - edible	2,337	76,745	32.84	32.22	32.03	150.9	169.8	143.8	222.6	245.7	207.0
	Pulp and paper products	2,327	91,628	39.38	42.69	33.55	148.2	152.1	152.7	217.1	241.4	166.5
	Textiles	1,383	35,982	26.02	30.92	26.58	85.0	88.6	81.4	129.0	169.7	126.1
	Iron and steel	4,053	184,930	45.63	47.16	37.50	141.3	141.1	141.9	233.3	240.8	192.6
	Trade	4,517	155,810	34.49	35.39	32.34	173.0	163.9	152.6	224.8	218.6	186.9
	- Nine Leading Industries	26,891	1,030,762	38.33	39.75	34.49	149.2	151.2	148.4	234.7	233.0	194.4
FT. WILLIAM PT. ARTHUR	Manufacturing	5,601	276,243	49.32	39.37	41.32	62.3	85.0	98.9	174.5	172.1	195.7
	Pulp and paper products	2,207	126,221	57.19	58.70	52.72	140.6	143.6	144.8	218.4	229.0	207.4
	Iron and steel	1,775	79,350	44.70	46.34	33.61	26.3	29.1	35.2	47.8	62.7	44.1
	Transportation	2,245	106,667	47.61	49.67	41.45	152.3	161.9	140.1	171.3	190.4	137.5
	Trade	2,381	81,259	34.13	35.47	30.04	151.9	144.9	136.5	246.6	244.4	194.9
	- Nine Leading Industries	12,482	547,683	43.86	45.47	39.06	85.9	89.4	94.6	142.0	153.2	124.0
REXINA	Manufacturing	2,234	94,618	42.35	42.31	37.25	98.5	102.5	104.7	146.0	151.9	136.5
	Animal products - edible	513	20,114	39.21	42.45	35.36	130.6	143.3	152.0	180.8	214.8	190.0
	Trade	5,775	211,793	36.67	34.82	32.37	164.5	166.5	154.4	266.0	255.7	220.8
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,744	440,665	37.52	36.78	33.73	137.9	139.9	132.4	219.1	217.9	188.5
SASKATON	Manufacturing	2,118	81,219	38.35	40.91	35.51	177.4	189.6	194.4	260.4	296.9	264.3
	Animal products - edible	767	29,946	39.04	44.20	36.77	211.3	238.8	264.7	312.7	400.1	368.9
	Trade	3,061	108,393	34.54	33.87	31.54	188.2	186.1	185.2	228.9	211.5	181.5
	- Nine Leading Industries	7,688	274,871	35.75	36.30	32.86	146.5	152.5	153.3	258.2	251.7	229.3
CALGARY	Manufacturing	7,627	335,871	44.04	44.97	37.88	134.9	140.6	133.8	220.0	234.2	189.6
	Animal products - edible	1,010	41,250	40.84	44.77	35.15	113.1	125.9	147.2	172.5	210.6	181.5
	Plant products - edible	907	37,645	41.50	41.56	34.82	125.0	138.8	134.8	220.6	244.0	199.5
	Iron and steel	2,696	126,338	46.86	47.66	40.05	143.6	142.4	151.0	236.6	231.9	176.6
	Construction	1,564	63,851	40.83	43.87	33.68	78.0	92.3	88.5	160.1	203.5	144.3
	Trade	8,721	323,229	37.06	37.04	33.26	160.3	155.9	145.5	239.7	233.1	193.8
	- Nine Leading Industries	22,952	922,436	40.19	40.89	35.28	140.2	143.0	134.9	222.1	230.6	167.1
EDMONTON	Manufacturing	7,343	302,255	41.16	43.61	35.72	144.1	152.2	139.4	233.0	260.1	198.6
	Animal products - edible	2,352	98,617	41.93	46.34	36.96	150.5	169.2	156.4	266.9	269.6	220.9
	Iron and steel	1,828	80,286	43.92	46.31	37.43	148.0	149.1	133.2	252.9	268.6	193.3
	Construction	3,137	118,096	37.65	49.76	35.40	254.0	288.6	166.6	339.0	509.2	208.2
	Trade	7,295	254,519	34.89	34.04	31.08	180.4	186.1	173.5	274.7	276.4	230.0
	- Nine Leading Industries	21,866	829,797	37.91	40.19	33.61	167.0	176.3	149.2	254.0	284.1	206.1
VICTORIA	Manufacturing	5,343	233,019	43.61	46.41	39.52	140.8	139.7	166.4	213.4	225.4	227.3
	Lumber products	1,307	51,524	39.42	44.40	40.69	121.9	127.4	116.8	176.6	207.9	177.7
	Iron and steel	1,998	89,736	44.91	48.36	38.71	150.3	137.5	201.8	219.5	218.6	232.7
	Transportation	1,037	45,687	43.96	43.36	39.24	166.8	178.8	191.6	224.7	237.6	234.3
	Trade	3,705	121,068	32.68	32.88	28.95	167.8	161.5	156.2	252.4	244.6	213.0
	- Nine Leading Industries	12,826	491,721	38.34	40.00	35.14	145.6	147.1	157.0	222.9	234.8	220.2

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	-	-	-	77.8	78.8	84.4	-	-	-	69.7
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	-	-	-	86.3	91.2	86.4	-	-	-	80.4
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	-	-	-	91.3	98.0	91.2	-	-	-	88.8
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	-	-	-	95.5	102.7	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.6	151.3	185.2
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.6	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.6
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug. 1	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Sept. 1	201.8	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2
Oct. 1	203.3	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.8
Nov. 1	203.6	194.9	160.4	207.7	180.8	207.1	208.6	180.3	168.6	167.9	206.1	212.2
Dec. 1	204.3	197.8	156.2	209.9	184.9	207.5	210.4	180.9	169.3	167.0	207.6	206.1
Jan. 1, 1949	197.3	190.7	161.8	203.1	177.3	198.4	206.6	173.6	161.4	158.4	201.9	193.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1949.												
	100.0	7.3	0.2	2.2	4.3	29.3	42.5	11.8	5.3	2.2	4.3	9.1

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	238.5
Nov. 1	190.2	201.9	203.4	201.1	200.5	288.4	168.3	239.7
Dec. 1	192.6	200.7	206.4	202.9	202.5	288.9	171.4	256.5
Jan. 1, 1949	187.3	190.4	205.0	202.3	197.5	284.7	164.3	229.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1949.								
	14.6	1.4	13.5	1.3	3.2	2.0	3.4	4.2

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

		All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	*Services	Trade
Jan. 1, 1933		78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	68.5	102.2	119.6
Jan. 1, 1934		88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Jan. 1, 1935		94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Jan. 1, 1936		99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Jan. 1, 1937		103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Jan. 1, 1938		113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Jan. 1, 1939		108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Jan. 1, 1940		116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Jan. 1, 1941		134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Jan. 1, 1942		165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Jan. 1, 1943		183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Jan. 1, 1944		185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Jan. 1, 1945		180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Jan. 1, 1946		168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1		167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1		167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1		168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1		169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1		169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1		173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1		172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1		175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1		178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1		182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1		185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947		181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1		180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1		180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1		180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1		179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1		184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1		189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1		192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1		193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1		194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1		197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1		199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948		193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1		189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1		188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1		186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May 1		186.5	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June 1		192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July 1		198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0
Aug. 1		200.9	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4
Sept. 1		201.8	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5
Oct. 1		203.3	210.0	267.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	263.7	224.8
Nov. 1		203.6	208.3	321.6	181.5	182.7	144.6	192.7	253.9	230.5
Dec. 1		204.3	207.9	351.0	181.1	182.6	144.5	184.6	251.0	239.5
Jan. 1, 1949		197.3	202.8	323.9	176.6	182.8	140.7	163.2	245.5	239.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1949.										
		100.0	51.5	4.8	4.1	2.4	8.9	10.5	3.3	14.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Jan.1 1949	Dec.1 1948	Jan.1 1948	Jan.1 1947	Jan.1 1946	Jan.1 1945	Jan.1 1944
MANUFACTURING	51.5	202.8	207.9	199.9	190.6	179.9	212.7	226.4
Animal products - edible	1.7	215.6	239.9	228.3	230.7	232.7	228.4	206.9
Fur and products	0.2	174.1	180.2	157.0	150.7	153.3	131.9	121.6
Leather and products	1.5	144.6	146.9	146.5	155.0	142.8	135.5	135.1
Boots and shoes	0.9	139.8	139.4	136.2	144.4	133.2	125.2	122.0
Lumber and products	3.8	139.5	145.8	141.8	132.3	116.4	115.2	113.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	119.7	127.6	120.6	109.1	93.3	91.1	87.1
Furniture	0.9	177.2	175.6	168.9	164.4	140.5	126.8	110.5
Other lumber products	0.8	178.4	187.8	199.9	191.2	180.2	195.2	215.0
Musical instruments	.04	40.1	40.0	41.1	39.8	34.2	29.3	34.2
Plant products - edible	2.8	174.1	194.4	177.1	178.5	159.9	165.4	154.1
Pulp and paper products	5.6	178.4	182.3	176.6	164.1	150.0	135.8	133.0
Pulp and paper	2.4	155.5	160.9	159.0	145.5	131.5	119.9	117.7
Paper products	1.0	275.0	279.9	259.5	248.2	231.4	208.1	211.5
Printing and publishing	2.1	177.7	179.5	169.9	160.2	147.0	132.3	127.1
Rubber products	1.1	179.0	179.6	192.7	189.8	178.1	174.1	141.3
Textile products	7.9	183.0	185.6	174.2	165.3	157.4	152.8	153.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	193.1	193.0	184.4	172.4	164.5	153.8	156.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	117.3	117.0	112.0	107.1	107.6	109.7	112.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	0.7	206.2	207.9	208.2	194.2	178.5	163.6	169.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	0.8	871.8	874.0	798.4	740.3	673.8	566.1	561.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	172.4	175.6	170.4	158.1	151.1	143.9	145.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	187.2	191.6	171.3	161.5	151.6	150.6	150.9
Other textile products	0.8	156.8	160.7	157.9	165.6	162.7	171.4	165.1
Tobacco	0.6	143.8	136.2	140.6	139.9	143.9	142.2	144.1
Beverages	0.9	345.8	345.7	333.4	304.2	281.7	260.1	237.3
Chemicals and allied products	2.0	338.3	343.3	327.1	324.6	332.1	602.8	618.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	196.7	199.9	180.4	171.9	150.8	131.0	137.5
Electric light and power	1.6	234.5	237.1	196.5	178.2	164.1	143.0	137.5
Electric apparatus	2.6	354.5	355.5	361.3	321.7	273.1	308.9	329.0
Iron and steel products	14.4	218.8	222.3	216.5	204.7	200.0	299.5	345.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	302.6	305.6	275.2	260.0	248.4	247.4	252.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	265.3	266.6	262.3	253.2	222.3	219.9	228.2
Agricultural implements	0.9	221.4	222.6	201.8	167.3	161.0	130.7	129.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.7	185.8	186.1	177.3	165.7	155.8	277.9	312.9
Automobiles and parts	2.2	298.1	301.7	293.6	249.2	186.4	289.0	304.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0.7	301.7	357.3	437.5	453.1	613.4	1196.4	1567.5
Heating appliances	0.4	234.4	241.4	228.1	196.3	190.7	177.1	186.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0.6	225.8	232.3	218.5	187.5	178.1	285.9	297.9
Foundry and machine shop products	0.4	229.4	228.6	220.9	217.0	198.1	235.2	278.7
Other iron and steel products	2.3	214.7	217.6	221.3	218.9	212.0	324.8	409.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	347.1	351.7	340.0	307.3	281.6	382.2	499.9
Non-metallic mineral products	0.7	213.6	216.9	212.9	204.9	213.2	208.2	212.6
Miscellaneous	0.7	325.2	334.1	281.6	295.2	281.9	352.2	364.3
LOGGING	4.8	323.9	351.0	414.3	370.5	344.4	313.0	260.7
MINING	4.1	176.6	181.1	167.1	154.0	149.1	146.4	156.1
Coal	1.2	90.3	92.2	89.2	89.1	96.3	91.2	98.1
Metallic ores	2.1	329.6	333.5	311.7	274.5	257.8	256.8	285.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0.8	239.3	255.2	211.9	191.3	157.5	162.8	152.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	182.8	182.6	168.0	154.9	127.1	110.7	105.1
Telegraphs	0.4	141.8	142.4	139.9	133.8	137.4	128.7	129.2
Telephones	2.0	190.8	190.4	173.9	159.3	123.9	105.8	98.5
TRANSPORTATION	8.9	140.7	144.5	139.3	132.0	125.2	122.3	117.5
Street railway, cartage and storage	3.0	226.1	229.6	227.3	218.8	198.3	192.7	178.8
Steam railway operation	4.5	116.6	116.6	115.2	112.8	111.7	107.7	105.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	125.1	142.4	121.8	99.1	89.2	97.3	93.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.5	163.2	184.6	142.5	125.1	107.7	98.2	105.3
Building	5.1	215.0	240.6	191.7	157.2	120.9	87.2	113.8
Highway	3.7	187.2	220.9	150.5	136.3	113.6	115.8	119.3
Railway	1.7	82.3	87.3	81.6	80.8	88.8	93.3	85.2
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.3	245.5	251.0	240.4	223.7	207.3	201.1	194.3
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	247.4	253.1	244.4	225.1	205.6	204.0	195.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	241.8	247.2	232.8	221.1	210.7	195.9	191.9
TRADE	14.5	239.2	239.5	230.8	212.3	193.6	180.8	172.0
Retail	10.6	252.6	260.5	245.6	224.6	205.3	192.9	184.8
Wholesale	3.9	208.7	214.6	198.2	183.7	165.6	150.7	139.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	197.3	204.3	193.7	181.0	168.2	180.4	185.7
FINANCE	-	166.1	166.1	158.6	149.3	135.5	128.4	125.6
Banks and trust companies	-	170.8	170.9	161.1	149.9	137.6	132.6	129.9
Brokerage and stock market	-	189.7	189.5	198.7	248.6	218.1	149.4	124.7
Insurance	-	157.7	157.6	151.7	142.4	127.9	121.4	119.9
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	195.8	202.4	192.0	179.5	166.6	177.9	182.8

1/ The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		^{1/} Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1944
<u>Maritime</u>	- Manufacturing	30.8	163.7	171.3	167.2	165.8	171.1	201.1	209.3
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.1	98.8	99.1	95.2	97.2	86.2	101.1	116.7
	Pulp and paper products	4.1	217.6	230.1	217.0	204.8	199.0	188.0	200.7
	Textile products	3.1	123.0	122.8	129.9	111.6	108.3	109.0	106.7
	Iron and steel	11.4	189.7	198.2	201.4	205.8	250.4	330.6	353.4
	Other manufactures	9.1	172.2	184.9	170.1	171.0	150.8	159.9	149.0
	Logging	5.6	365.8	403.6	480.8	479.3	423.7	448.0	432.4
	Mining	10.0	97.6	103.6	94.8	93.1	105.4	93.6	100.6
	Communications	2.4	152.4	153.3	149.0	137.0	131.7	126.5	123.1
	Transportation	13.7	172.1	135.9	175.3	143.3	153.8	173.7	167.1
	Construction	23.4	359.9	414.7	254.4	210.3	183.1	203.5	221.1
	Services ^{2/}	1.8	264.6	272.5	258.9	259.3	276.9	290.4	292.4
	Trade	12.3	238.5	244.8	240.1	232.8	224.9	202.4	188.0
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	190.7	197.8	181.9	169.4	169.5	182.5	186.3
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	56.3	203.5	208.6	200.6	194.0	181.6	222.4	242.5
	Lumber products	2.7	141.5	149.0	151.1	152.4	136.9	126.8	118.1
	Pulp and paper products	6.4	160.8	164.5	162.8	151.9	140.9	129.8	126.0
	Textile products	14.7	215.4	218.6	201.5	193.1	181.8	180.3	177.2
	Iron and steel	11.6	211.3	217.2	215.1	213.9	203.1	319.4	389.3
	Other manufactures	20.9	220.9	227.1	216.6	209.1	194.6	251.5	273.2
	Logging	7.7	492.2	520.8	604.9	571.3	509.5	484.7	427.8
	Mining	2.6	365.5	369.9	335.4	287.3	275.2	280.8	311.1
	Communications	2.2	191.4	192.1	174.1	156.8	125.3	106.7	99.0
	Transportation	7.4	124.1	142.4	124.9	119.4	109.8	101.8	100.4
	Construction	9.4	128.4	149.1	111.6	100.2	85.9	82.7	88.9
	Services ^{2/}	3.0	229.1	237.0	220.5	204.2	186.7	183.1	181.8
	Trade	11.4	243.5	242.6	240.5	221.8	200.4	189.1	189.4
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	198.4	207.5	196.8	186.7	171.8	191.1	201.3
<u>Ontario</u>	- Manufacturing	60.5	208.6	212.0	203.9	190.8	177.1	206.7	214.2
	Lumber products	2.9	113.2	116.8	114.4	112.6	101.2	103.1	102.4
	Pulp and paper products	5.9	187.2	190.6	183.7	171.5	153.6	135.0	132.1
	Textile products	7.0	151.2	153.3	146.7	139.1	135.2	125.9	131.2
	Iron and steel	19.9	243.4	245.4	234.5	212.2	196.0	290.4	312.9
	Other manufactures	24.8	236.8	241.7	232.2	221.1	205.7	223.3	224.7
	Logging	3.3	316.5	333.4	420.9	345.6	354.2	261.7	166.6
	Mining	2.9	254.5	259.2	243.4	231.9	207.9	211.5	217.9
	Communications	2.3	180.0	177.5	165.3	156.7	118.8	99.3	91.5
	Transportation	6.2	135.3	140.7	131.8	124.3	118.4	116.8	112.1
	Construction	7.9	171.8	186.5	163.5	139.5	121.6	99.8	100.5
	Services ^{2/}	3.1	263.6	269.4	257.5	240.0	224.7	224.2	217.4
	Trade	13.8	247.3	241.7	236.3	214.8	194.7	182.0	169.6
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	206.6	210.4	202.7	186.7	172.2	184.2	185.4
<u>Prairie</u>	- Manufacturing	29.3	185.8	193.9	182.7	176.7	175.7	189.3	197.6
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.1	177.8	181.2	161.9	161.3	140.8	142.6	135.6
	Pulp and paper products	2.5	149.9	154.0	137.5	127.6	114.6	106.5	101.6
	Textile products	2.3	257.0	256.3	226.8	218.6	193.4	212.6	199.4
	Iron and steel	9.4	135.8	136.2	129.3	121.4	116.7	142.1	178.9
	Other manufactures	13.0	254.1	276.4	259.8	254.8	269.4	279.2	264.0
	Logging	1.0	142.3	109.3	206.3	205.4	193.8	196.7	163.3
	Mining	7.7	204.0	206.4	180.1	166.3	146.4	153.3	158.0
	Communications	2.8	175.9	180.7	158.2	143.4	136.0	122.4	119.5
	Transportation	17.5	149.3	151.4	145.6	143.2	138.5	134.4	128.6
	Construction	13.7	129.6	152.5	115.4	105.2	95.0	82.8	92.1
	Services ^{2/}	4.4	228.2	232.0	224.9	213.9	198.5	185.1	173.4
	Trade	23.6	204.0	206.3	195.6	184.1	171.4	162.5	152.3
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	173.6	180.9	166.2	158.3	150.6	149.2	149.5
<u>British</u>	- Manufacturing	39.5	207.6	219.5	213.2	208.2	202.3	244.5	281.9
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	14.0	184.8	197.2	188.6	152.4	128.9	124.0	121.1
	Pulp and paper products	5.2	220.2	223.6	216.4	191.3	177.9	165.8	161.3
	Textile products	0.8	222.3	242.8	240.6	210.6	194.8	195.6	189.9
	Iron and steel	6.5	248.4	259.0	289.0	316.5	428.9	798.9	1115.4
	Other manufactures	13.0	212.6	227.4	208.3	233.3	203.4	191.0	183.3
	Logging	6.6	156.9	204.5	201.1	156.8	136.0	145.1	151.7
	Mining	4.8	104.1	107.7	110.3	92.1	93.3	85.6	96.6
	Communications	3.1	208.0	206.7	193.5	173.8	148.3	136.9	139.9
	Transportation	11.1	155.5	154.9	155.5	156.0	133.7	124.2	112.8
	Construction	11.8	174.2	190.0	153.0	142.0	106.1	95.7	117.4
	Services ^{2/}	4.9	246.9	248.5	251.4	224.6	196.5	176.3	161.9
	Trade	18.2	278.7	297.0	262.9	235.3	207.0	187.8	179.3
<u>B. C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	193.2	206.1	194.0	180.4	163.7	173.9	190.2

^{1/}Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review. ^{2/} See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1944
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	62.3	196.2	199.5	189.7	187.7	175.3	211.3	236.8
	Plant products - edible	3.5	167.9	189.9	159.7	156.4	142.7	148.2	139.6
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	191.8	193.2	184.5	169.0	161.8	147.4	141.5
	Textiles	13.3	186.6	190.0	171.3	165.0	154.4	157.2	156.6
	Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	3.9	181.2	182.5	180.1	175.1	172.0	174.1	171.1
	Iron and steel	16.2	197.6	197.4	191.8	199.8	193.8	311.5	379.9
	Other manufactures	21.0	212.3	215.3	210.3	205.7	184.2	199.9	226.4
	Communications	2.3	140.4	141.0	126.0	118.1	92.1	76.3	69.4
	Transportation	5.1	119.5	152.3	118.3	115.4	95.9	83.5	80.5
	Construction	7.8	126.2	131.1	111.3	98.0	77.7	68.0	55.3
	Trade	17.9	237.2	236.6	233.0	214.4	193.9	183.5	184.2
<u>Montreal</u>	- All Industries	100.0	187.3	192.6	180.3	174.1	158.8	177.1	191.2
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	53.4	180.0	190.9	189.3	166.1	170.6	298.9	374.0
	Leather products	10.6	118.3	117.6	113.3	122.9	116.1	106.9	107.5
	Other manufactures	42.8	206.9	222.8	222.6	185.3	194.7	386.2	490.4
	Transportation	5.2	99.1	120.1	106.2	94.5	83.3	88.1	83.0
	Construction	13.6	242.8	254.1	205.8	161.0	161.7	149.2	151.3
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	190.4	200.7	190.2	169.5	167.1	237.5	277.8
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	61.5	201.8	205.1	195.4	187.3	178.6	215.4	228.2
	Plant products - edible	4.8	184.4	193.0	188.8	192.7	172.0	171.6	161.7
	Printing and publishing	8.0	214.7	217.4	206.4	199.2	184.0	165.1	159.8
	Textiles	7.6	128.0	130.5	121.1	118.7	117.2	112.5	115.0
	Iron and steel	13.1	244.1	245.4	229.9	210.1	205.0	368.3	423.7
	Other manufactures	28.0	218.1	221.7	212.9	204.6	195.0	223.2	231.8
	Communications	2.1	140.4	137.9	127.9	129.6	97.0	78.1	73.3
	Transportation	4.5	168.1	170.8	162.6	152.5	141.0	154.6	126.1
	Construction	4.8	196.8	205.6	211.6	156.5	133.9	102.5	105.1
	Trade	22.0	227.8	221.0	219.6	197.8	177.6	163.4	156.7
<u>Toronto</u>	- All Industries	100.0	205.0	206.4	198.9	185.5	173.0	192.9	198.0
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	36.3	153.6	154.1	153.4	146.9	142.1	173.5	169.5
	Lumber products	2.1	52.2	54.2	47.4	54.0	46.3	44.7	47.7
	Pulp and paper	12.4	141.2	143.0	142.2	137.3	132.0	127.8	134.9
	Other manufactures	21.8	201.0	199.7	198.5	187.2	183.4	253.5	236.2
	Construction	15.3	260.1	273.5	202.4	215.9	155.0	120.5	108.5
	Trade	30.0	286.3	276.1	244.9	258.6	239.7	229.7	201.7
<u>Ottawa</u>	- All Industries	100.0	202.3	202.9	185.4	184.4	168.6	174.7	165.7
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	78.5	194.8	197.5	186.5	172.0	167.9	185.9	190.5
	Textiles	11.0	113.0	114.8	110.3	103.8	102.9	99.1	104.1
	Electrical apparatus	11.0	220.9	219.6	222.0	199.9	190.4	214.0	206.5
	Iron and steel	36.0	231.4	232.3	214.0	194.9	195.5	242.0	260.8
	Other manufactures	20.5	204.7	212.8	200.4	189.1	177.3	170.3	158.5
	Construction	5.4	201.6	239.0	176.6	159.9	154.0	110.5	77.0
	Trade	10.0	204.4	209.4	209.1	196.3	187.4	176.2	159.6
<u>Hamilton</u>	- All Industries	100.0	197.5	202.5	189.3	174.9	169.1	179.8	180.0
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	80.9	305.2	310.0	290.3	255.8	189.2	318.2	340.2
	Iron and steel	67.2	326.0	331.6	304.5	258.9	176.8	343.5	376.5
	Other manufactures	13.7	232.4	234.9	242.0	245.1	231.2	233.0	218.1
	Construction	3.1	124.7	136.8	102.5	97.9	70.6	93.3	85.5
<u>Windsor</u>	- All Industries	100.0	284.7	288.9	267.4	238.4	181.3	284.2	299.2
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	47.4	173.0	182.3	167.3	162.6	159.7	181.7	186.6
	Animal products - edible	4.7	250.5	300.2	261.4	271.0	329.2	325.6	266.5
	Printing and publishing	5.0	151.2	158.0	140.5	127.1	114.6	106.5	103.7
	Textiles	6.2	259.4	257.3	224.5	216.4	193.4	218.0	204.2
	Iron and steel	16.2	132.4	133.6	126.6	120.8	111.0	142.9	171.9
	Other manufactures	15.3	201.5	218.3	193.7	188.8	186.1	214.7	213.4
	Transportation	6.9	118.6	116.4	116.4	108.1	103.9	94.0	85.0
	Construction	5.1	114.7	131.9	98.9	101.7	83.2	43.4	42.8
	Trade	32.7	170.7	176.2	168.4	162.4	153.0	142.0	131.5
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- All Industries	100.0	164.3	171.4	159.3	154.2	147.5	149.8	147.2
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	37.6	250.7	264.2	252.0	246.6	262.9	363.8	462.8
	Lumber products	10.8	195.3	208.9	199.4	169.1	140.5	127.7	120.6
	Other manufactures	26.8	283.1	296.6	280.8	287.1	326.9	486.5	643.0
	Communications	5.0	202.3	199.7	187.3	164.2	137.7	124.8	121.4
	Transportation	11.4	145.8	142.8	157.3	160.0	127.3	114.2	94.2
	Construction	10.8	218.5	244.5	189.6	174.2	112.0	83.7	102.9
	Services ^{2/}	7.2	240.6	238.1	252.8	221.4	194.6	175.7	162.9
	Trade	28.0	269.8	272.2	262.1	230.5	206.8	187.0	183.0
<u>Vancouver</u>	- All Industries	100.0	229.2	236.5	226.5	212.9	197.5	222.9	256.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review. 2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Jan. 1, 1949 with Comparisons as at Dec. 1, 1948 and Jan. 1, 1948.

Industries	Jan. 1, 1949					Dec. 1, 1948		Jan. 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,055,653	818,873	236,780	77.6	22.4	77.1	22.9	77.6	22.4
Animal products - edible	35,218	28,749	6,469	81.6	18.4	80.3	19.7	82.1	17.9
Fur and products	4,377	2,797	1,580	63.9	36.1	63.2	36.8	61.6	38.4
Leather and products	30,026	18,417	11,609	61.3	38.7	60.8	39.2	62.6	37.4
Boots and shoes	19,397	11,076	8,321	57.1	42.9	57.3	42.7	58.1	41.9
Lumber and products	77,146	70,477	6,669	91.4	8.6	91.5	8.5	91.9	8.1
Rough and dressed lumber	43,637	41,209	2,428	94.4	5.6	94.6	5.4	94.5	5.5
Furniture	18,611	16,448	2,163	88.4	11.6	88.0	12.0	90.8	9.2
Other lumber products	14,898	12,820	2,078	86.1	13.9	86.0	14.0	86.5	13.5
Plant products - edible	56,715	38,738	17,977	68.3	31.7	65.3	34.7	66.5	33.5
Pulp and paper products	112,215	89,629	22,586	79.9	20.1	79.8	20.2	80.1	19.9
Pulp and paper	48,486	45,959	2,527	94.8	5.2	95.0	5.0	95.0	5.0
Paper products	20,754	12,969	7,785	62.5	37.5	62.1	37.9	64.0	36.0
Printing and publishing	42,975	30,701	12,274	71.4	28.6	70.9	29.1	71.1	28.9
Rubber products	22,592	16,907	5,685	74.8	25.2	74.3	25.7	74.6	25.4
Textile products	161,047	73,697	87,350	45.8	54.2	45.1	54.9	45.6	54.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	60,183	37,611	22,572	62.5	37.5	62.4	37.6	61.1	38.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,000	13,919	9,081	60.5	39.5	60.5	39.5	60.3	39.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,016	8,566	6,450	57.0	43.0	56.9	43.1	57.3	42.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,450	11,123	5,327	67.6	32.4	67.6	32.4	63.9	36.1
Hosiery and knit goods	26,193	9,510	16,683	35.5	64.5	35.0	65.0	35.9	64.1
Garments and personal furnishings	57,968	17,757	40,211	30.6	69.4	29.8	70.2	30.6	69.4
Other textile products	16,703	9,019	7,684	54.0	46.0	53.5	46.5	55.4	44.6
Tobacco	11,949	5,396	6,553	45.2	54.8	42.9	57.1	44.6	55.4
Beverages	19,467	16,813	2,654	86.4	13.6	86.0	14.0	86.2	13.8
Chemicals and allied products	42,146	31,955	10,191	75.8	24.2	75.6	24.4	75.7	24.3
Clay, glass and stone products	22,699	20,021	2,678	88.2	11.8	88.1	11.9	88.1	11.9
Electric light and power	31,870	28,008	3,862	87.9	12.1	88.1	11.9	89.1	10.9
Electrical apparatus	52,801	37,938	14,863	71.9	28.1	71.8	28.2	69.1	30.9
Iron and steel products	294,741	273,150	21,591	92.7	7.3	92.6	7.4	92.6	7.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,322	36,671	1,651	95.7	4.3	95.8	4.2	95.2	4.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	30,698	27,296	3,402	88.9	11.1	88.9	11.1	89.0	11.0
Agricultural implements	18,622	17,592	1,030	94.5	5.5	94.4	5.6	95.3	4.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	116,648	110,673	6,075	94.8	5.2	94.6	5.4	94.2	5.8
Automobiles and parts	45,480	41,048	4,432	90.3	9.7	89.7	10.3	89.1	10.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	14,754	14,192	562	96.2	3.8	96.6	3.4	96.9	3.1
Heating appliances	8,283	7,710	573	93.1	6.9	93.4	6.6	93.8	6.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,769	10,828	941	92.0	8.0	92.3	7.7	92.2	7.8
Foundry and machine shop products	8,693	8,297	396	95.4	4.6	95.3	4.7	94.9	5.1
Other iron and steel products	46,952	39,991	6,961	85.2	14.8	84.9	15.1	85.1	14.9
Non-ferrous metal products	49,678	42,247	7,431	85.0	15.0	84.9	15.1	85.6	14.4
Non-metallic mineral products	15,243	13,935	1,308	91.4	8.6	91.5	8.5	90.8	9.2
Miscellaneous	15,723	9,999	5,724	63.6	36.4	62.1	37.9	67.6	32.4
LOGGING	98,385	96,785	1,600	98.4	1.6	98.4	1.6	98.2	1.8
MINING	83,037	81,271	1,766	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1
Coal	24,903	24,668	235	99.1	0.9	99.1	0.9	99.0	1.0
Metallic ores	42,270	41,427	843	98.0	2.0	98.1	1.9	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	15,864	15,176	688	95.7	4.3	95.0	4.0	95.9	4.1
COMMUNICATIONS	49,525	23,470	26,055	47.4	52.6	47.4	52.6	47.3	52.7
Telegraphs	8,359	6,814	1,545	81.5	18.5	81.3	18.7	80.4	19.6
Telephones	40,311	16,031	24,280	39.8	60.2	39.8	60.2	39.5	60.5
TRANSPORTATION	182,278	171,532	10,746	94.1	5.9	94.2	5.8	93.8	6.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	60,343	56,171	4,172	93.1	6.9	93.1	6.9	92.4	7.6
Steam railway operation	92,979	87,551	5,428	94.2	5.8	94.1	5.9	93.9	6.1
Shipping and stevedoring	28,956	27,810	1,146	96.0	4.0	96.2	3.8	96.2	3.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	215,651	211,424	4,227	98.0	2.0	98.1	1.9	98.0	2.0
Building	104,305	101,549	2,756	97.4	2.6	97.5	2.5	97.4	2.6
Highway	75,901	74,549	1,352	98.2	1.8	98.4	1.6	97.8	2.2
Railway	35,445	35,326	119	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES (as specified below)	67,592	32,968	34,624	48.8	51.2	48.4	51.6	47.6	52.4
Hotels and restaurants	44,384	22,567	21,817	50.8	49.2	50.5	49.5	50.0	50.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,208	10,401	12,807	44.8	55.2	44.3	55.7	42.8	57.2
TRADE	297,069	176,489	120,580	59.4	40.6	59.0	41.0	57.4	42.6
Retail	217,988	116,051	101,937	53.2	46.8	53.0	47.0	50.4	49.6
Wholesale	79,081	60,438	18,643	76.4	23.6	74.9	25.1	76.7	23.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,049,190	1,612,812	436,378	78.7	21.3	78.8	21.2	78.6	21.4
FINANCE	87,434	46,248	41,186	52.9	47.1	53.0	47.0	52.8	47.2
Banks and trust companies	49,842	24,748	25,094	49.7	50.3	49.8	50.2	48.6	51.4
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,536	2,296	1,240	64.9	35.1	64.9	35.1	65.1	34.9
Insurance	34,056	19,204	14,852	56.4	43.6	56.5	43.5	57.6	42.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,136,624	1,659,060	477,564	77.6	22.4	77.7	22.3	77.6	22.4

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

Government
Publications

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT SECTION

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

FEBRUARY 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

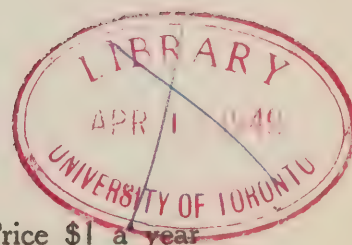
For the Last Week in January

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
April 8, 1949



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Employment and Payrolls.

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EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and some time after the Census date; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. Since 1944, there has been considerable growth in the number of firms reporting to the monthly survey. It is estimated that the coverage in the industrial divisions now ranges from about 51 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and 56 p.c. in trade, to some 85 p.c. in mining and 98 p.c. in manufacturing. The last two figures are based on the statistics of the Annual Census of Industry, relating to practically all establishments in the indicated industries. In manufacturing, certain adjustments in respect of industrial coverage are required to bring about comparability in the two series. The proportion of 88 p.c. results from the use of the adjusted figures. It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys in the nine major industrial groups employ approximately 82 p.c. of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in the same industries throughout Canada; of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in all industries, including workers in the industries excluded from the monthly surveys as well as in those represented, the coverage is estimated at about 61 p.c.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose being

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by the firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

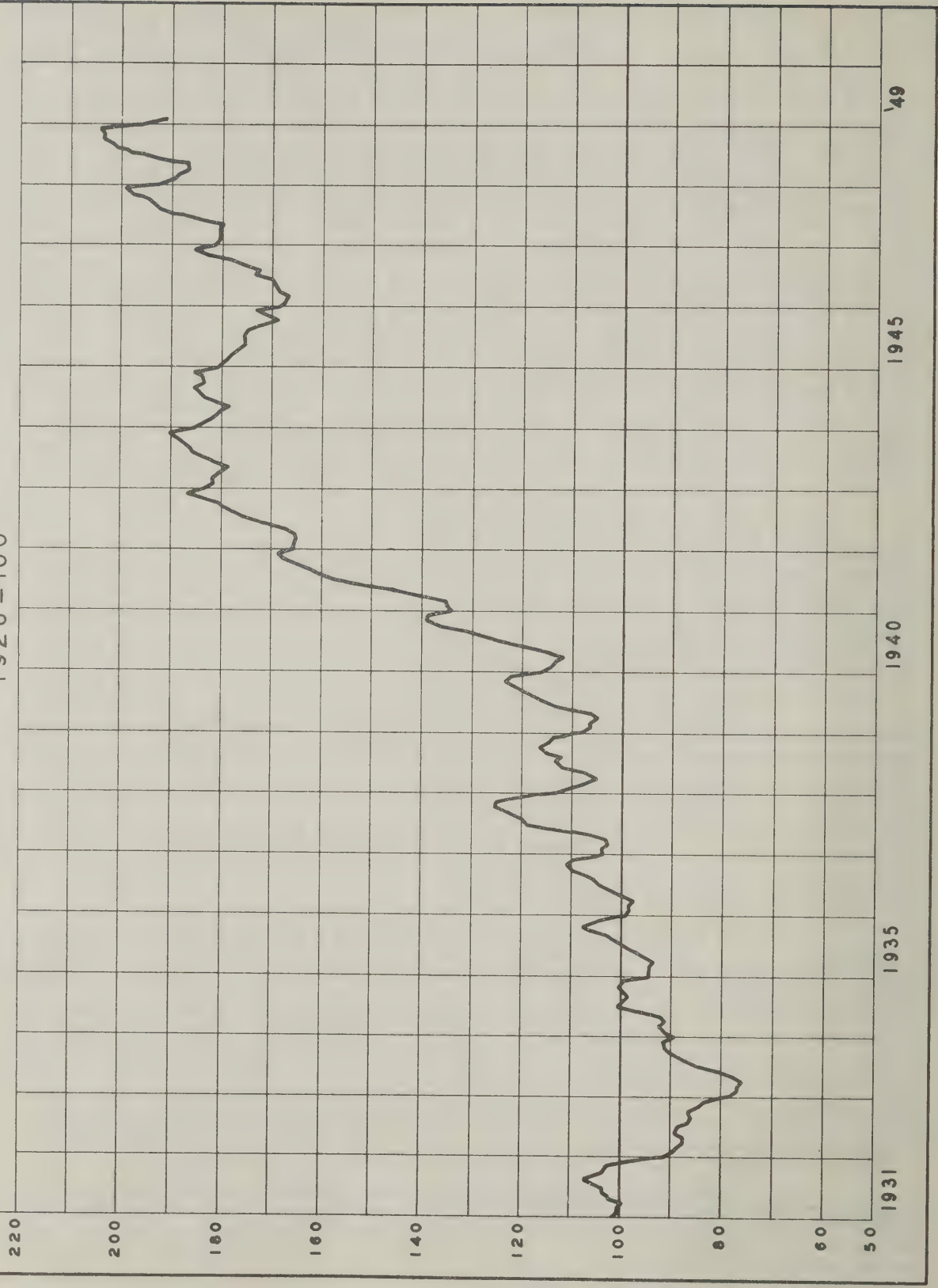
7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings, given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

8.- HOURLY EARNINGS - Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS SECTION
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JANUARY, 1949.

Dominion Statistician:
Director, Labour and Prices Division:
Chief, Employment Statistics Section:

Herbert Marshall
H.F. Greenway
M.E.K. Roughsedge

Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

There was an important contraction in industrial employment throughout Canada at the beginning of February, according to data received from 19,857 representative establishments¹/whose working forces were reduced by 2.4 p.c. as compared with Jan. 1. The loss partly resulted from seasonal movements, but was also due in part to unusually inclement weather in certain sections of the country. Activity generally declined in all provinces, and in most of the larger cities for which data are published. Industrially, there were also widely distributed losses. The most pronounced reduction was that of 7.2 p.c. in trade, in which the seasonal curtailment approximated the average in extent. There were decreases of 13.3 p.c. in logging, 4.5 p.c. in transportation, and 3.7 p.c. in construction. Employment in manufacturing was quieter, but the recession in employment was not sufficiently large to affect the index number; within this category, the trend was unfavourable in the durable manufactured goods and the electric light and power divisions, but improvement was reported on the whole in the non-durable classes. The seasonal advance in employment in the textile group was most marked, although it was not equal to the gain at Feb. 1 in immediately preceding years. Leading employers in the mining division reported an increase of 1.2 p.c. in the number on their staffs; greater activity was indicated in coal and metallic ore mining. Reductions on a relatively small scale were noted in communications and in hotels and restaurants, while laundries and dry-cleaning establishments showed moderate improvement.

The index number of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined from 196.0 at the first of January, 1949, to 191.3 at Feb. 1, as compared with 189.3 at the same date a year ago. In spite of the contraction in industrial activity at the date under review, the latest index was the highest on record for the first of February.

PAYROLLS.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed at Feb. 1 by the co-operating firms

¹/See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Table A.- Number of Persons Employed by the Reporting Establishments and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Jan. 1, 1949, Feb. 1, 1948 and Feb. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.			
			Feb. 1 Jan. 1 Feb. 1 Feb. 1				Employment			
			1949	1949	1948	1947	1949	1949	1948	1947
(a) Provinces										
Maritime Provinces	131,509	5,098,210	38.77	35.78	34.19	32.99	110.3	116.3	118.0	110.2
Prince Edward Island	2,997	101,150	33.75	33.05	28.77	28.20	130.6	141.7	158.9	116.4
Nova Scotia	73,808	2,847,745	38.58	34.65	33.92	33.50	102.6	106.1	108.6	102.6
New Brunswick	54,704	2,149,315	39.29	37.39	34.88	32.54	121.9	131.7	131.5	122.5
Quebec	590,691	24,116,961	40.83	39.36	37.25	35.93	123.8	126.0	123.1	118.4
Ontario	866,839	37,871,985	44.20	42.54	39.91	35.93	125.9	127.8	123.1	116.3
Prairie Provinces	233,757	10,080,276	43.12	41.98	38.21	35.64	130.8	135.5	121.9	120.5
Manitoba	104,954	4,435,861	42.26	41.33	38.39	35.50	126.1	130.2	122.4	118.9
Saskatchewan	42,264	1,755,738	41.54	40.59	37.52	35.12	115.4	124.0	116.4	112.2
Alberta	86,549	3,888,677	44.93	43.51	38.35	36.10	146.8	150.0	124.5	127.7
British Columbia	175,201	7,851,578	44.87	42.77	41.17	36.93	134.8	142.6	141.1	134.0
CANADA	1,988,007	85,029,349	42.77	41.10	38.63	35.03	125.3	128.4	124.0	118.3
(b) Cities										
Montreal	295,541	12,242,679	41.42	40.08	37.41	33.96	131.1	132.4	126.6	123.2
Quebec City	30,500	1,080,257	35.42	34.38	31.61	28.76	110.7	113.9	114.8	100.6
Toronto	273,813	11,914,575	43.51	41.80	39.83	35.45	131.8	133.5	128.2	120.7
Ottawa	26,512	978,981	36.93	35.24	33.45	30.89	129.8	134.3	121.6	117.9
Hamilton	66,094	3,076,101	46.54	44.35	40.94	36.30	121.7	122.2	116.7	109.8
Windsor	39,037	1,985,229	50.86	48.74	41.61	42.90	119.6	123.8	89.9	106.0
Winnipeg	67,853	2,617,587	38.58	37.41	35.47	32.64	130.3	135.4	126.5	123.6
Vancouver	83,304	3,570,365	42.86	41.29	39.00	35.07	164.8	169.7	150.6	124.9
Halifax	22,809	825,904	35.21	33.72	33.34	33.34	126.4	133.3	122.4	132.9
Saint John	14,555	519,737	35.71	34.05	33.18	31.05	132.9	136.6	142.3	135.1
Sherbrooke	10,706	383,300	36.80	32.89	33.07	29.72	118.3	120.7	115.7	111.8
Three Rivers	10,535	442,775	42.03	39.34	37.83	32.98	127.0	128.9	125.1	119.3
Brantford	16,189	718,789	44.40	43.61	37.98	33.69	132.6	134.6	136.0	129.7
Kitchener-Waterloo	20,321	839,903	41.33	38.80	37.98	33.69	132.6	134.6	136.0	129.7
London	26,807	1,074,454	40.08	38.30	36.77	32.61	148.6	149.3	142.9	138.9
Port Arthur-Fort William	11,215	509,933	45.47	43.64	42.12	36.86	77.1	86.0	80.1	69.9
St. Catharines-Welland	25,360	1,262,566	49.79	46.94	45.94	31.51	125.6	137.9	122.3	116.2
Regina	10,702	402,134	37.58	37.52	34.41	31.51	125.6	137.9	122.3	116.2
Saskatoon	7,342	270,240	36.81	35.65	34.11	30.81	139.5	144.8	142.1	137.4
Calgary	22,191	917,132	41.33	40.11	37.07	33.38	135.4	140.2	130.5	121.2
Edmonton	21,773	859,103	39.46	37.89	35.26	31.82	166.1	167.3	148.7	137.6
Victoria	12,533	510,349	40.72	38.42	39.10	34.00	142.1	146.5	157.5	154.3
(c) Industries										
Manufacturing	1,056,244	46,600,839	44.12	42.28	39.38	35.34	120.7	120.7	119.5	115.4
Durable Goods ^{1/}	495,635	23,357,055	47.14	45.23	41.65	37.91	116.5	116.8	115.3	110.7
Non-Durable Goods	528,515	21,685,168	44.05	39.19	37.10	32.82	122.8	122.6	122.9	119.9
Electrical Light and Power	32,194	1,550,616	48.16	47.52	43.84	40.44	158.0	156.8	131.7	116.7
Logging	84,713	3,211,349	37.91	37.10	36.77	31.78	178.8	205.1	248.8	237.3
Mining	83,965	4,404,354	52.45	47.15	47.36	42.12	100.8	99.6	86.6	91.5
Communications	43,331	1,927,523	39.07	39.21	35.86	33.61	137.3	138.1	172.8	169.6
Transportation	174,224	8,903,719	51.11	50.97	45.58	44.10	136.0	142.4	134.4	130.9
Construction and Maintenance	195,925	8,049,550	41.08	38.65	36.96	33.76	106.4	110.5	99.0	87.2
Services ^{2/}	67,717	1,854,507	27.39	26.94	25.15	22.77	142.4	142.6	138.9	130.5
Trade	275,387	10,077,508	35.53	35.66	33.41	30.47	141.5	152.4	156.7	125.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,988,007	85,029,349	42.77	41.10	38.63	35.03	125.3	128.4	124.0	118.3
Finance	87,674	3,448,000	39.33	39.24	37.53	36.49	143.4	143.2	136.8	130.4
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,075,681	88,477,349	42.63	41.02	38.59	35.09	126.0	129.0	124.5	118.8
TOTAL	10,000,000	400,000,000	40.00	38.00	36.00	34.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables I and 9, with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry cleaning plants.

in the eight leading industries rose by 1.6 p.c. as compared with their expenditures^{1/} for the holiday week of Jan. 1. As was pointed out in the last monthly bulletin, the observance of Christmas and New Years' Day in the present winter on Saturday resulted in a less-than-average decline in the working time and consequently in the **wages**, while increasingly large numbers of firms make a practice of paying their employees for statutory holidays. Thus, the general decline in the payrolls reported for the week of Jan. 1 was smaller than in most years for which data are available; the increase indicated at Feb. 1 was also less-than-average. The latest per capita figure^{2/}, however, was the highest yet indicated, standing at \$42.77, as compared with \$41.10 at Jan. 1, and \$42.23 at Dec. 1, 1948, previously the maximum in the record. The average at Feb. 1, 1948, was \$38.63; in earlier years for which data are available, the figures were as follows: 1947, \$35.03; 1946, \$31.97; 1945, \$32.15; 1944, \$31.76; 1943, \$29.96, and 1942, \$27.65.

Including the statistics for financial institutions, the sums reported as having been distributed in weekly salaries and wages by the larger employers at the beginning of February were higher by 1.5 p.c. than those disbursed a month earlier. The average weekly earnings in the nine major industrial groups, including finance, were \$42.63 at the date under review, as compared with \$41.02 at Jan. 1, 1949, and \$38.59 at Feb. 1, 1948.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the larger cities, and gives comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1949, and Feb. 1 in 1948 and 1947. In Table B on page 4 appears a monthly record for the nine and the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings from 1944. The index numbers of payrolls are computed on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for this table from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

The table on page 4 indicates that in the period for which data are available, there has been a general increase of 25.3 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, (listed in the table on page 2), while the aggregate weekly salaries and wages of these persons have risen by 107.7 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1949, amounted to 26.0 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 107.2. The explanation given in earlier bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in the numbers employed in the period for which data are available may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the compulsory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

In the period for which monthly statistics of weekly payrolls are available, the index of employment in manufacturing has risen by 20.7 p.c., and that of aggregate weekly payrolls, by 105.1 p.c., while the weekly earnings per employee reported by leading establishments have advanced by 72.5 p.c. In the included non-manufacturing

^{1/}For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income" issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

^{2/}The attention of those interested in hourly earnings and weekly wages is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.57
Jan. 1, 1945	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.6	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
Jan. 1, 1946	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.83	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept. 1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.81	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54
Jan. 1, 1947	119.0	150.2	128.6	32.77	118.5	149.9	129.3	32.64	113.5			

industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Feb. 1 showed an increase of 31.6 p.c. from the commencement of the record of payrolls; the index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in the included non-manufacturing classes has mounted by 111 p.c. from June 1, 1941.

As compared with Feb. 1, 1948, the index of employment in manufacturing has risen by one p.c., accompanied by a gain of 13.1 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls, while the average weekly earnings of the persons employed by the larger manufacturing concerns have advanced by 12 p.c. A composite index for the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available shows an increase of 1.2 p.c. in the 12 months, together with a rise of 10.3 p.c. in the index of aggregate weekly payrolls.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5 towards the end of this report, and in the table on page 2), it must again be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups; the table on page 6, and that on the last page of this bulletin, show the distribution indicated at Feb. 1, 1949, with comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1949, and Feb. 1, 1948. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used. The degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is obviously also an extremely important factor.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

Employment for workers of both sexes in the larger industrial establishments in the eight leading industries was at a lower level at Feb. 1 than at the beginning of January. The firms co-operating in the latest survey reported a decline of 2.5 p.c. among male employees and of 2.3 p.c. among women workers, as compared with Jan. 1. The loss among workers of both sexes amounted to 2.4 p.c. In this group of industries, men constituted 787 and women 213 per 1,000 workers of both sexes employed by the co-operating firms. At Jan. 1, 1949, the proportions were also 787 men and 213 women per 1,000; a year earlier, there were 788 men and 212 women per 1,000 workers in recorded employment, while at Feb. 1, 1947, the proportions were 784 men and 216 women per 1,000.

In the nine major industries, the indicated decline at Feb. 1 as compared with a month earlier amounted among men to 2.4 p.c., and among women, to two p.c. The latest proportions in these industries were 224 women and 776 men per 1,000 persons of both sexes on the payrolls of leading firms. These proportions were the same as those indicated at the beginning of January. At Feb. 1, 1948, the proportions were 223 women and 777 men per 1,000. A year earlier, there were 226 women in each 1,000 workers reported.

As compared with Jan. 1, 1949, the reported numbers of male employees diminished in manufacturing, logging, transportation, construction and trade. There was a fairly large increase in mining.

Among women, there were substantial seasonal losses in employment in trade, together with declines in hotels and restaurants and transportation. Moderate improvement, however, was noted in manufacturing, in which there were important seasonal advances in textile factories. Leather, tobacco and printing and publishing plants also afforded more employment for female workers. This was also the case in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. On the other hand, the numbers of women reported in food, rubber, lumber, beverage and clay, glass and stone works were lower than at Jan. 1.

Table C.-The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Feb. 1, 1949, with Comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1949 and Feb. 1, 1948.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Feb. 1, 1949 ^{3/}					Jan. 1, 1949		Feb. 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	136,081	115,774	20,307	85.1	14.9	85.9	14.1	85.8	14.2
Prince Edward Island	3,320	2,478	842	74.6	25.4	75.7	24.3	77.7	22.3
Nova Scotia	76,283	65,777	10,506	86.2	13.8	87.5	12.5	86.6	13.4
New Brunswick	56,478	47,519	8,959	84.1	15.9	84.0	16.0	85.2	14.8
Quebec	614,861	466,445	148,416	75.9	24.1	76.4	23.6	76.6	23.4
Ontario	896,480	684,483	211,997	76.4	23.6	76.1	23.9	76.1	23.9
Prairie Provinces	246,521	196,378	50,143	79.7	20.3	78.5	21.5	78.6	21.4
Manitoba	110,734	85,358	25,376	77.1	22.9	75.8	24.2	76.8	23.2
Saskatchewan	45,488	36,234	9,254	79.7	20.3	78.4	21.6	80.0	20.0
Alberta	90,299	74,786	15,513	82.8	17.2	81.8	18.2	80.4	19.6
British Columbia	181,738	147,371	34,367	81.1	18.9	81.2	18.8	81.6	18.4
CANADA	2,075,681	1,610,451	465,230	77.6	22.4	77.6	22.4	77.7	22.3
(b) Cities									
Montreal	313,596	218,123	95,473	69.6	30.4	70.2	29.8	69.7	30.3
Quebec	31,918	22,156	9,762	69.4	30.6	69.9	30.1	73.3	26.7
Toronto	293,604	199,998	93,606	68.1	31.9	67.6	32.4	67.7	32.3
Ottawa	30,340	20,065	10,275	66.1	33.9	66.2	33.8	66.2	33.8
Hamilton	67,494	50,467	17,027	74.8	25.2	74.6	25.4	74.1	25.9
Windsor	39,776	33,281	6,495	83.7	16.3	83.6	16.4	79.6	20.4
Winnipeg	72,407	50,764	21,643	70.1	29.9	68.2	31.8	69.5	30.5
Vancouver	87,517	64,151	23,366	73.3	26.7	73.0	27.0	73.4	26.6
Halifax	22,809	16,915	5,894	74.2	25.8	74.7	25.3	74.3	25.7
Saint John	14,555	11,111	3,444	76.3	23.7	75.4	24.6	76.1	23.9
Sherbrooke	10,706	7,065	3,641	66.0	34.0	66.5	33.5	66.0	34.0
Three Rivers	10,535	8,034	2,501	76.3	23.7	76.3	23.7	76.9	23.1
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,321	14,121	6,200	69.5	30.5	69.7	30.3	69.0	31.0
London	26,807	18,449	8,358	68.8	31.2	68.8	31.2	69.9	30.1
Fort William - Port Arthur	11,215	9,426	1,789	84.0	16.0	84.2	15.8	85.4	14.6
Regina	10,702	7,120	3,582	66.5	33.5	63.6	36.4	66.0	34.0
Saskatoon	7,342	5,271	2,071	71.8	28.2	70.5	29.5	72.6	27.4
Calgary	22,191	16,888	5,303	76.1	23.9	75.2	24.8	76.4	23.6
Edmonton	21,773	15,988	5,785	73.4	26.6	71.2	28.8	69.6	30.4
Victoria	12,533	9,304	3,229	74.2	25.8	72.4	27.6	76.9	23.1
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,056,244	816,628	239,616	77.3	22.7	77.6	22.4	77.2	22.8
Durable Goods ^{1/}	495,535	442,890	52,645	89.4	10.6	89.3	10.7	89.0	11.0
Non-Durable Goods	528,515	345,486	183,029	65.4	34.6	65.8	34.2	66.0	34.0
Electric Light and Power	32,194	28,252	3,942	87.8	12.2	87.9	12.1	88.9	11.1
Logging	84,713	83,248	1,465	98.3	1.7	98.4	1.6	98.2	1.8
Mining	83,965	82,190	1,775	97.9	2.1	97.9	2.1	97.7	2.3
Communications	49,331	23,157	26,174	46.9	53.1	47.4	52.6	47.8	52.2
Transportation	174,224	163,652	10,572	93.9	6.1	94.1	5.9	93.6	6.4
Construction and Maintenance	195,926	191,586	4,340	97.8	2.2	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Services ^{2/}	67,717	33,142	34,575	48.9	51.1	48.8	51.2	47.3	52.7
Trade	275,887	170,442	105,445	61.8	38.2	59.4	40.6	60.6	39.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,988,007	1,564,045	423,962	78.7	21.3	78.7	21.3	78.8	21.2
Finance	87,674	46,406	41,268	52.9	47.1	52.9	47.1	52.8	47.2
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,075,681	1,610,451	465,230	77.6	22.4	77.6	22.4	77.7	22.3

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/} The February data are subject to revision.

As compared with Feb. 1, 1948, the reported number of men in the nine major industrial divisions showed an advance of one p.c., accompanied by a rise of 1.8 p.c. in the indicated number of female employees.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with the index numbers as at Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1949, and Feb. 1, 1948. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data on earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Feb. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Jan. 1, 1949, and Feb. 1, 1948.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS.

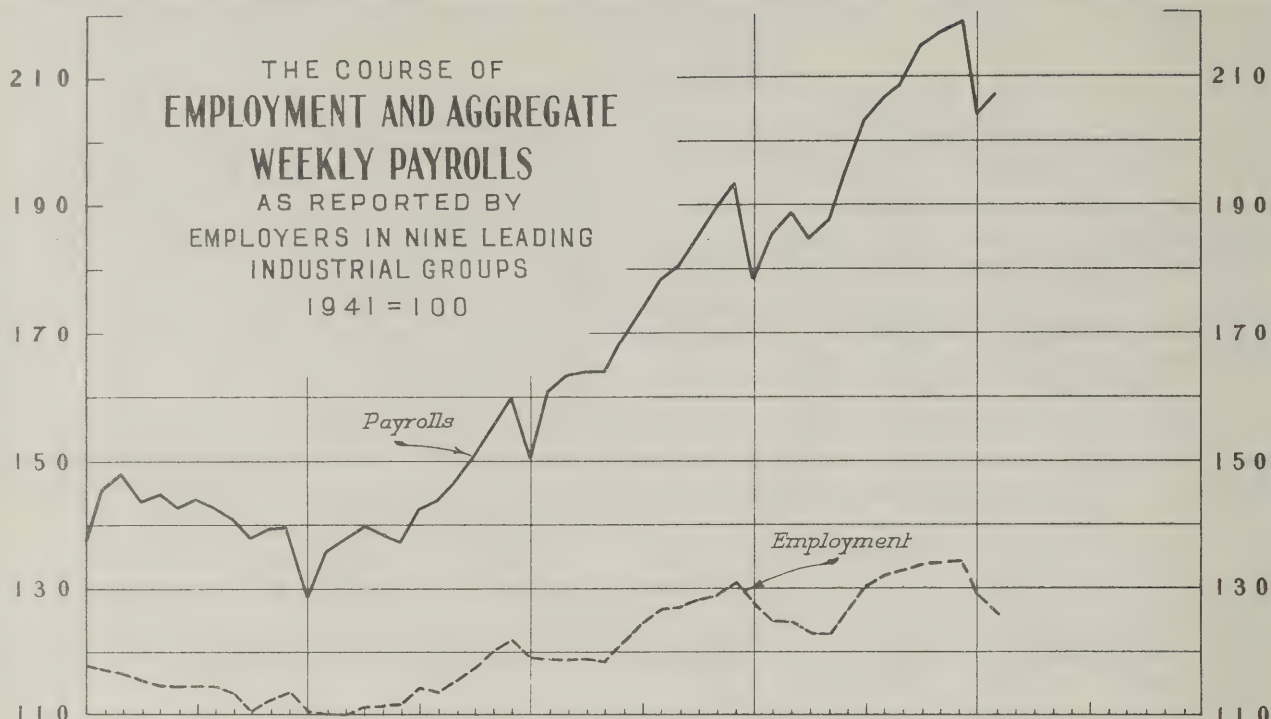
1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- The general situation in manufacturing throughout Canada showed relatively little change at the beginning of February, when the indicated reduction of 0.1 p.c. from Jan. 1 was too slight to alter the index number. The experience of the years since 1920 indicates that an upward movement is usual at **Feb. 1, in** reaction from the year-end declines at Jan. 1. Unfavourable weather conditions were a factor in the situation reported at Feb. 1 of the present year by the 9,700 co-operating manufacturing establishments. The index number of employment stood at 202.7 at Feb. 1, as at Jan. 1. The figure at Feb. 1, 1948, was 200.7.

Moderate improvement was noted at the date under review in the non-durable manufactured goods industries, in which there was a gain of 0.2 p.c. The general decline indicated in the heavy manufactured goods division amounted to 0.3 p.c. Within the latter category, there was a contraction in employment in lumber, iron and steel and clay, glass and stone plants. Electrical apparatus, on the other hand, showed increased activity. Within the light manufacturing classes, there was considerable expansion of a seasonal character in textile factories. Leather, printing and publishing, tobacco and chemical factories also afforded more employment than at the beginning of January. Meat-packing and other animal food processing, vegetable food, pulp and paper, rubber and beverage plants, however, showed curtailment, largely of a seasonal nature.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The considerable seasonal increase of 4.3 p.c. was reported in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by leading manufacturers at Feb. 1 as compared with a month earlier. This gain, which was on a smaller scale than at the same date in 1948, was due mainly to a general return to more normal working conditions in many factories following the year-end holiday; since these had fallen on Saturday, they had had a less-than-usual affect upon the earnings. The per capita earnings, which had declined from \$43.72 at Dec. 1 to \$42.28 at Jan. 1, rose to a new maximum of \$44.12 at the date under review, as compared with \$39.38 at Feb. 1, 1948, \$35.34 at Feb. 1, 1947, \$32.43 at Feb. 1, 1946, \$33.06 at Feb. 1, 1945,

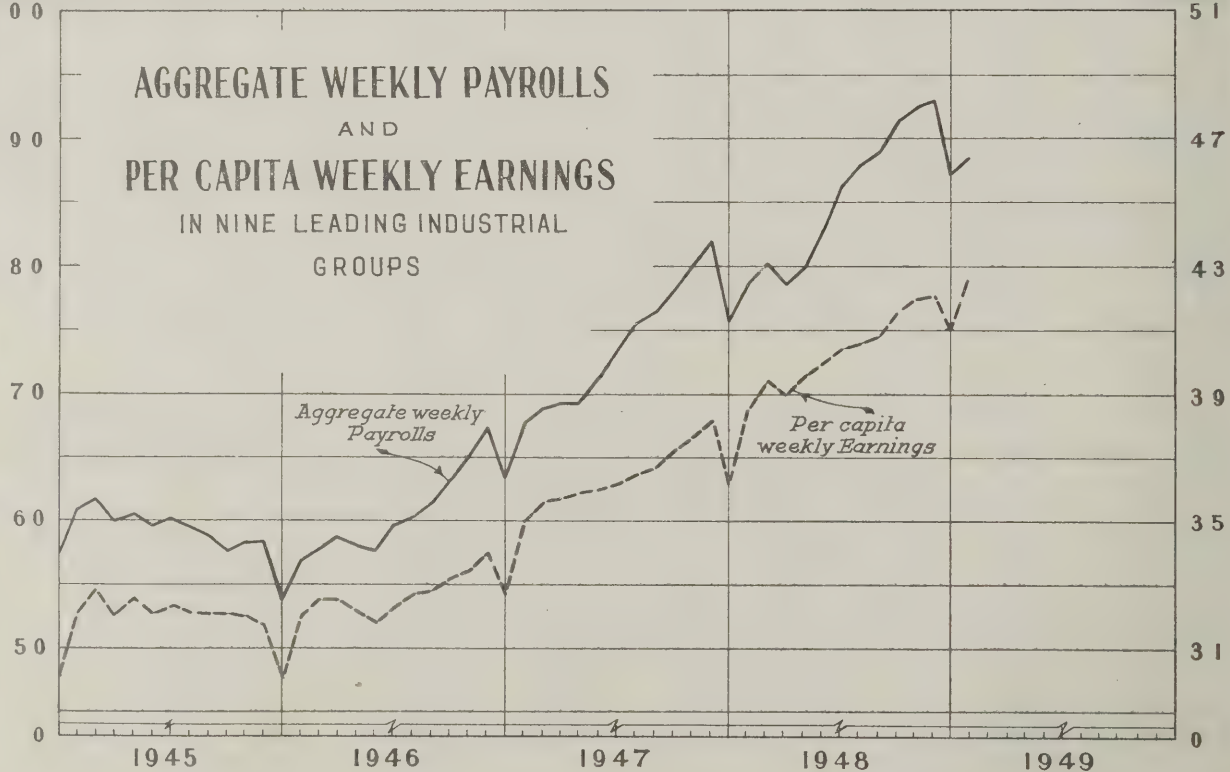
THE COURSE OF
EMPLOYMENT AND AGGREGATE
WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN NINE LEADING
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
1941 = 100



PAYROLLS—MILLION DOLLARS
100

EARNINGS
51

AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AND
PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS
IN NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL
GROUPS



and \$32.78 at Feb. 1, 1944. In 1939, the average weekly figure was \$23.11.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the latest index number of payrolls was 205.1, as compared with 196.6 at the beginning of January, and 181.3 at Feb. 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the increase in the index of aggregate weekly payrolls has amounted to 13.1 p.c., while that in the index of employment was one p.c.

The Sex Distribution in Manufacturing.- The women on the payrolls of the plants co-operating at Feb. 1 made up 227 per 1,000 workers in recorded employment, as compared with 224 per 1,000 at Jan. 1, 1949, 228 per 1,000 at Feb. 1, 1948, 233 per 1,000 at Feb. 1, 1947, and 246 per 1,000 at Feb. 1, 1946. In the month, there was an advance of 1.1 p.c. in the reported women workers, accompanied by a decline of about 0.3 p.c. in the number of male employees. The falling-off among the latter was partly due to the effect of unfavourable weather conditions.

The number of men employed by leading manufacturers increased as compared with Jan. 1 in the leather, printing and publishing, textile, tobacco and electrical apparatus groups, but there were reductions in food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, iron-and steel-using, beverage and clay, glass and stone factories.

Among women, activity at Feb. 1 was at a decidedly higher level in textile factories than was the case a month earlier, and there were moderate gains in the leather, tobacco, printing and publishing and some other industries. On the other hand, the numbers of female employees reported in electrical apparatus, beverage, food and certain other classes were smaller than at the beginning of January. The losses in the food divisions were particularly marked.

As compared with Feb. 1, 1948, increases of some 1.1 p.c. and 0.7 p.c. were reported by leading manufacturers in the number of their men and women employees, respectively. The general advance in the index of employment in manufacturing was one p.c.

2. The Non-Manufacturing Industries.

Logging.- Employment in logging showed a decline of 13.3 p.c. at Feb. 1, according to data from 678 operators; unsatisfactory weather was a factor in the reduction. The latest index of employment, at 283.0, was lower than at the same date of last year, or any earlier winter since that of 1944. As compared with 393.8 at Feb. 1, 1948, there was a loss of 28.1 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 31.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting firms at the date under review were less by 11.4 p.c. than their total at the beginning of January, 1949.

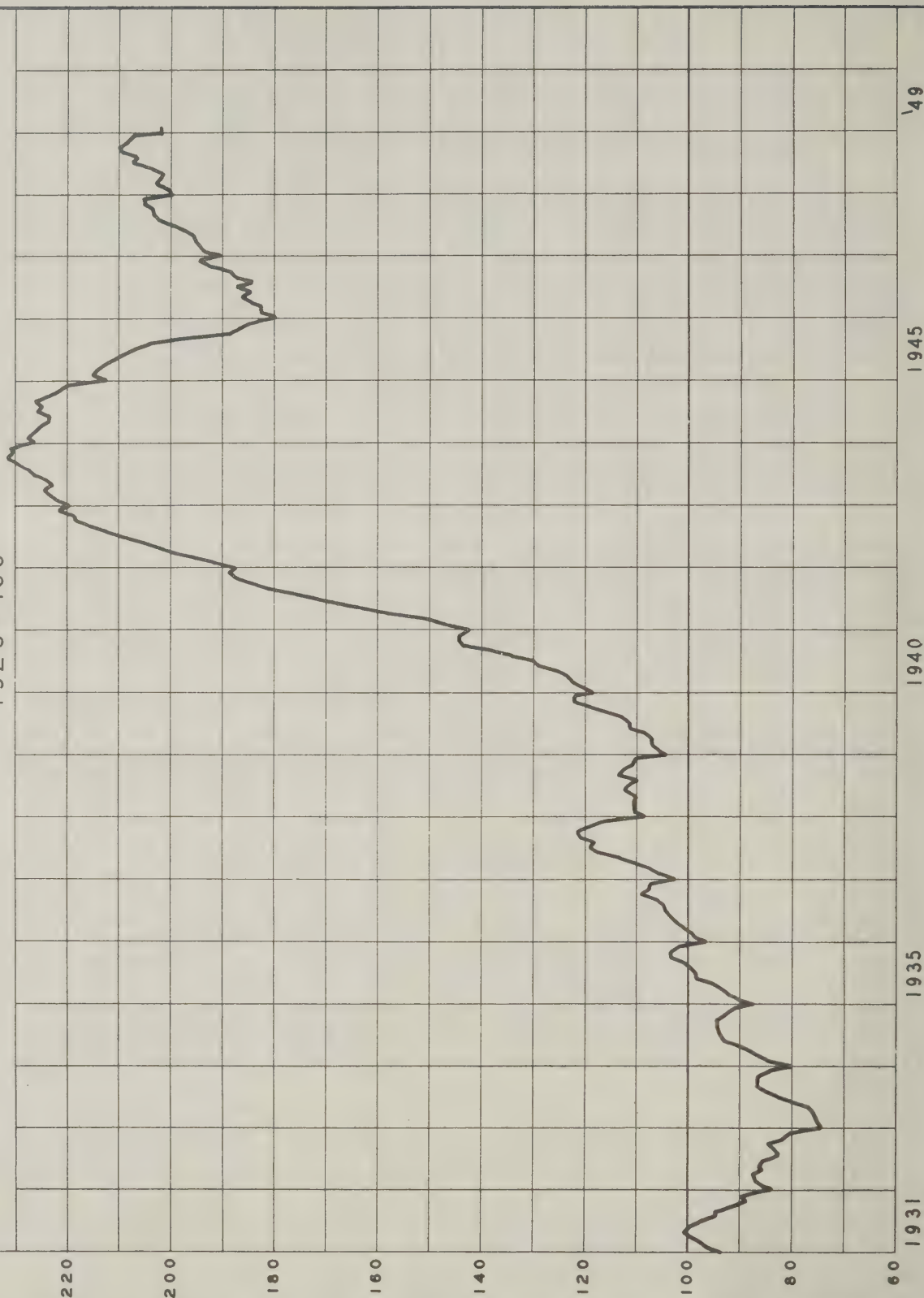
The per capita weekly earnings of the employees reported in logging rose from \$37.10 a month earlier, to \$37.91 at the date under review. The Feb. 1, 1948, average had been \$38.77, and that at the same date in 1947, \$31.78. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (See Table 2).

Mining.- The trend of employment in mining was favourable at Feb. 1; the extraction of coal and metallic ores then afforded more employment than at Jan. 1, but reductions were reported in quarrying and the extraction of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals. Data were tabulated from 669 leading operators, whose working

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1931 - 1949

1926 = 100



force was 1.2 p.c. larger than at Jan. 1. The index of employment in the mining group as a whole rose from 176.5 in the former report, to 178.6 at the beginning of February, when it was 16.4 p.c. above that of 153.4 at Feb. 1, 1948; the figure had then been seriously affected by industrial disputes in the Western coal fields. The index of payrolls showed a gain of 28.9 p.c. in the 12 months. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the reporting firms at the date under review were higher by 12.6 p.c. than in the preceding period of observation. Partly as a result of the resumption of more normal hours of work following the holidays, reflected in the Jan. 1 figures, the per capita figure rose from \$47.15 at that date, to \$52.45 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$47.36 at Feb. 1, 1948. The mean at Dec. 1, 1948, was \$51.89.

Communications.- There was a seasonal decrease in employment in communications at Feb. 1, when the staff employed by the co-operating companies was less by 0.4 p.c. than at Jan. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages fell by 0.7 p.c. in the month. The per capita weekly earnings showed a small decrease, falling from \$39.21 at Jan. 1, to \$39.07 at the first of February, as compared with \$35.86 at Feb. 1, 1948. The index of employment, then standing at 168.0, was considerably below that of 182.1 at the date under review. The gain in the payroll index in the 12 months was 18.1 p.c.

Transportation.- A further large contraction in employment was recorded in transportation at Feb. 1, according to statistics furnished by 885 leading employers. The number of men and women on their staffs was 4.5 p.c. less than in their preceding return. This loss exceeded that usually indicated at the time of year, but was similar to the decline at Feb. 1, 1948. There were reductions in all three main branches of the group, that in shipping and stevedoring being especially marked. The index of employment, at 134.4, was 1.2 p.c. higher than the figure of 132.8 at the same date of last winter.

The payrolls reported in transportation at the date under review for services rendered in the week preceding, were lower by 4.2 p.c. than at Jan. 1. The per capita figure was then \$50.97, somewhat less than the average of \$51.11 at Feb. 1. At the same date of last winter, the reported earnings averaged \$45.58. The latest index of payrolls was 13.4 p.c. higher than at the beginning of February, 1948.

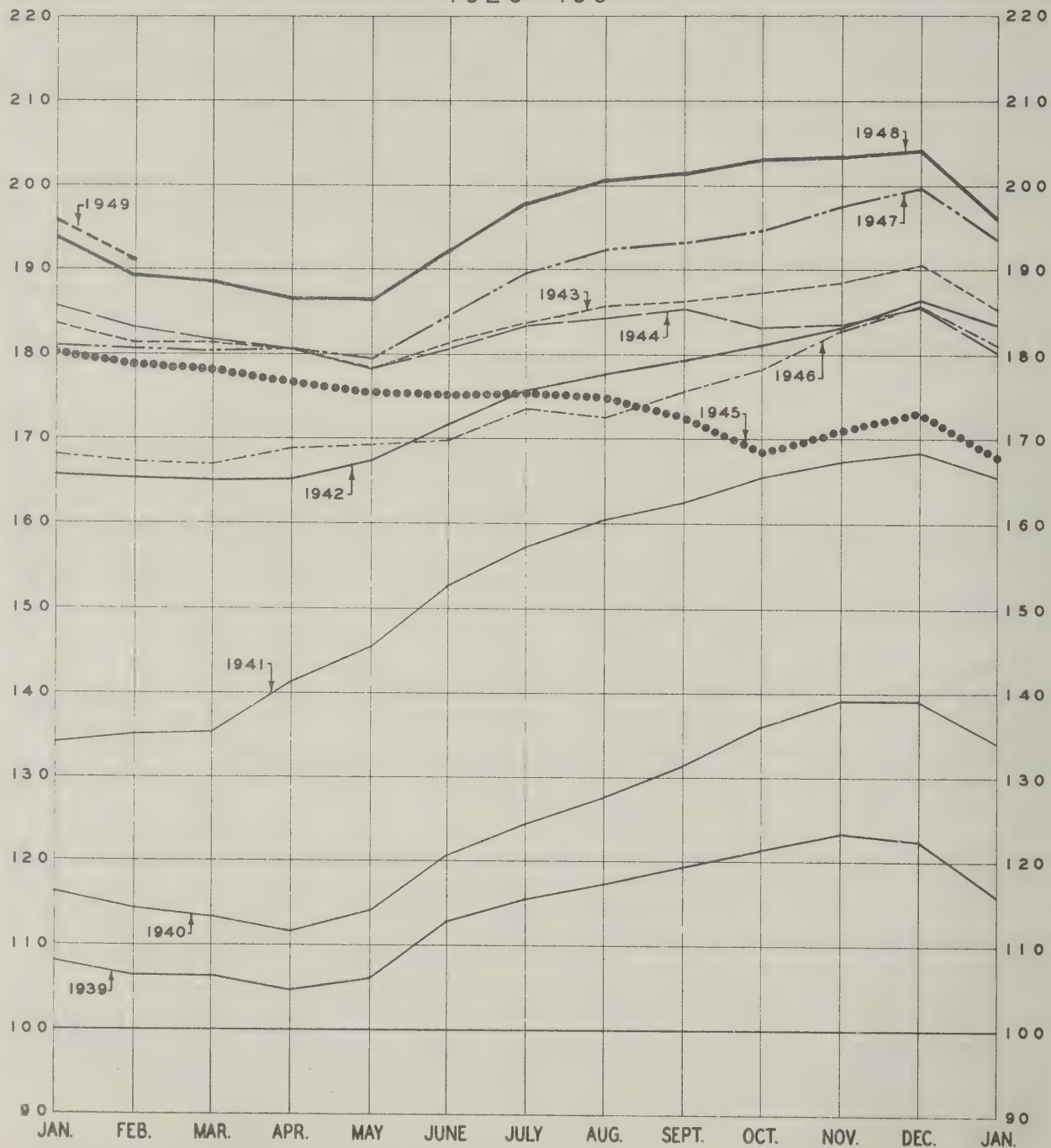
Construction and Maintenance.- There were important losses in employment in building and highway work at the date under review, but railway construction and maintenance work was more active. The 2,616 contractors from whom data were received had reduced their working forces by 3.7 p.c. as compared with Jan. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages, however, were higher by 2.4 p.c. than the total they had reported for the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$38.65 at that date, to \$41.08 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$36.96 at the same date in 1948. At 147.9, the latest index of employment was higher by 7.5 p.c. than that of 137.6 at Feb. 1 of last winter, since when there has been a rise of 19.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Services.- Heightened activity was indicated in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, and certain other branches of the service group, but the co-operating hotels and restaurants released 1.3 p.c. of their employees; 1,269 leading firms in the included service divisions reported a general decrease of 0.2 p.c. at the beginning of February. Their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages, however, were higher by 1.5 p.c. than at Jan. 1. In the last 12 months, there has been a rise of 2.5 p.c. in the index of employment, bringing

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1939 — 1949

1926 = 100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

the latest figure of 245.2. The index of payrolls has risen by 10.9 p.c. in the same period. The per capita figures were \$26.94 at Jan. 1 and \$27.39 at Feb. 1, 1949, as compared with \$25.15 a year earlier. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; workers in the former division made up about two-thirds of the total personnel reported in the service group at the beginning of February.

Trade.- Marked curtailment in employment was noted in retail trade at the date under review, following the extremely large gains shown in immediately preceding surveys; wholesale trade was also rather slacker. Data were compiled from 3,936 of the larger merchandising establishments whose staffs had declined by 7.2 p.c. since the beginning of January. The weekly salaries and wages which they distributed at the date under review were lower by 4.9 p.c. Since many of the persons laid off had been part-time workers, the average earnings increased, rising from \$35.65 in the last report, to \$36.53 at the date under review, as compared with \$33.41 at the same date of last year.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 221.8; this was 4.3 p.c. above the Feb. 1, 1948, figure of 212.7. The index of payrolls advanced by 13.4 p.c. in the 12 months.

Financial Institutions.- The 1,029 co-operating financial institutions and branches showed a gain of 0.2 p.c. in their personnel as compared with Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these organizations were higher by 0.4 p.c. The weekly earnings of their employees averaged \$39.33, as compared with \$39.24 in the preceding survey, and \$37.53 at Feb. 1, 1948. The index of employment in financial institutions stood at 166.5, as compared with 158.8 at Feb. 1, 1948. Since then, the index number of payrolls has risen by 9.7 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity diminished in all provinces at the beginning of February. Unsatisfactory weather conditions in some areas contributed to the losses due to seasonal and other causes. In Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, there were increases in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by leading employers, but declines were indicated in the remaining provinces. In all cases, however, the average weekly earnings were higher than those recorded for the holiday week of Jan. 1, also considerably exceeding the per capita figures at Feb. 1 in 1948 and earlier years for which data are available.

Maritime Provinces.- Industrial employment in the Maritime Area as a whole showed further seasonal curtailment at Feb. 1, when the loss was above the average in the experience of past years. The trend was retrogressive in all three provinces. Data were received from 1,430 leading firms whose staffs were lower by 5.2 p.c. than at Jan. 1. The latest index, at 168.1, was 6.6 p.c. below that of 179.9 at the beginning of February of last year.

In spite of the contraction in industrial employment at the date under review, there was an advance of 2.7 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments in the Maritime Provinces taken as a unit, as compared with their disbursements in the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average earnings per employee amounted to \$38.77 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$35.78 a month earlier, \$37.39 at Dec. 1, 1948, and \$34.19 at Feb. 1, 1948. The latest payroll index was 5.6 p.c. higher than at the same date a year ago.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed some recovery as compared with Jan. 1, there being improvement in lumber and iron and steel plants. Vegetable food, pulp and paper and printing and publishing factories, however, released some employees. Within the non-manufacturing divisions, mining companies reported fairly large additions to the working forces, but logging, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade showed reduced activity.

Quebec.- In accordance with the movement indicated at Feb. 1 in seven of the preceding years since 1938, there was a rather large decrease in recorded employment in Quebec at Feb. 1. The 5,256 co-operating establishments reported a decline of 1.8 p.c. in their employees, together with a seasonal rise of 1.9 p.c. in their weekly disbursements in salaries and wages. The average earnings per employee were \$40.83. The per capita figure at Jan. 1, 1949, had been \$39.36, the average having then been lowered from that of \$40.44 at Dec. 1 as a result of the loss of working time during the year-end holidays. The averages at Feb. 1 in 1948 and 1947, stood at \$37.25 and \$33.43, respectively. The index number of payrolls at the latest date was 10.2 p.c. above that of Feb. 1 a year ago, while the index of employment, at 194.7, was slightly higher than the figure of 193.6 at Feb. 1, 1948.

Manufacturing showed rather greater activity in Quebec at the beginning of February, and there were moderate advances in laundries and dry-cleaning plants and construction and maintenance work. On the other hand, important curtailment was noted in logging, in which the situation was affected by adverse physical conditions, and in transportation and trade. Little general change was reported in mining and communications. Within the manufacturing group, there were additions to the personnel in leather, lumber, chemical and textile-using factories, those in the last-named being large. The trend was downward in animal food, pulp and paper, rubber, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, but the losses were not on a large scale.

Ontario.- The trend of employment in the larger industrial establishments in Ontario was unfavourable at Feb. 1; although the contraction was contra-seasonal in character, it was on a smaller scale than the loss also recorded at Feb. 1, 1948, when

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

shortages of gas and power had affected the situation. The 8,013 leading firms furnishing data reported a combined working force which was 1.5 p.c. less than in the preceding survey. Their aggregate weekly salaries and wages, however, were considerably higher, showing an increase of 2.4 p.c. as compared with the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average per employee had then been lowered, mainly by the observance of the holidays, to \$42.54, while the latest figure was \$44.20, as compared with \$43.64 at Dec. 1 and \$39.91 at Feb. 1 in 1948. The index of employment in Ontario, at 203.1, exceeded by 2.3 p.c. that of 198.6 a year earlier. In this comparison, the index of payrolls showed a rise of 13.3 p.c.

There was an insignificant advance in activity in factory work at the date under review, when increases in employment in leather, printing and publishing, paper products, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing industries were just about offset by declines in the vegetable food, rubber, beverages and iron and steel divisions. Among the non-manufacturing classes, mining, laundries and dry-cleaning plants, miscellaneous services and wholesale trade showed heightened activity, but there were contractions in logging, transportation, construction and retail trade. Little change was noted in communications.

Prairie Provinces.- In accordance with the usual trend at midwinter in the years since 1920, industrial employment in the Prairie Area was curtailed at the beginning of February. The 2,711 leading employers from whom returns were received reported the release of 3.5 p.c. of their staffs as compared with Jan. 1. This loss was above the average for the time of year, although it was a good deal smaller than the reduction noted at Feb. 1, 1948, when important industrial disputes had affected the situation. All three provinces in this area shared in the downward movement; the loss of 6.9 p.c. in Saskatchewan was most noteworthy. Industrially, there were large reductions in manufacturing, construction, transportation and trade, with smaller declines in communications and hotels and restaurants. On the other hand, mining was rather more active. Within the manufacturing division, there were considerable decreases in food-processing, largely seasonal in character. Clay, glass and stone plants also released employees, while improvement was indicated in printing and publishing, textile and petroleum factories.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed at Feb. 1 by the co-operating establishments in the eight leading industries fell by 0.9 p.c. as compared with the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average earnings per employee, however, advanced from \$41.98 in the last report, to a new maximum of \$43.12 at Feb. 1; at the same date in 1948, the figure had been \$38.21. The average at Dec. 1, 1948, was \$42.53. In the last 12 months, the index of industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces has shown a rise of 7.3 p.c. to 167.8 at the date under review. In the year, the index of payrolls has mounted by 21.1 p.c.

British Columbia.- There was a further important recession in British Columbia at Feb. 1, when the situation was aggravated by unfavourable weather conditions and shortages of power. The trend has been downward at Feb. 1 in seven preceding years since 1938. The 2,445 leading firms furnishing information reported a reduction of 5.5 p.c. in their staffs at the date under review as compared with a month earlier, accompanied by a loss of 0.9 p.c. in their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages. The latest per capita figure was \$44.87, as compared with \$42.77 in the holiday week of Jan. 1, 1949, \$45.05 at Dec. 1 and \$41.17 at Feb. 1, 1948. In the last year, the index of payrolls has risen by 4.2 p.c., but that of employment has fallen by 4.5 p.c.

Manufacturing showed curtailment at the beginning of February, when there were considerable declines in the lumber, food, beverage and iron and steel divisions. Textile-using factories reported rather greater activity. Employment in logging decreased by 37.2 p.c., having been particularly seriously affected by the inclement weather. There were also large losses in transportation and trade, with relatively

small reductions in construction and hotels and restaurants.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE LARGER CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Feb. 1 by employers in leading industrial cities; the figures relate to the metropolitan areas. For the first time in this record, statistics are published in the present monthly bulletin for Brantford and St. Catharines.

Halifax.- There was a substantial contraction in industrial employment in Halifax at Feb. 1. The loss in transportation was particularly noteworthy. The trend was slightly upward in manufacturing, but there were moderate losses in construction and trade. Within the manufacturing divisions, animal food processing reported seasonal improvement, and there were gains in iron and steel and certain other plants. Printing and publishing and a few other classes, however, were quieter. Statistics were compiled from 263 of the larger firms in the city, whose staffs were reduced by 5.3 p.c. as compared with a month earlier. Accompanying this decrease, was a rise of 1.7 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages of the co-operating establishments. The latest per capita figure, at \$36.21, was considerably higher than that of \$33.72 at Jan. 1, when loss of working time during the holiday season had seriously affected the average earnings. The mean at Feb. 1, 1948, was \$33.34. Since then, the index numbers of employment and weekly payrolls in Halifax have risen by 3.2 p.c. and 10.8 p.c., respectively.

Saint John.- Manufacturing in Saint John was rather quieter than at Jan. 1, there being declines in several industries, notably lumber. Iron and steel plants, on the other hand, were more active. Transportation, construction and trade released employees. The aggregate working force reported by the 193 leading employers furnishing data was less by 2.7 p.c. than at Jan. 1. Their latest total of weekly salaries and wages, however, was higher by 2.1 p.c. The average earnings per worker at Feb. 1 were \$35.71, as compared with \$34.05 at Jan. 1, and \$33.18 at Feb. 1 of last year. In the latter comparison, the index of employment in Saint John shows a loss of 6.6 p.c., but that of payrolls is higher by 0.3 p.c.

Montreal.- There was further curtailment in industrial employment in Montreal at Feb. 1, the recession being contra-seasonal in the experience of the years since 1922. Information was received from 2,991 of the larger employers in the city, whose personnel was lower by one p.c. than in their last report. In spite of this loss, there was a rise of 2.4 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The weekly earnings of the men and women on their paylists averaged \$41.42 at the date under review, as compared with \$40.08 at Jan. 1, 1949, \$37.41 at Feb. 1, 1948, and \$33.96 at Feb. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has mounted by 14.7 p.c., and that of employment, by 3.5 p.c.

Large increases in staffs were noted in manufacturing, notably in textile and leather product plants. Clay, glass and stone and iron and steel works, on the other hand, showed reduced activity. In the non-manufacturing classes, there was moderate improvement in communications and laundries and dry-cleaning plants, together with more marked gains in highway construction and maintenance work. Transportation, however, reported marked curtailment, the losses being mainly seasonal in character.

Quebec City.- A further contraction in industrial activity was recorded in Quebec at Feb. 1, when manufacturing, trade and construction showed declines; within the manufacturing division there was a considerable falling-off in employment in iron and steel plants, but chemical, leather and some other groups reported improvement. The 364 leading establishments contributing to the latest survey indicated a reduction

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

of 2.8 p.c. in their aggregate working forces as compared with Jan. 1, accompanied by an increase of one p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The per capita earnings of their employees rose from \$34.38 in the holiday week of Jan. 1, to \$35.42 in the period under review, as compared with \$31.61 at Feb. 1, 1948. The latest index of employment, at 181.5, was lower by 3.6 p.c. than at the beginning of February of last year, but there was a gain of 10.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Sherbrooke.- There was a moderately downward movement in industrial employment in Sherbrooke at Feb. 1, when the 120 representative firms furnishing data reported a decline of two p.c. in their personnel as compared with Jan. 1. The salaries and wages paid by these establishments were higher by 6.6 p.c. than in the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average per employee rose from \$32.89 at that date, to \$35.80 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$33.07 at the beginning of February of last winter. In the 12 months, the index of employment has increased by 2.2 p.c., and that of payrolls by 10.8 p.c.

Three Rivers.- Industrial activity declined in Three Rivers at Feb. 1, the 107 leading establishments from which returns were received having reduced their staffs by 1.5 p.c. from the first of January. Their weekly salaries and wages, however, were 5.2 p.c. higher, largely as a result of the resumption of operations on a more normal scale following the year-end holidays. The average per employee was \$42.03, as compared with a per capita figure of \$39.34 a month earlier. The average at Feb. 1, 1948, was \$37.83. Construction and trade afforded rather less employment at the date under review than at the first of January, while the changes in the remaining industries were slight. In comparison with Feb. 1, 1948, the latest index of employment in this city showed an increase of 1.5 p.c., accompanied by that of 12.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Toronto.- The Feb. 1 survey showed a recession in industrial employment in Toronto. There was a substantial seasonal decline in trade and transportation, and construction were also quieter. On the other hand, moderate improvement was noted in manufacturing as a whole. There were fairly large gains in leather, printing and publishing, textile and iron and steel plants, but food and beverages factories released some employees. Statistics were tabulated from 2,806 of the larger employers whose working forces were less by 1.3 p.c. than at Jan. 1. Indicating operations on a more usual scale following the year-end holiday season reflected in the preceding monthly tabulation, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these firms rose by 2.8 p.c. from Jan. 1. The per capita figure was then \$41.80, as compared with \$43.51 at the date under review, \$42.96 at Dec. 1, and \$39.83 at Feb. 1, 1948.

The most recent index of employment in Toronto was 202.1, as compared with 204.7 at the beginning of January, and 196.6 at Feb. 1 of last year. Since then, there has been a rise of 2.8 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 12.1 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls.

Ottawa.- The tendency in industrial employment in Ottawa was downward at Feb. 1, largely due to a seasonal slackening in trade. Building and manufacturing were also quieter. On the whole, there was a reduction of 3.3 p.c. in the personnel of the 340 leading firms furnishing information. Their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages, however, rose by 1.3 p.c. as compared with the holiday week of Jan. 1. The weekly earnings of their employees averaged \$36.93, as compared with the per capita figure of \$35.24 at Jan. 1, \$35.86 at Dec. 1, and \$33.45 at Feb. 1, 1948. The latest index of employment, at 195.5, was 6.8 p.c. above that at the same date of last year, while the index of payrolls was higher by 17.4 p.c.

Hamilton.- A lower level of industrial activity was shown in Hamilton at the beginning of February, when 469 of the larger establishments reduced their personnel by 0.4 p.c. as compared with Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these firms at the date under review, however, were higher by 4.5 p.c.

than in their last report, which had related to the holiday week. The per capita earnings of their employees advanced from \$44.35 at Jan. 1, to \$46.54 at the beginning of February; the figure a year earlier was \$40.94. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 4.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 18.4 p.c.

There was an upward trend in employment in manufacturing at the date under review. Textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants reported improvement as compared with a month earlier. Construction and trade, however, were seasonally quieter.

Windsor.-- Employment in this city showed a considerable decline, mainly in manufacturing and retail trade. Within the former group, there was a falling-off in the automotive division. Data were compiled from 287 leading firms in Windsor who reported a loss of 3.4 p.c. in their working forces as compared with Jan. 1, accompanied by a gain of 0.7 p.c. in their weekly payrolls. The weekly salaries and wages paid the men and women on their staffs averaged \$50.86, as compared with \$48.74 recorded for the holiday week of Jan. 1. The Feb. 1, 1948, mean was \$41.61. The index of employment, at 274.9 at the date under review, was higher by 33 p.c. than that of 206.7 at the beginning of February, 1948, when the situation had been seriously affected by shortages of gas and power. The index of payrolls showed a gain of 62.9 p.c. in the 12 months.

Brantford.-- Statistics were compiled at Feb. 1 from 133 leading industrial employers in Brantford. Their staffs showed an increase of 3.3 p.c. as compared with a month earlier, while their weekly salaries and wages rose by 5.2 p.c. as compared with the holiday week of Jan. 1. The earnings of their employees then averaged \$43.61, as compared with \$44.40 at the beginning of February. The per capita figure at Dec. 1 was \$43.70. Manufacturing afforded more employment at the date under review, there being considerable improvement in the food and iron and steel divisions. Construction and trade, however, showed seasonal curtailment.

Fort William - Port Arthur.-- A large reduction was noted in industrial employment in Fort William and Port Arthur at Feb. 1, when data received from 154 of the larger establishments in the area showed a decline of 10.3 p.c. in their personnel. Their salaries and wages fell by 6.6 p.c. from Jan. 1. The average per employee, however, rose from \$43.64 in the holiday week, to \$45.47 at the date under review, when it also exceeded the figure of \$42.12 recorded at Feb. 1, 1948. Manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel division was quieter. There were important losses in employment at Feb. 1 in transportation, trade and construction.

As compared with the same date of last year, there was a decrease of 3.8 p.c. in the index of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur, accompanied by an advance of 4.3 p.c. in the index of weekly salaries and wages.

Kitchener - Waterloo.-- Industrial activity was at a lower level in Kitchener and Waterloo at Feb. 1 than a month earlier. Manufacturing, notably of rubber products, and construction and trade were slacker. The working forces of the 205 leading firms furnishing information were reduced by 1.5 p.c. from the beginning of January. On the other hand, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these establishments considerably increased, rising by 4.9 p.c. at the beginning of February. The latest average earnings were \$41.33, as compared with \$38.80 a month earlier, and \$37.98 at Feb. 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by 2.5 p.c., but that of payrolls has mounted by 5.9 p.c.

London.-- The general trend of employment in London at Feb. 1 was unfavourable, there being seasonal declines in the non-manufacturing classes, notably in trade. Manufacturing, however, showed slightly greater activity. Data were tabulated from 303 leading employers whose staffs were less by 0.5 p.c. at Feb. 1 than at Jan. 1. In the month, however, their weekly payrolls rose by 4.1 p.c. The per

capita figure in the holiday week of Jan. 1 had stood at \$38.30, while the latest average was \$40.08, as compared with \$36.77 at Feb. 1, 1948. In the year, the index of employment in London has advanced by 3.9 p.c., and that of salaries and wages, by 13.2 p.c.

St. Catharines - Welland.- There was little general change in the volume of employment afforded by representative establishments in the major industrial groups in St. Catharines and Welland at Feb. 1 as compared with Jan. 1. Manufacturing as a whole was rather brisker, and there was a small gain in construction, but trade and other non-manufacturing groups showed slight declines. Within the manufacturing division, improvement was noted in iron and steel plants. The trend in other classes of factory employment was downward, although the losses were not large.

The firms furnishing statistics at the beginning of February reported an increase of 6.2 p.c. in their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages as compared with the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average earnings of their employees advanced from \$46.94 at that date, to \$49.79 at the date under review. The per capita figure for the week of Dec. 1, 1948 was \$49.25.

Winnipeg.- The seasonal recession in industrial activity in Winnipeg exceeded the average at Feb. 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record, and also rather greater than that indicated at the same date of last winter. There was a small decline in manufacturing as a whole; seasonal curtailment was noted in food-processing plants, but there were increases in the textile, printing and publishing and some other divisions. Trade showed a substantial reduction, following greatly heightened activity at the holiday season. The movement in transportation and hotels and restaurants was also downward, although the losses were moderate. Seven hundred and seventy-three leading establishments reported a loss of 3.8 p.c. in their employees as compared with a month earlier, together with a reduction of 0.8 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The latest per capita earnings were \$38.58, compared with \$37.41 at Jan. 1, 1949, and \$35.47 at Feb. 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the general index of employment in Winnipeg has risen by three p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 12.1 p.c.

Regina.- A large decline in industrial employment was indicated in Regina at Feb. 1, when there were marked seasonal losses in trade, with smaller decreases in manufacturing and construction. The 185 leading employers from whom statistics were received at the first of February reported a falling-off of 8.9 p.c. in their personnel as compared with Jan. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages were reduced by 8.7 p.c. in the same comparison. The average earnings per employee, however, rose slightly, from \$37.52 in the week of Jan. 1, to \$37.58 at the beginning of February; the per capita figure at Feb. 1, 1948, had been \$34.41. In the latter comparison, there was a gain of 2.7 p.c. in the index of employment in Regina, accompanied by that of 12.6 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Saskatoon.- Employment in Saskatoon showed further curtailment at Feb. 1, the trend being downward in trade and manufacturing. The 156 leading firms making returns employed 3.7 p.c. fewer persons than at Jan. 1, while the sums they distributed in weekly payrolls were less by 0.5 p.c. The average earnings per employee, however, had then stood at \$35.65, considerably below the latest figure of \$36.81; the per capita figure at Feb. 1 of last winter had been \$34.11. In the 12 months, the index of employment in Saskatoon has fallen by 1.8 p.c., but that of weekly salaries and wages has risen by 6.1 p.c.

Calgary.- The trend of employment in Calgary was again unfavourable; the 334 larger establishments from which statistics were received recorded a loss of 3.4 p.c. in the number of their employees at the beginning of February as compared with Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these firms at the date under review

were less by 0.4 p.c. The average per employee, on the other hand, rose from \$40.11 in the holiday week of Jan. 1, to \$41.33 at the date under review, as compared with \$37.07 at the beginning of February of last winter. There were large seasonal declines in the personnel reported at Feb. 1, 1949, as compared with a month earlier in trade, together with small losses in transportation and construction. Manufacturing also showed a minor decrease. In the last 12 months, there has been an increase of 3.8 p.c. in the index of employment in this city, accompanied by a gain of 16.1 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls.

Edmonton.- Industrial activity in Edmonton was slightly reduced at the first of February, when the 283 leading employers co-operating in the monthly survey reported a decline of 0.8 p.c. in their staffs as compared with a month earlier. Retail trade was seasonally slacker, and the trend was also unfavourable in manufacturing, transportation and hotels and restaurants. Construction was more active. In spite of the moderate falling-off in employment, the aggregate salaries and wages disbursed by the firms furnishing information were higher by 3.3 p.c. than in the holiday week of Jan. 1. The latest average per employee was \$39.46, as compared with \$37.89 at Jan. 1, and \$35.26 at Feb. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment in Edmonton has advanced by 11.7 p.c., and there has been a gain of 21.9 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Vancouver.- The general trend of employment was downward in Vancouver at the beginning of February, when unfavourable weather was a factor in the recession. Retail trade, transportation and manufacturing showed large declines. Within the last-named, firms turning out food, lumber, paper and iron and steel products and beverages showed curtailment. The fluctuations in the remaining industries were moderate. The 1,071 leading firms whose returns were received had reduced their working forces by 3.7 p.c. since the beginning of January, while their weekly salaries and wages were slightly lower. The index of employment, at 219.7, was 2.8 p.c. below that at Feb. 1, 1948, but the index of weekly payrolls showed a rise of 6.5 p.c. during the year. The per capita earnings rose from \$41.29 in the holiday week of Jan. 1, 1949, to \$42.86 at the date under review, as compared with \$39.00 at the beginning of February of last winter.

Victoria.- Industrial activity declined in Victoria at Feb. 1, when the staffs of 228 co-operating establishments were lower by three p.c. than at Jan. 1. Their salaries and wages showed an increase of 2.8 p.c., due to a return to more normal operations following the year-end holiday season. The average per employee advanced from \$38.42 at Jan. 1, to \$40.72 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$39.10 a year earlier. In the latter comparison, the index of employment in Victoria showed a decrease of 9.8 p.c., but the index of weekly payrolls has risen by 6.5 p.c.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain more detailed data on employment and payrolls, together with the index numbers as at Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1949, and Feb. 1, 1948. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment which are given in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Feb. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2.

Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Jan. 1, 1949, and Feb. 1, 1948.

Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries, and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparison at Jan. 1, 1949 and Feb. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Aggregate Payrolls					
			Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948
MANUFACTURING	1,056,244	46,600,839	44.12	42.28	39.38	120.7	120.7	119.5	205.1	196.6	181.3			
Animal products - edible	33,935	1,436,005	42.32	39.58	38.09	119.6	124.3	130.2	201.9	196.2	198.8			
Fur and products	4,297	163,087	37.95	37.49	36.56	138.3	139.7	127.4	196.2	195.8	174.2			
Leather and products	31,185	1,021,600	32.76	30.93	30.02	109.6	105.5	110.6	189.5	172.4	174.9			
Boots and shoes	20,213	841,742	31.75	29.28	28.67	111.2	106.7	106.9	198.8	175.9	172.5			
Lumber and its products	76,441	2,975,587	38.93	36.11	34.85	114.3	115.0	119.7	206.2	192.4	196.2			
Rough and dressed lumber	43,360	1,750,875	40.38	37.35	36.50	102.8	103.0	107.8	195.3	181.1	185.6			
Furniture	18,537	707,415	38.16	35.82	33.86	157.6	158.2	155.7	223.4	210.4	216.4			
Other lumber products	14,544	517,277	35.67	32.81	31.21	117.2	119.7	127.1	224.8	211.6	214.0			
Plant products - edible	56,231	2,029,369	36.74	35.24	33.15	126.7	130.7	131.8	206.0	203.9	194.6			
Pulp and paper products	112,461	5,572,977	49.55	47.57	44.81	138.3	138.3	138.7	231.1	221.9	208.9			
Pulp and paper	48,492	2,812,052	57.99	55.46	51.65	127.2	127.9	132.0	233.7	224.8	213.9			
Paper products	20,768	815,750	39.30	36.72	36.18	164.4	164.4	157.8	266.9	249.3	239.6			
Printing and publishing	43,211	1,945,175	45.02	43.85	41.45	142.6	141.9	137.5	215.4	208.8	191.2			
Rubber products	21,948	1,016,472	46.31	44.90	42.92	129.2	133.0	143.8	255.2	254.7	263.2			
Textile products	165,295	5,726,221	34.64	31.99	30.95	117.9	114.7	113.2	213.4	191.8	183.2			
Thread, yarn and cloth	61,051	2,349,327	38.48	35.67	32.85	115.2	113.6	110.6	234.7	214.6	192.2			
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,516	908,801	38.65	37.24	32.07	95.1	94.1	91.3	190.6	181.8	152.3			
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,142	546,118	36.07	33.52	32.27	111.6	110.5	114.2	224.6	206.6	206.5			
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,821	682,387	40.57	34.98	34.20	152.2	148.9	137.6	333.1	280.9	253.8			
Hosiery and knit goods	26,682	817,350	30.63	28.35	27.83	122.9	120.1	124.1	207.6	187.8	190.6			
Garments & Personal furnishings	60,723	1,941,425	31.97	29.36	29.74	125.9	120.2	115.7	208.3	182.7	179.2			
Other textile products	16,839	618,119	36.71	33.58	33.36	95.7	94.5	98.7	173.2	158.2	159.0			
Tobacco	12,404	468,533	37.77	35.49	31.19	139.4	137.3	137.0	293.4	271.3	238.0			
Beverages	18,436	861,001	46.70	47.09	42.86	159.3	168.2	159.0	251.2	267.4	229.6			
Chemicals & allied products	42,282	1,994,825	47.18	46.26	42.79	96.3	96.0	94.1	168.4	164.6	149.5			
Clay, glass and stone products	22,389	1,005,984	44.93	42.47	40.33	144.9	147.4	134.7	259.3	249.3	218.8			
Electric light and power	32,194	1,550,616	48.16	47.52	43.84	158.0	156.8	131.7	240.5	235.5	182.4			
Electrical apparatus	52,960	2,513,264	47.46	46.26	40.86	166.8	166.1	166.5	296.4	287.8	256.4			
Iron and steel products	294,003	14,473,983	49.23	47.36	43.41	109.6	109.9	106.8	177.4	171.1	162.3			
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,589	2,018,681	52.31	48.80	46.61	144.3	143.3	132.5	204.0	189.0	177.3			
Machinery (other than vehicles)	30,526	1,438,246	47.12	45.65	42.99	117.0	118.0	116.6	194.0	189.7	175.0			
Agricultural implements	18,582	930,889	50.10	49.07	45.93	213.4	206.5	199.4	400.3	379.2	346.6			
Land vehicles and aircraft	113,929	5,774,954	50.69	49.52	43.12	100.2	102.7	91.1	166.4	158.5	120.8			
Automobiles and parts	42,733	2,259,780	52.88	49.86	43.95	109.2	116.3	92.7	150.3	150.9	106.1			
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	14,876	689,718	46.36	45.57	43.10	76.0	75.4	109.4	117.8	114.9	157.6			
Heating appliances	8,651	378,727	45.78	41.50	39.35	154.6	148.8	142.9	256.2	233.8	215.4			
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,993	581,345	48.47	45.82	43.93	101.4	99.9	98.7	202.7	188.8	177.6			
Foundry and machine shop products	9,405	457,000	48.69	44.82	42.29	98.0	97.3	95.3	223.4	204.7	176.4			
Other iron and steel products	47,452	2,204,423	46.46	43.75	41.57	101.0	99.6	104.1	172.2	160.0	154.8			
Non-ferrous metal products	48,776	2,349,876	48.18	47.07	43.64	118.9	119.0	118.1	207.6	202.9	187.0			
Non-metallic minerals products	15,271	815,572	53.41	53.04	47.73	119.0	119.2	117.0	217.9	216.8	190.2			
Miscellaneous	16,738	625,887	37.40	35.35	34.65	147.9	147.1	138.3	274.4	258.0	222.0			
LOGGING	84,713	3,211,349	37.91	37.10	38.77	178.8	206.1	248.8	336.9	380.1	483.5			
MINING	83,965	4,404,354	52.45	47.15	47.36	100.8	99.6	86.6	165.4	146.9	128.3			
Coal	25,627	1,335,861	52.13	42.40	44.93	101.6	98.7	67.8	208.1	164.3	119.7			
Metallic ores	42,649	2,315,362	54.29	50.88	49.84	89.4	88.6	85.9	153.7	124.3	118.0			
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	15,689	753,131	48.00	44.63	43.03	147.0	148.0	131.6	260.1	243.4	209.8			
COMMUNICATIONS	49,331	1,927,523	39.07	39.21	35.86	187.3	188.1	172.8	265.9	267.8	225.2			
Telegraphs	8,183	358,815	43.85	44.63	36.75	120.2	122.8	120.3	206.8	215.0	173.6			
Telephones	40,238	1,533,695	38.12	38.10	35.60	206.6	206.9	188.9	281.9	282.3	240.7			
TRANSPORTATION	174,224	8,903,719	51.11	50.97	45.68	136.0	142.4	134.4	212.3	221.7	187.2			
Street railways, cartage and storage	59,696	2,665,365	44.65	44.17	41.64	152.4	154.6	152.4	233.1	234.0	217.3			
Steam railway operation	91,260	5,234,717	57.37	58.32	49.62	133.2	135.7	131.3	211.0	218.5	179.5			
Shipping and stevedoring	23,278	1,003,637	43.12	41.56	40.18	106.0	131.4	103.5	176.1	210.4	160.6			
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	198,928	8,049,550	41.08	38.65	36.96	106.4	110.5	99.0	189.9	185.5	158.9			
Building	100,175	4,378,059	43.70	39.56	41.28	145.4	150.2	129.3	221.8	207.5	185.1			
Highway	59,833	2,136,936	35.72	34.87	31.28	81.8	88.1	76.5	161.8	159.8	123.9			
Railway	35,918	1,584,556	42.72	42.88	35.68	83.1	88.1	88.3	178.8	177.1	168.3			
SERVICES (as indicated Below)	67,717	1,854,507	27.39	26.94	25.15	142.4	142.6	133.9	235.2	231.7	212.1			
Hotels and restaurants	43,843	1,130,580	25.79	25.69	23.82	147.4	149.3	145.9	251.5	253.7	230.0			
Personal (chiefly laundries)	19,824	549,120	27.70	26.58	27.71	126.6	124.7	127.8	194.3	183.5	188.0			
TRADE	275,887	10,077,508	36.53	35.65	33.41	141.5	152.4	135.7	216.6	227.7	191.0			
Retail	196,829	6,731,456	34.20	33.39	31.03	138.5	153.3	133.1	216.1	233.6	190.1			
Wholesale	79,058	3,346,052	42.32	41.86	29.21	152.8	155.1	145.7	217.6	215.7	192.6			
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,988,007	85,029,349	42.77	41.10	38.63	125.3	128.4	124.0	207.7	204.5	185.7			
FINANCE	87,674	5,448,000	39.33	39.24	37.53	143.4	143.2	136.8	194.2	193.5	177.0			
Banks and trust companies	49,883	1,748,740	35.06	34.90	33.07	153.6	153.5	144.7	206.2	205.1	183.3			
Brokerage and stock market	3,598	178,549	49.07	48.21	45.89	155.0	154.3	162.8	221.0	216.2	216.6			
Insurance	34,193	1,522,711	44.53	44.65	42.96	129.8	129.2	124.4	179.6	179.7	166.7			
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,075,681	86,477,349	42.63	41.02	38.59	126.0	129.0	124.5	207.2	204.1	185.4			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons¹ Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Jan. 1, 1949 and Feb. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls		
						Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948
MARITIME PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	46,580	1,878,552	40.55	37.78	36.29	109.0	107.8	110.8	189.3	175.3	173.0
Lumber products	4,970	147,407	29.66	26.98	28.04	95.4	88.8	89.8	156.6	132.5	137.3
Pulp and paper products	5,831	288,096	49.41	45.11	43.28	110.9	116.3	114.3	208.2	199.3	188.0
Iron and steel	17,556	827,485	47.13	44.77	42.55	106.5	103.6	108.3	183.8	169.8	168.6
Logging	6,980	245,211	35.13	36.16	30.62	116.6	140.8	158.9	269.2	334.6	319.6
Mining	15,288	727,947	47.62	33.30	44.61	84.5	82.1	83.5	175.6	119.2	162.6
Transportation	19,374	883,947	45.63	44.37	41.73	191.2	202.0	199.6	300.4	308.7	287.1
Construction	20,156	657,896	32.64	32.39	25.26	82.2	98.8	106.0	140.3	167.4	139.5
Trade	16,990	526,102	30.97	29.97	28.15	131.0	141.5	128.7	195.2	204.1	179.3
- Eight Leading Industries	131,509	5,096,210	38.77	35.78	34.19	110.3	116.3	118.0	195.0	189.8	184.7
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	341,569	14,232,673	41.69	40.19	37.31	117.6	116.8	117.1	205.0	196.3	182.7
Lumber products	16,339	580,612	35.54	33.31	30.43	98.6	97.6	104.2	211.5	196.2	204.3
Pulp and paper products	38,785	1,986,074	51.21	49.06	46.02	127.0	127.8	130.7	225.3	217.2	206.5
Textile products	90,997	3,131,723	34.42	31.79	30.46	123.6	119.8	116.3	226.7	203.1	188.7
Chemicals and allied products	16,950	787,306	46.45	45.47	42.46	81.4	80.9	80.9	140.1	136.1	126.9
Iron and steel	69,179	3,281,515	47.43	46.53	42.02	108.9	109.8	112.6	171.6	169.6	156.5
Logging	39,773	1,333,475	33.53	33.11	36.56	194.5	226.1	251.8	463.9	532.9	673.4
Mining	15,564	759,227	48.78	45.26	45.35	124.3	123.6	117.2	184.6	170.3	162.4
Communications	13,560	541,728	40.55	40.77	37.76	210.4	209.2	189.6	269.0	268.9	225.7
Transportation	42,114	2,144,459	50.92	50.70	44.93	121.9	129.5	120.4	194.4	205.7	169.5
Construction	56,465	2,291,899	40.59	37.65	37.67	105.4	104.5	85.9	194.8	179.4	147.6
Services ¹	18,398	482,992	26.25	25.70	25.25	155.2	154.5	147.1	234.0	227.9	214.0
Trade	63,648	2,330,847	36.62	35.52	33.21	137.5	147.2	134.0	210.5	218.6	185.5
- Eight Leading Industries	590,691	24,117,300	40.83	39.36	37.25	123.8	126.0	123.1	210.9	207.0	191.3
ONTARIO											
Manufacturing	527,271	24,139,650	45.78	43.89	40.75	121.6	121.6	118.2	204.1	195.6	176.5
Lumber products	25,042	925,302	36.95	34.77	33.40	112.9	112.6	116.0	192.5	180.6	182.2
Plant products - edible	29,248	1,080,670	36.95	35.25	32.81	128.3	131.4	134.9	202.7	198.1	190.4
Pulp and paper products	52,221	2,533,181	48.51	47.08	44.35	150.4	148.9	148.5	240.4	231.0	217.2
Textile products	62,331	2,229,280	35.77	33.04	32.12	109.4	107.2	107.9	196.1	177.5	173.8
Chemicals and allied products	20,765	994,920	47.91	46.94	43.36	106.1	106.2	101.6	186.0	182.4	162.0
Electrical apparatus	37,483	1,787,374	47.68	46.42	42.01	170.8	169.6	189.0	295.3	285.5	256.5
Iron and steel	172,827	8,708,256	50.39	48.13	44.15	109.1	109.3	101.3	176.6	169.1	143.8
Non-ferrous metal products	28,707	1,401,173	48.81	47.73	43.15	121.5	121.3	120.9	223.9	218.5	197.8
Logging	27,905	1,211,557	43.42	42.73	41.70	276.1	280.1	377.1	653.3	665.0	872.2
Mining	25,266	1,330,161	52.65	49.42	48.23	81.5	81.0	79.3	121.6	113.4	108.4
Communications	20,139	784,876	38.97	38.98	36.51	200.9	200.2	184.8	282.8	281.8	243.7
Transportation	52,062	2,706,645	52.03	51.94	46.53	136.9	142.3	131.2	206.1	213.9	176.7
Construction	66,574	2,857,647	42.92	40.38	39.79	112.6	116.4	106.6	189.8	184.6	166.5
Services ¹	27,164	749,264	27.68	27.21	25.19	133.1	132.3	129.8	233.6	229.1	209.2
Trade	110,458	4,090,185	37.03	36.07	34.06	138.0	148.9	131.0	212.2	223.1	186.8
- Eight Leading Industries	856,839	37,871,985	44.20	42.54	39.91	126.9	127.8	123.1	205.3	200.5	181.2
PRAIRIE PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	69,810	2,968,084	42.52	41.11	38.15	131.4	133.6	130.5	214.8	211.2	192.4
Animal products - edible	9,172	411,983	44.92	40.62	39.84	126.6	135.8	139.2	198.9	192.9	211.6
Lumber products	5,109	185,238	36.26	33.34	33.01	125.3	127.2	124.3	206.7	193.0	197.3
Plant products - edible	6,232	241,168	38.70	38.09	35.05	136.3	148.5	151.6	212.5	227.9	215.4
Textile products	5,760	169,964	29.51	27.42	28.66	136.8	130.9	119.9	226.8	201.8	196.7
Iron and steel	22,698	1,070,506	47.18	46.55	40.90	122.9	122.9	118.3	210.5	207.8	175.7
Mining	19,005	1,110,859	58.45	54.98	50.59	171.1	168.4	93.3	284.3	263.4	134.1
Communications	8,560	256,495	39.10	38.74	34.08	154.7	159.2	143.5	234.4	238.9	189.6
Transportation	41,191	2,163,987	52.54	53.01	46.18	131.9	134.9	127.8	203.3	209.8	173.2
Construction	31,691	1,285,189	40.68	39.32	37.00	94.5	98.2	81.1	172.6	173.4	134.1
Services ¹	10,492	288,410	27.49	27.23	24.70	138.4	140.3	135.5	223.3	223.3	198.0
Trade	52,613	1,922,300	36.54	35.87	33.76	142.4	156.1	137.2	214.8	231.1	191.0
- Eight Leading Industries	233,767	10,080,276	43.12	41.98	38.21	130.8	135.5	121.9	213.0	214.9	175.9
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Manufacturing	71,234	3,381,880	47.48	44.37	42.38	127.1	130.8	137.0	214.6	206.4	205.9
Animal products - edible	4,029	178,908	44.41	41.19	37.51	95.7	104.5	138.5	170.4	172.7	201.9
Lumber products	24,981	1,137,008	45.51	41.51	40.39	131.9	137.1	141.4	225.4	212.7	216.0
Plant products - edible	3,581	142,155	39.70	37.82	35.93	107.8	111.9	120.2	217.6	215.3	215.0
Pulp and paper products	9,522	506,940	53.24	49.48	46.88	146.0	148.0	145.8	236.5	222.8	208.1
Iron and steel	11,743	588,421	49.94	46.27	46.79	98.1	101.1	123.2	163.4	155.9	192.2
Non-ferrous metal products	4,197	217,971	51.93	52.62	48.10	127.7	127.6	124.4	187.9	190.3	169.6
Logging	7,550	336,154	44.52	40.93	47.46	79.8	127.1	145.4	89.8	131.4	174.3
Mining	8,842	476,160	53.55	50.64	49.54	87.9	87.9	73.4	134.9	127.0	103.9
Transportation	19,483	1,002,881	51.46	51.37	47.20	144.1	154.9	151.8	239.4	256.8	232.3
Construction	21,140	956,919	45.27	41.75	41.61	158.5	161.6	151.6	278.0	261.4	246.2
Services ¹	8,988	274,920	30.59	29.90	26.93	169.0	172.4	173.8	278.1	277.4	253.8
Trade	32,178	1,208,074	37.54	37.12	33.93	166.8	175.1	157.3	266.6	276.6	229.9
- Eight Leading Industries	175,201	7,861,578	44.87	42.77	41.17	134.8	142.6	141.1	212.3	214.1	203.8

¹ See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1949, Together with Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Jan. 1, 1949 and Feb. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1949	Average Weekly			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Salaries and Wages at			Employment			Payrolls		
			Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948
			\$	\$	\$						
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND											
Manufacturing	884	29,842	33.76	32.47	31.56	158.6	154.1	157.9	265.8	248.5	247.4
Trade	669	14,538	21.73	21.79	20.75	116.5	121.1	121.3	144.6	150.6	143.6
- Eight Leading Industries	2,997	101,150	33.75	33.05	28.77	130.6	141.7	158.9	203.6	216.3	209.3
NOVA SCOTIA											
Manufacturing	25,655	1,023,530	39.90	37.30	36.47	106.7	106.9	108.4	176.3	165.1	163.5
Animal products - edible	2,257	73,352	35.50	29.61	29.29	100.9	97.9	102.6	173.2	153.1	154.7
Iron and steel	12,086	569,672	47.13	44.35	43.37	98.7	97.7	98.7	174.4	162.5	160.6
Mining	14,297	688,759	48.18	33.13	45.07	85.4	82.4	84.0	178.4	118.4	164.3
Coal	13,369	650,637	48.70	32.99	45.51	84.3	81.1	83.8	177.4	115.8	165.1
Transportation	8,914	384,168	43.10	40.93	40.95	162.1	183.9	164.0	254.8	274.4	245.3
Steam railway operations	3,752	189,585	50.53	53.86	47.56	111.7	111.8	112.5	192.8	205.8	182.7
Shipping and stevedoring	4,191	154,463	36.86	31.49	35.66	281.6	357.3	284.4	436.0	472.5	428.2
Construction	11,433	340,824	29.81	31.15	21.29	67.6	77.2	94.3	112.8	154.7	112.5
Building	3,918	138,329	35.31	30.02	31.75	77.9	84.8	56.9	126.3	116.8	82.6
Highway	6,460	158,814	24.58	30.33	17.14	63.1	74.4	101.3	98.8	143.6	110.6
Retail trade	6,170	175,207	28.40	28.00	24.94	128.1	137.0	126.0	191.5	202.1	171.6
Wholesale trade	3,097	115,365	37.25	38.86	35.47	159.4	154.1	143.9	199.0	200.8	186.1
- Eight Leading Industries	73,808	2,847,745	38.58	34.65	33.92	102.6	106.1	108.6	174.5	162.2	163.4
NEW BRUNSWICK											
Manufacturing	20,021	825,180	41.22	38.66	36.26	109.2	106.2	110.9	206.1	187.9	184.7
Lumber products	2,787	87,809	31.51	28.40	28.76	79.4	74.6	78.0	151.7	128.3	136.1
Pulp and paper products	3,732	200,529	53.73	49.52	46.79	110.2	112.2	112.3	213.3	200.1	189.3
Iron and steel	5,254	248,719	47.34	45.95	40.90	118.8	111.0	124.7	206.4	187.2	187.0
Logging	5,949	217,186	36.51	37.55	31.70	119.5	154.3	169.5	267.3	355.1	329.2
Transportation	9,877	479,473	47.63	47.52	42.12	220.2	216.5	237.5	358.6	351.7	342.1
Steam railway operations	5,549	303,446	54.68	55.84	47.61	186.8	177.8	196.3	293.3	285.2	258.4
Construction	8,198	298,159	36.37	33.95	32.62	100.2	127.9	107.6	193.3	230.5	186.5
Highway	3,426	108,965	31.81	32.17	30.08	81.3	124.2	86.6	178.6	276.1	180.0
Railway	1,732	71,822	41.47	41.62	32.67	65.3	71.1	104.7	151.0	164.9	190.6
Retail trade	4,728	138,875	29.39	26.66	26.51	125.8	151.4	126.0	211.8	231.2	188.6
- Eight Leading Industries	54,704	2,149,315	39.29	37.39	34.88	121.9	131.7	131.5	230.0	236.4	220.4
MANITOBA											
Manufacturing	39,821	1,665,119	41.92	40.53	37.87	128.7	129.2	124.4	208.2	202.6	182.9
Animal products - edible	3,337	155,259	46.53	41.61	41.28	123.4	131.7	122.7	191.3	182.6	195.4
Plant products - edible	2,924	109,163	37.33	36.37	33.54	138.5	148.1	144.6	205.8	214.3	193.0
Pulp and paper products	4,107	177,257	43.16	42.23	38.96	144.6	141.2	136.2	216.4	206.7	185.6
Textiles	4,823	140,090	29.05	27.02	28.45	138.8	132.5	118.9	224.6	199.4	191.3
Iron and steel	15,117	707,035	46.77	46.28	41.01	121.9	122.0	118.3	207.9	205.8	177.0
Transportation	19,622	1,018,140	51.89	52.92	46.62	137.8	141.3	134.0	211.4	221.0	184.8
Street railways	8,105	349,488	43.12	43.79	40.99	161.3	161.5	154.7	239.6	243.7	219.6
Steam railway operations	11,482	666,808	58.07	59.29	50.65	123.7	128.4	120.6	199.3	211.2	169.6
Construction	10,808	433,094	40.07	38.38	36.51	86.2	88.1	75.3	146.7	143.4	115.7
Building	4,395	171,622	39.05	36.97	36.80	86.6	86.0	64.4	114.6	107.8	77.7
Railway	4,641	197,520	42.56	42.70	36.71	83.4	83.1	78.2	179.7	179.7	145.2
Services	4,519	118,844	26.30	25.56	23.76	156.9	158.3	151.9	238.0	233.2	210.6
Retail trade	16,189	567,870	35.08	34.08	32.77	142.2	163.1	139.2	210.3	234.3	195.2
Wholesale trade	7,366	299,785	40.70	40.46	37.61	132.6	134.2	130.6	194.1	195.2	176.6
- Eight Leading Industries	104,954	4,435,861	42.26	41.33	38.39	126.1	130.2	122.4	201.2	203.1	177.1
SASKATCHEWAN											
Manufacturing	9,630	414,205	43.01	41.48	38.08	123.8	126.9	133.2	196.3	194.2	186.9
Animal products - edible	2,440	102,884	42.17	38.29	36.79	119.5	131.5	158.3	201.7	201.6	230.9
Street railways	4,412	164,755	37.34	35.54	35.50	100.4	103.0	100.9	148.9	145.3	141.1
Steam railway operations	4,924	314,483	63.87	65.43	53.98	128.9	131.8	127.1	188.9	197.8	157.4
Construction	7,361	297,156	40.37	39.47	37.22	78.2	89.9	78.9	151.7	170.5	141.1
Highway	1,783	70,963	39.90	37.71	36.23	56.3	78.2	64.9	111.5	146.7	116.1
Railway	3,268	138,286	42.32	43.29	37.78	72.6	78.9	72.7	141.4	156.9	128.3
Retail trade	6,802	226,814	33.35	33.88	31.07	129.1	155.2	125.2	206.4	252.2	186.4
Wholesale trade	4,422	176,903	40.01	39.29	36.74	127.4	130.1	119.9	203.1	203.7	177.3
- Eight Leading Industries	42,264	1,755,738	41.54	40.59	37.52	115.4	124.0	116.4	184.9	194.1	168.6
ALBERTA											
Manufacturing	20,359	888,760	43.65	42.03	38.71	140.7	146.0	141.6	239.5	239.3	216.1
Animal Products - edible	3,395	153,840	45.31	41.39	40.62	132.1	139.6	150.5	205.2	198.2	218.8
Plant products - edible	2,233	88,930	39.83	40.61	35.97	129.8	148.6	157.9	215.4	250.8	236.7
Iron and steel	5,368	257,636	47.99	46.55	40.83	148.3	149.0	137.8	250.2	243.8	197.6
Mining	14,740	888,861	58.27	55.01	48.76	198.5	196.3	85.2	312.2	291.3	112.3
Coal	8,824	513,793	58.23	54.74	40.20	165.4	163.5	41.6	290.0	269.4	50.4
Transportation	12,233	666,609	54.49	54.48	46.13	136.7	139.1	129.3	218.3	222.0	174.9
Street railways	4,498	196,431	43.67	43.69	40.07	131.0	132.5	126.3	188.7	190.9	167.2
Steam railway operations	7,621	465,225	61.05	60.98	49.87	138.9	141.7	129.9	237.8	242.3	181.6
Construction	13,422	554,939	41.35	39.99	37.29	115.5	114.8	88.3	219.0	210.5	150.2
Highway	5,673	228,602	40.30	39.86	33.94	114.7	111.8	71.5	207.7	200.3	107.0
Railway	3,294	139,597	42.38	42.89	37.44	75.7	80.8	70.7	166.7	180.0	137.5
Services	3,897	114,453	29.37	29.47	25.84	125.5	127.3	123.5	199.4	203.1	174.3
Retail trade	11,949	414,160	34.66	34.05	31.44	151.5	165.3	142.7	247.0	264.8	209.8
Wholesale trade	5,885	236,768	40.23	39.87	37.22	151.0	151.4	140.8	223.9	222.6	188.9
- Eight Leading Industries	86,549	3,888,677	44.93	43.51	38.35	146.8	150.0	124.5	246.4	243.9	178.4

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons^a Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Jan. 1, 1949 and Feb. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948			

^a See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons^{*} Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls and Comparisons at Jan. 1, 1949 and Feb. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls		
						Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948
HALIFAX											
Manufacturing	7,432	300,966	40.50	38.16	37.07	102.8	97.8	97.2	183.0	164.0	157.8
Plant products - edible	1,232	33,413	27.12	24.07	26.40	92.5	88.8	84.3	150.2	128.1	133.3
Iron and steel	3,310	155,185	46.88	44.42	43.78	106.0	95.5	90.3	198.1	169.1	157.6
Transportation	4,015	147,486	36.73	32.03	36.21	331.9	426.9	335.4	483.9	542.6	484.7
Construction	2,391	91,430	38.24	35.02	33.82	97.2	106.4	94.8	132.1	124.9	114.1
Trade	5,610	180,166	32.12	32.24	28.11	137.6	141.0	133.2	194.6	200.2	173.8
- Nine Leading Industries	22,809	825,904	36.21	33.72	33.34	126.4	133.3	122.4	199.6	196.2	180.1
SAINT JOHN											
Manufacturing	4,455	174,365	39.14	35.83	35.90	89.2	89.5	103.9	159.3	146.4	170.4
Iron and steel	751	35,034	46.65	41.97	45.38	56.4	49.2	77.6	96.2	75.5	128.6
Trade	3,055	93,775	30.90	29.98	27.91	107.2	114.9	114.2	168.2	175.0	162.6
- Nine Leading Industries	14,555	519,737	35.71	34.05	33.18	132.9	136.6	142.3	221.3	217.0	220.8
SHEP-BROOK											
Manufacturing	7,774	284,828	36.64	33.32	33.70	109.0	107.7	110.7	190.9	171.6	178.6
Textiles	4,649	158,964	34.19	30.79	31.41	109.3	105.1	104.9	203.3	175.9	179.2
Iron and steel	1,839	79,789	43.89	38.94	39.98	92.2	95.6	106.7	153.2	142.6	163.4
- Nine Leading Industries	10,706	383,300	35.60	32.89	33.07	118.3	120.7	115.7	203.9	191.3	184.0
THREE RIVERS											
Manufacturing	8,289	368,597	44.47	41.65	39.76	130.5	130.6	127.4	210.3	197.2	183.7
Pulp and paper products	3,412	199,152	58.37	52.98	53.05	119.1	120.1	120.9	214.6	196.3	198.0
Textiles	2,308	69,355	30.05	29.13	21.99	99.2	97.4	94.8	171.8	163.6	120.1
- Nine Leading Industries	10,535	442,775	42.03	39.34	37.83	127.0	128.9	125.1	205.7	195.5	182.7
BRANT-FORD											
Manufacturing	14,073	645,608	45.88	45.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	2,143	83,047	38.75	33.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	7,717	392,399	50.85	52.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Nine Leading Industries	16,189	718,789	44.40	43.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KITCHENER-WATERLOO											
Manufacturing	16,181	676,450	41.81	39.15	38.28	131.2	132.9	138.7	240.8	228.4	233.1
Animal products - edible	1,324	57,517	43.44	42.74	39.34	122.8	125.3	124.9	217.7	218.6	200.5
Leather products	1,669	67,254	40.30	41.81	37.80	100.4	98.9	109.2	180.0	183.8	183.7
Lumber products	2,070	83,730	40.45	35.19	38.04	155.3	156.5	152.7	274.3	240.4	251.2
Rubber products	4,933	227,432	46.10	41.95	41.25	148.5	156.4	169.7	286.4	274.5	292.8
Textiles	1,824	60,001	32.90	28.58	31.62	105.5	101.3	100.4	200.4	167.9	183.3
- Nine Leading Industries	20,321	839,903	41.33	38.80	37.98	132.6	134.6	136.0	241.6	230.3	228.1
LONDON											
Manufacturing	16,011	668,862	41.78	39.37	37.94	139.7	139.3	137.7	235.1	220.8	210.2
Plant products - edible	2,355	78,773	33.45	32.84	31.84	152.1	150.9	150.4	228.4	222.5	215.0
Pulp and paper products	2,334	98,654	42.77	39.38	38.87	148.7	148.2	149.0	233.7	217.1	215.4
Iron and steel	4,041	193,039	47.77	45.63	41.43	140.9	141.3	142.9	243.3	235.3	214.3
Trade	4,353	152,804	35.10	34.45	33.48	166.0	173.1	145.0	219.7	224.9	183.8
- Nine Leading Industries	26,807	1,074,454	40.08	38.30	36.77	148.6	149.3	142.9	233.9	224.7	206.6
FT. ALTHUS-FT. WILLIAM											
Manufacturing	5,571	282,824	50.77	49.25	45.79	61.9	62.3	69.8	117.2	114.5	118.7
Pulp and paper products	2,208	131,059	59.36	57.19	52.50	140.6	140.6	149.4	226.7	218.4	213.1
Iron and steel	1,721	80,153	46.57	44.50	43.28	26.3	26.3	32.9	48.3	47.8	58.0
Transportation	1,555	74,166	47.70	47.51	44.80	105.5	152.3	102.4	119.1	171.3	108.7
Trade	2,018	74,011	36.68	33.08	31.68	128.7	152.9	121.8	222.0	238.0	184.8
- Nine Leading Industries	11,215	509,933	45.47	43.64	42.12	77.1	86.0	80.1	132.0	141.3	126.6
ST. CATHARINE-NIAGARA											
Manufacturing	22,714	1,168,535	51.45	48.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp and paper products	2,920	164,477	56.33	56.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	2,306	87,710	38.04	36.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	14,018	750,363	53.53	49.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Nine Leading Industries	25,360	1,262,566	49.79	46.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REDINA											
Manufacturing	2,148	91,067	42.40	42.35	37.97	94.7	98.5	102.3	140.6	146.0	136.0
Animal products - edible	475	19,770	41.62	39.21	37.28	121.0	130.6	143.3	177.7	180.8	188.7
Trade	4,924	179,453	36.44	36.67	33.30	140.2	164.5	132.8	225.4	266.0	195.5
- Nine Leading Industries	10,702	402,134	37.58	37.52	34.41	125.6	137.9	122.3	199.9	219.1	177.6
SASKATON											
Manufacturing	2,055	84,434	41.09	38.22	37.03	169.3	175.3	180.6	270.3	260.4	255.9
Animal products - edible	697	30,513	43.78	39.42	37.41	192.0	200.8	230.0	341.7	321.8	326.2
Trade	2,822	99,036	35.09	34.54	32.47	127.8	138.2	124.0	202.8	215.9	182.2
- Nine Leading Industries	7,342	270,240	36.81	35.65	34.11	139.5	144.8	142.1	234.2	235.5	220.7
CALGARY											
Manufacturing	7,608	344,255	45.25	44.04	39.98	134.6	134.9	134.4	225.5	220.0	200.9
Plant products	966	40,631	42.06	41.50	37.12	133.1	126.0	146.0	238.1	220.6	230.4
Iron and steel	2,701	127,459	47.19	46.86	40.60	143.9	145.6	133.0	230.6	228.6	183.3
Construction	1,519	63,830	42.02	40.83	38.67	75.8	78.0	84.9	160.1	160.1	159.0
Trade	7,978	301,025	37.73	36.85	34.67	146.2	160.1	133.6	222.7	238.2	185.4
- Nine Leading Industries	22,191	917,132	41.33	40.11	37.07	135.4	140.2	130.5	220.7	221.7	190.1
EDMONTON											
Manufacturing	7,152	310,731	43.45	41.16	38.58	140.3	144.0	138.6	239.5	232.8	214.9
Animal products - edible	2,193	100,872	46.00	41.93	40.99	140.3	150.5	146.4	213.7	208.9	229.2
Iron and steel	1,798	85,501	47.55	43.92	40.79	145.6	148.0	134.3	269.4	252.9	212.3
Construction	3,423	144,206	42.13	37.62	39.92	274.2	255.7	175.0	409.7	340.2	248.0
Trade	7,113	260,102	35.16	34.89	31.60	175.9	180.4	171.3	269.9	274.7	230.8
- Nine Leading Industries	21,773	859,103	39.46	37.89	35.26	166.1	167.3	148.7	262.6	254.1	215.4
VICTORIA											
Manufacturing	5,273	248,058	47.04	43.76	46.34	139.0	143.0	170.0	224.4	214.9	272.2
Lumber products	1,214	55,928	46.07	39.42	42.75	113.2	121.9	119.9	191.7	176.6	192.0
Iron and steel	1,887	92,638	49.09	44.92	51.29	142.0	150.3	238.8	226.6	219.5	398.1
Trade	3,353	113,828	33.95	32.68	28.93	151.8	167.8	152.9	237.3	252.4	208.3
- Nine Leading Industries	12,533	510,349	40.72	38.42	39.10	142.1	146.5	157.5	229.8	223.6	245.8

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

		CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1933		77.0	76.5	"	"	"	75.7	78.9	80.4	"	"	"	68.0
Feb. 1, 1934		91.4	101.3	"	"	"	88.5	95.3	84.7	"	"	"	84.1
Feb. 1, 1935		94.6	100.1	"	"	"	89.5	100.2	89.2	"	"	"	89.6
Feb. 1, 1936		98.4	102.2	"	"	"	95.2	102.4	93.7	"	"	"	94.1
Feb. 1, 1937		104.1	107.5	"	"	"	108.7	108.4	91.4	"	"	"	91.3
Feb. 1, 1938		110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	111.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Feb. 1, 1939		106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Feb. 1, 1940		114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Feb. 1, 1941		135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Feb. 1, 1942		165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	158.4	178.7	173.3	126.8	123.5	109.9	143.2	140.5
Feb. 1, 1943		181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	154.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Feb. 1, 1944		183.2	177.1	126.8	182.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Feb. 1, 1945		178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	181.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Jan. 1, 1946		168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1		167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	172.9	145.7	140.1	138.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1		167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1		168.9	166.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1		169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1		169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	178.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1		173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	178.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1		172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1		175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1		178.1	176.7	139.8	186.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1		182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1		185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947		181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1		180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1		180.4	148.9	124.0	166.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	156.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1		180.7	153.3	127.4	168.2	174.4	186.8	189.3	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1		179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1		184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	167.7	179.1	192.4
July 1		189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1		192.6	183.9	157.3	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1		193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1		194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	185.1	206.0
Nov. 1		197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1		199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948		193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1		189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1		188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	156.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1		186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1		186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1		192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1		198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug. 1		200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Sept. 1		201.8	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2
Oct. 1		203.3	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.8
Nov. 1		203.6	194.9	160.4	207.7	180.8	207.1	208.6	180.3	168.6	167.9	206.1	212.2
Dec. 1		204.3	197.8	156.2	209.9	184.9	207.5	210.4	180.9	169.3	167.0	207.6	206.1
Jan. 1, 1949		196.0	177.2	151.8	178.2	177.6	198.2	206.1	173.9	162.4	158.0	201.8	192.4
Feb. 1		191.3	168.1	139.9	172.3	164.4	194.7	203.1	167.8	157.2	147.0	197.4	181.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1949.

100.0 6.6 0.2 3.7 2.7 29.7 43.1 11.8 5.3 2.1 4.4 8.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

		<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Feb. 1, 1933		76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Feb. 1, 1934		81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	86.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Feb. 1, 1935		81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Feb. 1, 1936		87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Feb. 1, 1937		91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Feb. 1, 1938		97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Feb. 1, 1939		102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Feb. 1, 1940		105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Feb. 1, 1941		126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Feb. 1, 1942		155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Feb. 1, 1943		182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Feb. 1, 1944		190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Feb. 1, 1945		177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
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Jan. 1, 1946		158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1		160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1		161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	188.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1		164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1		166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1		169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1		169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1		168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1		172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1		173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1		174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1		177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
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Jan. 1, 1947		174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1		173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1		174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1		175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1		176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1		178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1		179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1		179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1		179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1		181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1		182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1		185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
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Jan. 1, 1948		180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1		178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1		179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1		178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1		180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1		181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1		183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1		182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1		185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1		188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	238.5
Nov. 1		190.2	201.9	203.4	201.1	200.5	288.4	168.3	239.7
Dec. 1		192.6	200.7	206.4	202.9	202.8	288.9	171.4	236.5
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Jan. 1, 1949		186.8	186.7	204.7	202.2	197.8	284.7	165.5	228.1
Feb. 1		185.0	181.5	202.1	195.5	197.0	274.9	159.2	219.7
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		14.9	1.5	13.8	1.3	3.3	2.0	3.4	4.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1949.

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

		All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services*	Trade
Feb.	1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Feb.	1, 1934	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Feb.	1, 1935	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Feb.	1, 1936	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Feb.	1, 1937	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Feb.	1, 1938	110.4	110.3	290.7	164.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Feb.	1, 1939	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Feb.	1, 1940	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Feb.	1, 1941	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Feb.	1, 1942	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Feb.	1, 1943	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Feb.	1, 1944	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Feb.	1, 1945	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Jan.	1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb.	1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar.	1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr.	1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May	1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June	1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July	1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug.	1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept.	1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct.	1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov.	1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec.	1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan.	1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	164.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb.	1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar.	1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr.	1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May	1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June	1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July	1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug.	1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept.	1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct.	1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov.	1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec.	1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan.	1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb.	1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar.	1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr.	1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May	1	186.5	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June	1	192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July	1	198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0
Aug.	1	200.9	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4
Sept.	1	201.8	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5
Oct.	1	203.3	210.0	267.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	263.7	224.8
Nov.	1	203.6	208.3	321.6	181.5	182.7	144.6	192.7	253.9	230.5
Dec.	1	204.3	207.9	351.0	181.1	182.6	144.5	184.6	251.0	239.5
Jan.	1, 1949	196.0	202.7	326.2	176.5	182.8	140.7	153.6	245.6	238.9
Feb.	1	191.3	202.7	283.0	178.6	182.1	134.4	147.9	245.2	221.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1949.

100.0	53.1	4.3	4.2	2.5	8.8	9.8	3.4	13.9
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	53.1	202.7	202.7	200.7	193.9	182.8	215.0	227.3
Animal products - edible	1.7	206.8	215.0	225.2	220.3	223.4	222.9	210.5
Fur and products	0.2	170.9	172.7	157.5	142.2	154.0	130.7	120.9
Leather and products	1.6	150.1	144.6	151.5	160.1	149.0	139.7	138.6
Boots and shoes	1.0	145.7	139.8	140.1	147.2	137.4	128.0	124.3
Lumber products	3.8	138.2	139.0	143.5	134.2	117.2	117.3	113.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	118.9	119.2	124.7	111.4	93.6	95.2	86.6
Furniture	0.9	176.4	177.0	174.2	166.6	142.2	128.6	111.5
Other lumber products	0.7	174.1	177.7	188.7	188.8	181.9	197.9	217.4
Musical instruments	.04	41.0	40.1	41.0	41.4	36.1	29.2	34.4
Plant products - edible	2.8	169.5	174.9	176.3	180.2	161.4	165.4	155.7
Pulp and paper products	5.7	177.4	177.5	178.0	166.5	152.9	137.1	132.8
Pulp and paper	2.4	153.3	154.1	159.0	147.7	133.9	121.7	117.0
Paper products	1.1	275.1	275.0	284.0	255.2	237.3	210.1	211.2
Printing and publishing	2.2	178.5	177.7	172.2	161.3	149.4	132.7	127.5
Rubber products	1.1	173.9	179.0	193.5	193.2	184.1	181.3	149.5
Textile products	8.3	187.9	182.9	180.4	172.4	163.8	159.7	157.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	195.7	193.0	187.9	178.6	167.7	160.0	159.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	119.6	118.4	114.8	110.9	107.8	111.5	114.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	0.8	208.0	205.9	212.8	201.2	184.3	169.3	171.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	0.8	891.4	871.8	805.6	765.9	702.4	622.8	578.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	175.7	171.7	177.5	162.6	169.0	148.8	147.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	195.9	187.1	180.0	171.3	159.9	158.1	157.5
Other textile products	0.8	158.9	156.8	163.9	171.1	171.1	180.9	170.5
Tobacco	0.6	149.2	146.9	146.6	151.7	145.9	152.3	153.1
Beverages	0.9	327.5	345.8	327.0	299.1	278.8	252.3	233.4
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	339.5	338.4	331.7	328.5	324.0	609.2	621.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	193.1	196.5	179.5	179.1	154.8	133.4	137.8
Electric light and power	1.6	236.8	235.1	197.4	175.0	160.0	141.4	135.4
Electrical apparatus	2.7	355.5	354.0	359.1	331.3	283.9	306.9	327.4
Iron and steel products	14.8	218.2	218.8	212.6	208.4	204.3	300.6	345.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	2.0	304.7	302.6	279.9	260.8	253.9	250.1	248.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	263.5	265.8	262.5	256.4	225.9	223.4	226.7
Agricultural implements	0.9	230.3	222.8	215.2	172.5	164.8	132.8	133.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.7	181.5	185.9	164.9	167.6	160.8	274.1	315.2
Automobiles and parts	2.1	280.1	298.3	237.9	258.3	214.6	289.8	302.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0.8	304.2	301.7	437.8	474.0	575.4	1216.2	1546.4
Heating appliances	0.4	244.9	235.7	226.4	208.2	193.6	180.6	168.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0.6	229.3	225.9	223.3	193.1	180.1	291.2	297.2
Foundry and machine shop products	0.5	227.6	226.0	221.4	224.3	204.3	239.3	281.2
Other iron and steel products	2.4	217.0	214.0	223.7	222.4	223.6	331.4	405.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	345.6	345.8	343.2	316.4	281.4	384.7	475.9
Non-metallic mineral products	0.8	213.9	214.2	210.3	207.5	214.2	214.2	212.6
Miscellaneous	0.8	332.3	330.9	292.4	306.1	287.9	553.4	368.2
LOGGING	4.3	283.0	326.2	393.8	375.6	343.5	312.3	271.8
MINING	4.2	178.6	176.5	153.4	162.1	150.8	151.5	159.5
Coal	1.3	93.0	90.3	82.0	97.7	96.5	97.2	101.7
Metallic ores	2.1	332.5	329.8	319.6	287.9	264.3	264.0	291.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0.8	236.7	238.3	211.9	186.8	156.0	162.2	151.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.5	182.1	182.8	168.0	155.1	127.3	110.2	105.1
Telegraphs	0.4	158.8	141.8	139.0	133.4	134.9	127.4	129.5
Telephones	2.0	190.5	190.8	174.2	159.7	124.7	105.5	98.4
TRANSPORTATION	8.8	134.4	140.7	132.8	129.3	122.2	118.2	114.2
Street railway, cartage and storage	3.0	223.2	226.5	223.2	217.7	197.2	186.7	178.1
Steam railway operation	4.6	114.4	116.6	112.8	111.2	109.8	107.2	104.2
Shipping and stavedoring	1.2	100.6	124.7	98.2	90.4	79.1	81.6	79.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.8	147.9	153.6	137.6	121.2	102.4	89.9	90.9
Building	5.0	205.2	212.0	182.5	158.1	121.4	83.3	100.0
Highway	3.0	147.4	158.9	137.9	115.9	99.1	89.9	87.2
Railway	1.8	83.4	82.3	88.7	87.0	85.9	96.5	85.0
SERVICES (as listed below)	3.4	245.2	245.6	239.2	224.8	211.9	198.0	195.9
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	244.3	247.4	241.7	224.9	208.9	197.7	195.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	232.5	228.9	234.6	224.7	217.6	198.4	197.0
TRADE	13.9	221.8	238.9	212.7	196.4	178.6	169.4	159.9
Retail	9.9	227.9	252.3	219.1	201.4	183.9	177.3	168.1
Wholesale	4.0	208.1	208.5	198.5	184.8	166.4	150.1	138.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	191.3	196.0	189.3	180.7	167.2	178.9	183.2
FINANCE	-	166.5	166.3	158.8	151.4	135.9	128.6	125.7
Banks and trust companies	-	171.0	170.8	161.1	154.1	137.7	133.0	129.8
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	191.1	190.3	200.7	215.9	227.1	151.9	129.9
Insurance	-	158.4	158.0	152.1	142.9	128.2	121.5	119.7
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	190.1	194.6	187.8	179.2	165.7	176.5	180.4

1/ The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 1
		1949	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
Maritime - Manufacturing	35.4	165.9	164.1	168.6	166.9	172.2	209.1	209.4
Provinces								
Lumber products	3.8	106.8	99.4	98.3	99.0	91.2	109.2	116.0
Pulp and paper products	4.4	207.5	217.6	213.9	206.2	197.8	193.7	192.9
Textile products	3.5	124.4	122.3	131.4	119.0	106.4	113.3	106.2
Iron and steel	13.3	195.0	189.7	198.3	209.8	250.3	342.4	350.5
Other manufactures	10.4	172.3	173.5	177.2	167.4	153.5	166.3	156.4
Logging	5.3	303.0	365.8	412.7	488.0	438.3	454.1	484.9
Mining	11.6	100.5	97.6	99.3	107.4	103.7	103.9	104.9
Communications	2.7	146.9	152.4	146.4	136.3	130.2	124.3	121.7
Transportation	14.8	162.9	172.1	170.1	158.6	168.5	171.6	158.6
Construction	15.3	207.8	249.8	268.1	168.5	146.7	151.3	153.3
Services ^{2/}	2.0	260.2	264.6	259.5	264.8	276.4	292.9	295.8
Trade	12.9	221.0	238.7	217.2	209.9	201.9	193.1	171.2
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	168.1	177.2	179.9	168.0	165.7	179.9	177.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	57.8	204.5	203.1	203.7	197.9	184.1	224.2	243.0
Lumber products	2.8	141.9	140.5	149.9	153.4	137.2	128.3	120.1
Pulp and paper products	6.6	158.0	159.0	162.6	152.2	143.3	131.2	126.1
Textile products	15.4	221.9	215.2	208.8	201.3	189.8	186.3	182.9
Iron and steel	11.7	209.5	211.1	216.5	215.5	204.4	320.6	366.7
Other manufactures	21.3	221.7	221.5	219.7	213.5	195.0	250.8	271.9
Logging	6.7	443.4	515.6	574.1	543.9	489.1	455.1	412.5
Mining	2.6	366.3	364.3	345.5	299.8	278.5	283.6	314.7
Communications	2.3	192.5	191.4	173.5	157.8	125.9	107.8	99.7
Transportation	7.1	117.0	124.3	115.6	111.6	104.0	98.4	97.5
Construction	9.6	127.6	126.6	104.0	101.5	82.3	78.7	76.9
Services ^{2/}	3.1	230.5	229.4	218.5	204.3	190.9	183.8	182.7
Trade	10.8	227.0	243.1	221.3	206.2	187.3	175.5	176.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	194.7	198.2	193.6	186.2	170.4	189.1	198.5
Ontario - Manufacturing	61.5	208.7	208.6	202.8	194.7	182.7	209.3	215.8
Lumber products	2.9	112.9	112.6	116.0	112.3	100.9	103.0	100.8
Pulp and paper products	6.1	189.1	187.2	186.7	175.9	157.5	136.2	132.1
Textile products	7.3	154.1	151.0	152.1	144.3	139.5	133.4	134.3
Iron and steel	20.1	242.9	243.4	225.5	217.1	206.0	289.6	314.3
Other manufactures	25.1	235.5	236.8	232.4	224.4	209.8	227.2	226.9
Logging	3.2	304.8	310.4	417.8	381.4	361.1	285.8	198.7
Mining	2.9	255.9	254.2	248.9	237.9	212.8	217.8	223.9
Communications	2.4	180.6	180.0	166.1	157.1	119.7	98.3	93.2
Transportation	6.1	129.6	134.8	124.2	119.5	110.8	109.0	106.6
Construction	7.8	165.3	170.9	156.5	139.9	122.4	99.0	91.5
Services ^{2/}	3.2	265.5	263.9	259.0	241.2	232.5	212.7	218.4
Trade	12.9	227.9	245.9	216.2	195.7	180.1	170.8	158.0
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	203.1	206.1	198.6	187.6	173.9	184.3	184.8
Prairie - Manufacturing	29.9	182.9	186.0	181.7	177.5	173.8	189.1	197.2
Provinces								
Lumber products	2.2	176.7	179.4	175.3	176.5	148.3	157.1	139.7
Pulp and paper products	2.7	152.1	149.9	142.9	131.9	120.3	107.2	102.7
Textile products	2.4	269.3	257.7	236.1	235.6	222.2	227.5	206.0
Iron and steel	9.7	136.1	136.1	131.0	122.8	117.0	141.2	178.2
Other manufactures	12.9	242.3	253.8	249.0	248.7	256.1	274.3	260.9
Logging	1.1	145.6	148.1	239.0	225.9	236.6	234.6	204.1
Mining	8.1	208.0	204.8	113.4	168.3	150.0	154.2	157.5
Communications	2.8	170.9	175.9	158.6	143.6	135.5	121.1	117.3
Transportation	17.6	145.8	149.1	141.2	138.8	136.7	132.6	127.0
Construction	13.5	123.6	128.5	106.1	97.5	85.4	71.3	78.0
Services ^{2/}	4.5	225.2	228.2	220.4	214.8	201.3	185.5	175.6
Trade	22.5	187.7	205.7	180.8	173.1	155.2	152.2	141.9
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	167.8	173.9	156.4	154.6	145.7	145.3	145.1
British Columbia - Manufacturing	40.7	201.5	207.3	217.1	208.5	194.8	245.7	282.2
Lumber products	14.3	177.3	184.3	190.0	156.1	129.1	125.6	122.4
Pulp and products	5.4	216.9	220.0	216.7	191.0	176.9	165.2	161.9
Textile products	.9	238.3	222.3	247.9	234.0	219.3	200.8	208.0
Iron and steel	6.7	241.1	248.4	302.8	322.9	392.1	816.1	1105.1
Other manufactures	13.4	206.5	212.4	212.2	227.0	193.9	185.8	184.5
Logging	4.3	96.9	154.3	176.5	162.1	135.5	142.0	139.6
Mining	5.1	103.4	103.5	86.4	95.5	94.5	85.9	98.8
Communications	3.3	207.0	208.0	192.9	173.7	147.4	136.9	135.4
Transportation	11.1	146.3	157.2	154.1	160.7	133.6	122.2	115.0
Construction	12.1	166.3	169.5	159.0	142.9	108.4	90.5	114.4
Services ^{2/}	5.0	241.7	246.6	248.5	225.7	196.9	176.5	165.3
Trade	18.4	264.8	278.0	249.8	223.8	195.4	177.1	166.4
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	181.8	192.4	190.3	180.8	159.8	172.0	188.0

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review. 2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1949	Jan.1 1949	Feb.1 1948	Feb.1 1947	Feb.1 1946	Feb.1 1945	Feb.1 1944
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	63.5	197.1	195.7	193.5	191.2	179.4	214.7	237.2
	Plant products - edible	3.6	174.8	174.0	167.9	157.6	149.0	150.1	144.7
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	182.6	183.6	186.8	169.2	164.0	148.5	141.6
	Textiles	14.0	194.2	186.2	179.5	174.5	166.1	164.2	164.6
	Tobacco, distilled and malt liquor	4.0	181.4	181.2	181.1	177.2	171.3	174.9	172.3
	Iron and steel	16.3	196.5	197.2	194.2	199.1	192.8	313.2	379.0
	Other manufactures	21.1	211.6	212.1	212.1	209.8	188.5	203.3	222.2
	Communications	2.4	142.1	140.4	128.4	119.6	93.3	76.8	69.2
	Transportation	4.5	104.5	119.5	101.6	100.8	85.8	77.4	76.2
	Construction	8.0	128.9	123.9	111.1	103.9	85.0	68.6	69.4
	Trade	16.9	221.3	236.7	215.0	199.5	181.2	170.8	170.1
<u>Montreal</u>	- All Industries	100.0	185.0	186.8	178.7	173.9	160.0	177.2	190.9
<u>Quebec</u>	-Manufacturing	57.2	173.1	175.7	191.5	167.5	162.3	292.4	367.9
	Leather products	10.9	125.1	118.3	114.4	125.6	118.9	109.9	109.8
	Other manufactures	46.3	190.1	196.1	225.3	186.0	181.5	373.4	480.6
	Transportation	5.0	98.6	102.5	104.9	96.1	86.3	85.1	75.8
	Construction	12.3	225.4	236.1	205.1	144.7	151.4	147.7	150.9
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	181.5	186.7	188.2	164.9	158.9	231.0	271.6
<u>Toronto</u>	-Manufacturing	62.8	203.1	201.8	197.9	190.5	182.7	217.0	230.4
	Plant products - edible	4.8	182.4	185.9	184.8	197.7	182.1	172.5	162.3
	Printing and publishing	8.2	217.8	214.7	212.6	201.9	186.9	165.8	159.8
	Textiles	7.9	130.8	127.7	127.0	123.0	121.1	117.8	118.6
	Iron and steel	13.6	248.8	244.1	233.9	213.8	209.4	356.7	429.8
	Other manufactures	28.3	217.3	217.8	213.5	206.4	197.9	229.1	233.0
	Communications	2.2	143.8	140.4	129.6	129.8	98.7	78.9	73.8
	Transportation	4.5	165.1	169.2	159.7	156.1	139.6	134.3	126.0
	Construction	4.7	190.0	195.3	200.6	160.9	134.6	102.0	104.6
	Trade	20.6	210.4	226.1	201.6	181.5	167.0	158.2	145.7
<u>Toronto</u>	- All Industries	100.0	202.1	204.7	196.6	185.1	174.1	191.4	197.5
<u>Ottawa</u>	-Manufacturing	37.4	153.2	153.5	154.6	147.6	143.0	169.7	168.0
	Lumber products	2.1	51.1	52.2	48.4	53.1	46.6	44.2	43.5
	Pulp and paper	12.8	140.5	141.2	144.5	139.7	136.8	129.6	136.9
	Other manufactures	22.5	200.9	200.7	198.9	187.1	181.7	244.2	233.5
	Construction	15.6	255.5	258.7	199.6	204.6	165.5	114.2	104.4
	Trade	28.0	257.6	286.3	232.3	227.6	213.2	200.8	185.9
<u>Ottawa</u>	- All Industries	100.0	195.5	202.2	183.1	177.6	165.2	167.7	161.3
<u>Hamilton</u>	-Manufacturing	79.2	195.9	194.8	189.4	176.2	171.9	191.2	191.6
	Textiles	11.2	114.7	113.0	114.5	107.0	106.6	103.2	104.8
	Electrical apparatus	11.2	224.6	220.9	222.5	207.0	198.4	210.7	211.6
	Iron and steel	36.5	234.4	231.4	216.7	199.1	197.9	249.7	260.7
	Other manufactures	20.3	200.9	204.7	203.5	192.7	182.1	176.9	159.9
	Construction	5.2	192.5	201.5	165.7	191.1	152.0	105.6	147.3
	Trade	9.4	193.6	207.4	186.3	172.8	162.5	159.3	145.9
<u>Hamilton</u>	- All Industries	100.0	197.0	197.8	189.0	177.7	170.2	182.4	179.6
<u>Windsor</u>	-Manufacturing	81.6	297.1	305.4	213.5	263.8	249.5	316.8	339.5
	Iron and steel	67.3	315.3	326.3	205.8	267.7	253.6	340.3	375.3
	Other manufactures	14.3	233.8	232.4	239.5	250.5	235.6	237.7	218.8
	Construction	3.1	119.8	124.7	98.0	102.6	95.6	71.9	69.4
<u>Windsor</u>	- All Industries	100.0	274.9	284.7	206.7	243.6	228.1	280.8	297.0
<u>Winnipeg</u>	-Manufacturing	48.7	172.5	173.4	167.3	163.5	160.1	181.3	187.9
	Animal products - edible	4.6	234.4	250.5	235.4	253.4	290.7	316.5	273.0
	Printing and publishing	5.3	154.9	151.2	146.0	135.0	121.6	108.7	105.8
	Textiles	6.8	274.0	260.5	233.5	233.1	224.2	232.5	210.2
	Iron and steel	16.7	133.0	133.1	129.6	121.4	113.4	139.6	173.4
	Other manufactures	15.3	196.2	201.3	192.5	188.2	184.6	216.2	209.7
	Transportation	6.9	116.0	118.6	114.0	102.9	102.7	94.5	84.3
	Construction	5.2	112.2	112.7	98.1	104.2	81.0	42.6	38.9
	Trade	30.9	156.7	174.4	154.6	150.9	134.6	134.7	125.1
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- All Industries	100.0	159.2	165.5	154.6	151.0	142.0	147.3	145.8
<u>Vancouver</u>	-Manufacturing	38.2	245.0	250.5	257.2	247.0	252.3	369.8	463.2
	Lumber products	11.1	193.1	195.3	204.3	170.0	145.2	135.4	122.6
	Other manufactures	27.1	275.4	252.8	286.1	287.7	308.3	493.4	642.1
	Communications	5.2	200.3	202.3	184.4	164.6	138.4	124.8	121.4
	Transportation	10.9	132.8	149.3	158.9	173.1	127.1	111.8	99.0
	Construction	10.5	203.3	204.5	199.1	172.9	123.0	83.4	98.7
	Services ^{2/}	7.4	234.6	240.5	249.5	223.8	195.7	174.5	167.5
	Trade	27.8	257.5	269.8	247.6	222.1	197.1	178.3	168.0
<u>Vancouver</u>	- All Industries	100.0	219.7	228.1	226.1	213.6	192.8	222.9	254.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review. 2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Feb. 1, 1949 with Comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1949 and Feb. 1, 1948.

Industries	Feb. 1, 1949					Jan. 1, 1949		Feb. 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,056,244	816,628	239,616	77.3	22.7	77.6	22.4	77.2	22.8
Animal products - edible	33,935	27,646	6,289	81.5	18.5	81.6	18.4	82.0	18.0
Fur and products	4,297	2,761	1,536	64.3	35.7	63.9	36.1	63.1	36.9
Leather and products	31,185	18,983	12,202	60.9	39.1	61.3	38.7	62.0	38.0
Boots and shoes	20,213	11,495	8,718	56.9	43.1	57.1	42.9	57.6	42.4
Lumber and products	76,441	69,934	6,507	91.5	8.5	91.4	8.6	91.7	8.3
Rough and dressed lumber	43,360	41,024	2,336	94.6	5.4	94.4	5.6	94.5	5.5
Furniture	18,537	16,398	2,139	88.5	11.5	88.4	11.6	90.2	9.8
Other lumber products	14,544	12,512	2,032	86.0	14.0	86.1	13.9	86.0	14.0
Plant products - edible	55,231	37,687	17,544	68.2	31.8	68.3	31.7	66.9	33.1
Pulp and paper products	112,461	89,841	22,620	79.9	20.1	79.9	20.1	80.0	20.0
Pulp and paper	48,492	45,877	2,615	94.6	5.4	94.8	5.2	94.9	5.1
Paper products	20,758	13,116	7,642	63.2	36.8	62.5	37.5	63.9	36.1
Printing and publishing	43,211	30,848	12,363	71.4	28.6	71.4	28.6	71.2	28.8
Rubber products	21,948	16,527	5,421	75.3	24.7	74.8	25.2	74.6	25.4
Textile products	165,295	74,875	90,420	45.3	54.7	45.8	54.2	45.2	54.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	61,051	38,099	22,952	62.4	37.6	62.5	37.5	61.1	38.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,516	14,286	9,230	60.8	39.2	60.5	39.5	60.0	40.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	15,142	8,517	6,625	56.2	43.8	57.0	43.0	57.2	42.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,821	11,371	5,450	67.6	32.4	67.6	32.4	64.6	35.4
Hosiery and knit goods	26,682	9,455	17,227	35.4	64.6	35.5	64.5	36.1	63.9
Garments and personal furnishings	60,723	18,350	42,373	30.2	69.8	30.6	69.4	30.2	69.8
Other textile products	16,839	8,971	7,868	53.3	46.7	54.0	46.0	54.0	46.0
Tobacco	12,404	5,531	6,873	44.6	55.4	43.9	56.1	45.0	55.0
Beverages	18,436	16,145	2,291	87.6	12.4	86.4	13.6	86.3	13.7
Chemicals and allied products	42,282	31,995	10,287	75.7	24.3	75.8	24.2	76.2	23.8
Clay, glass and stone products	22,389	19,854	2,535	88.7	11.3	88.2	11.8	87.8	12.2
Electric light and power	32,194	28,252	3,942	87.8	12.2	87.9	12.1	88.9	11.1
Electric apparatus	52,960	38,240	14,720	72.2	27.8	71.9	28.1	69.4	30.6
Iron and steel products	294,003	272,070	21,933	92.5	7.5	92.7	7.3	92.6	7.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,589	36,902	1,687	95.6	4.4	95.7	4.3	95.6	4.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	30,526	27,187	3,339	89.1	10.9	88.9	11.1	89.0	11.0
Agricultural implements	18,582	17,596	986	94.7	5.3	94.5	5.5	95.6	4.4
Land vehicles and aircraft	113,929	107,620	6,309	94.5	5.5	94.8	5.2	94.1	5.9
Automobiles and parts	42,733	38,090	4,643	89.1	10.9	90.3	9.7	87.5	12.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	14,876	14,334	542	96.4	3.6	96.2	3.8	97.0	3.0
Heating appliances	8,651	8,072	579	93.3	6.7	93.1	6.9	93.5	6.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,993	11,017	976	91.9	8.1	92.0	8.0	92.3	7.7
Foundry and machine shop products	9,405	9,004	401	95.7	4.3	95.4	4.6	94.9	5.1
Other iron and steel products	47,452	40,338	7,114	85.0	15.0	85.2	14.8	85.2	14.8
Non-ferrous metal products	48,776	41,934	6,842	86.0	14.0	85.0	15.0	85.3	14.7
Non-metallic mineral products	15,271	13,949	1,322	91.3	8.7	91.4	8.6	91.2	8.8
Miscellaneous	16,736	10,404	6,332	62.2	37.8	63.6	36.4	67.0	33.0
LOGGING	84,713	83,248	1,465	98.3	1.7	98.4	1.6	98.2	1.8
MINING	83,965	82,190	1,775	97.9	2.1	97.9	2.1	97.7	2.3
Coal	25,627	25,392	235	99.1	0.9	99.1	0.9	98.6	1.4
Metallic ores	42,649	41,806	843	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	15,689	14,992	697	95.6	4.4	95.7	4.3	95.8	4.2
COMMUNICATIONS	43,331	23,157	20,174	46.9	53.1	47.4	52.6	47.8	52.2
Telegraphs	8,183	6,648	1,535	81.2	18.8	81.5	18.5	80.7	19.3
Telephones	40,238	16,845	24,393	39.4	60.6	39.8	60.2	40.1	59.9
TRANSPORTATION	174,224	163,652	10,572	93.9	6.1	94.1	5.9	93.6	6.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	59,696	55,534	4,162	93.0	7.0	93.1	6.9	92.4	7.6
Steam railway operation	91,250	85,875	5,375	94.1	5.9	94.2	5.8	93.8	6.2
Shipping and stevedoring	23,278	22,243	1,035	95.6	4.4	96.0	4.0	96.0	4.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	195,926	191,586	4,340	97.8	2.2	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Building	100,175	97,351	2,824	97.2	2.8	97.4	2.6	97.5	2.5
Highway	59,833	58,439	1,394	97.7	2.3	98.2	1.8	97.6	2.4
Railway	35,918	35,796	122	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES (as specified below)	67,717	33,142	34,575	48.9	51.1	48.8	51.2	47.3	52.7
Hotels and restaurants	43,843	22,403	21,440	51.1	48.9	50.8	49.2	49.8	50.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,874	10,739	13,135	45.0	55.0	44.8	55.2	42.7	57.3
TRADE	275,887	170,442	105,445	61.8	38.2	59.4	40.6	60.6	39.4
Retail	196,829	110,208	86,621	56.0	44.0	53.2	46.8	54.0	46.0
Wholesale	79,058	60,234	18,824	76.2	23.8	76.4	23.6	76.6	23.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,988,007	1,564,045	423,962	78.7	21.3	78.7	21.3	78.8	21.2
FINANCE	87,674	46,406	41,268	52.9	47.1	52.9	47.1	52.8	47.2
Banks and trust companies	49,883	24,785	25,098	49.7	50.3	49.7	50.3	48.6	51.4
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,598	2,319	1,279	64.4	35.6	64.9	35.1	64.7	35.3
Insurance	34,193	19,302	14,891	56.5	43.5	56.4	43.6	57.5	42.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,075,681	1,610,451	465,230	77.6	22.4	77.6	22.4	77.7	22.3

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT SECTION

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

72-002

At the Beginning of

MARCH, 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

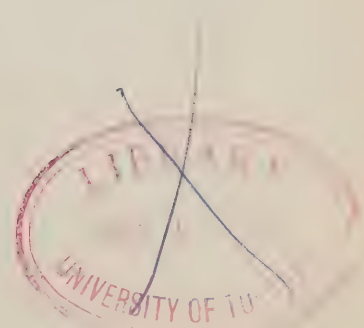
For the Last Week in February

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(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
May 10, 1949



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EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and some time after the Census date; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. Since 1944, there has been considerable growth in the number of firms reporting to the monthly survey. It is estimated that the coverage in the industrial divisions now ranges from about 51 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and 56 p.c. in trade, to some 85 p.c. in mining and 88 p.c. in manufacturing. The last two figures are based on the statistics of the Annual Census of Industry, relating to practically all establishments in the indicated industries. In manufacturing, certain adjustments in respect of industrial coverage are required to bring about comparability in the two series. The proportion of 88 p.c. results from the use of the adjusted figures. It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys in the nine major industrial groups employ approximately 82 p.c. of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in the same industries throughout Canada; of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in all industries, including workers in the industries excluded from the monthly surveys as well as in those represented, the coverage is estimated at about 61 p.c.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose being

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by the firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

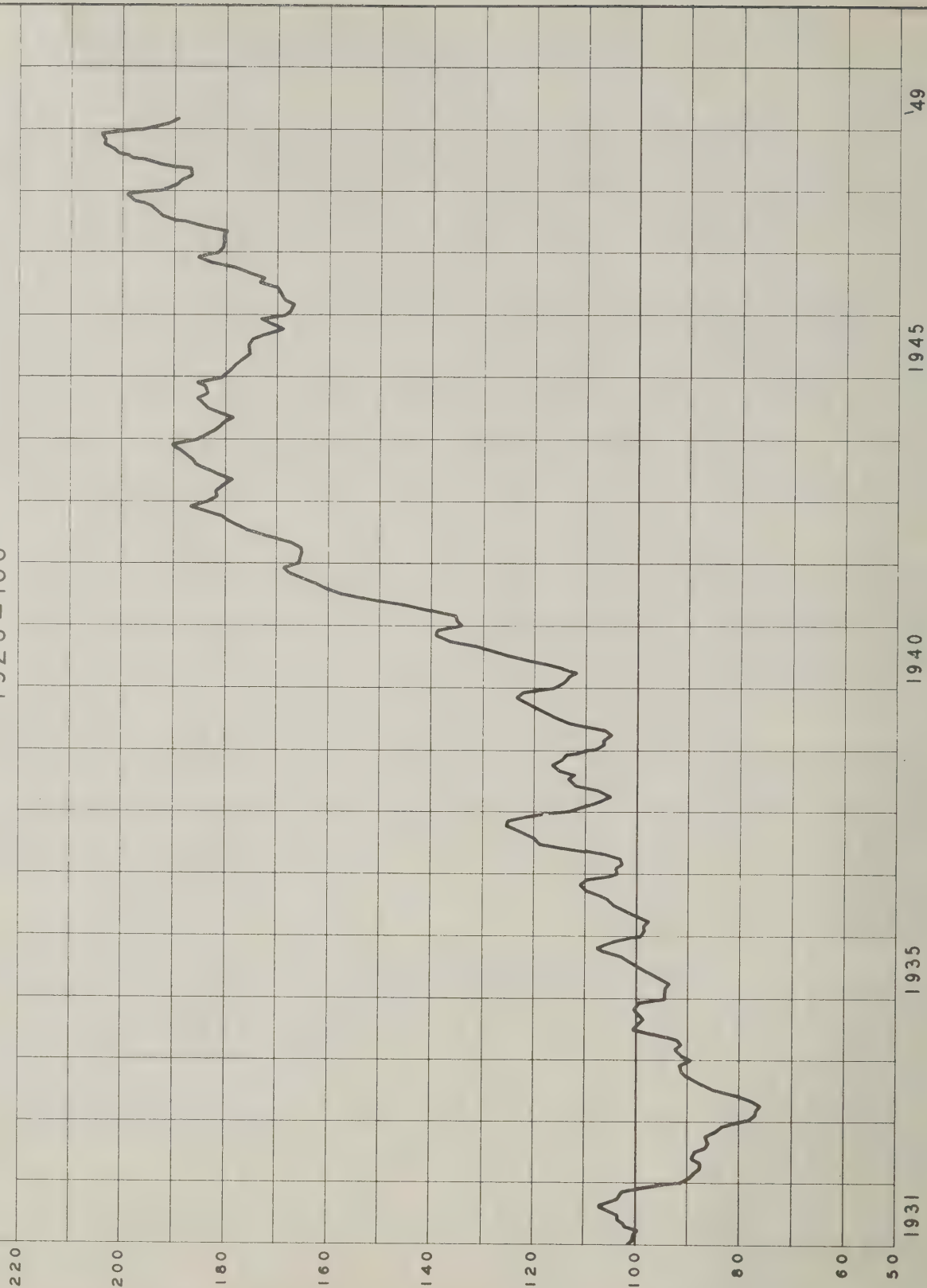
7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings, given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

8.- HOURLY EARNINGS - Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS SECTION
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN FEBRUARY, 1949.

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices Division:	H.F. Greenway
Chief, Employment Statistics Section:	M.E.K. Roughsedge

Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment at the beginning of March was at a slightly lower level than at Feb. 1, according to data furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 19,938 leading firms^{1/} in the eight major industrial divisions, whose working forces declined by 0.7 p.c. in the month. The trend has been unfavourable at Mar. 1 in seven of the last 10 years; the latest percentage loss, however, slightly exceeded the average in the decade. The index number of employment, on the 1926 base as 100, fell from 190.5 at the first of February, to 189.2 at Mar. 1, as compared with 188.9 at Mar. 1, 1948, previously the maximum for the late winter. The indexes at Mar. 1 in immediately preceding years were as follows:- 1947, 180.4; 1946, 167.0; 1945, 178.2; 1944, 181.7, and 1943, 181.4.

Accompanying the minor recession in employment generally at Mar. 1 as compared with Feb. 1 was a decrease of 0.2 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. As compared with Mar. 1, 1948, however, there was a rise of 9.5 p.c. in the latest figure. The average earnings per employee reached a new peak at the date under review.

Declines of 6.2 p.c. in logging and 2.9 p.c. in construction were reported at Mar. 1 as compared with a month earlier, the losses being seasonal in character. Largely as a result of industrial disputes in asbestos mining, employment in the mining group as a whole fell by 1.8 p.c. There was a reduction of 1.1 p.c. in hotels and restaurants, and 0.4 p.c. in trade. On the other hand, activity rose slightly in manufacturing, there being a gain of 0.1 p.c. at Mar. 1 as compared with Feb. 1. Communications showed an increase of 0.8 p.c., while employment in the larger financial institutions advanced by 0.4 p.c.

PAYROLLS.

The weekly salaries and wages^{2/} distributed by the co-operating establishments

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

^{2/} For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income".

Table A.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Mar. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Feb. 1, 1949, Mar. 1, 1948 and Mar. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Mar. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.							
			Mar. 1 1949				Employment							
			Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947	Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947	Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	131,029	5,076,842	38.75	38.70	35.38	32.60	109.8	110.4	112.2	97.7	194.1	194.8	181.6	145.5
Prince Edward Island	2,980	102,751	34.48	33.75	28.29	29.16	129.9	130.6	159.9	115.8	206.8	203.6	207.5	154.7
Nova Scotia	72,976	2,777,327	38.06	38.58	35.42	32.43	101.5	102.7	100.7	82.3	170.3	174.6	158.1	118.0
New Brunswick	55,073	2,196,764	39.89	39.13	35.78	32.95	122.7	122.1	128.5	119.8	235.1	229.5	221.1	192.5
Quebec	579,896	23,952,302	41.31	41.16	38.46	34.20	121.5	122.7	122.9	119.8	209.4	210.8	195.7	170.7
Ontario	852,212	38,053,396	44.65	44.27	40.84	36.47	125.2	125.7	123.6	117.0	206.2	205.4	186.1	157.2
Prairie Provinces	231,228	10,048,836	43.44	43.16	38.80	35.92	120.9	129.9	123.5	121.1	211.6	211.9	180.9	164.4
Manitoba	104,552	4,486,406	42.91	42.25	38.62	35.81	125.2	126.1	120.8	119.9	202.9	201.3	175.9	161.6
Saskatchewan	42,057	1,756,091	41.76	41.67	37.38	36.56	114.8	114.8	115.9	113.9	184.9	184.3	169.8	156.2
Alberta	84,619	3,802,339	44.93	45.00	39.50	36.28	142.8	144.5	131.7	127.2	239.8	243.0	194.6	173.1
British Columbia	172,988	7,794,780	45.06	45.03	41.53	37.99	133.1	134.5	139.4	134.1	210.4	212.6	203.1	179.0
CANADA	1,967,553	84,922,156	43.17	42.92	39.50	35.61	123.9	124.8	123.7	118.1	207.3	207.6	189.3	163.0
(b) Cities														
Montreal	293,022	12,169,946	41.53	41.48	38.23	34.54	129.9	130.8	126.9	123.9	210.6	211.7	189.1	166.8
Quebec City	31,623	1,117,152	35.33	35.39	32.99	29.81	114.5	110.5	115.8	101.5	196.1	189.5	182.6	144.0
Toronto	273,088	11,976,289	43.86	43.57	40.26	35.81	131.4	131.8	128.0	122.1	214.9	214.0	192.3	162.7
Ottawa	26,576	1,002,468	37.72	37.22	34.20	31.15	129.8	130.1	120.3	116.7	211.3	209.2	178.4	157.5
Hamilton	66,462	3,126,422	47.04	46.59	41.50	37.21	122.4	121.8	116.7	109.8	209.5	206.5	176.3	148.9
Windsor	39,626	2,039,161	51.46	50.85	49.92	43.20	121.4	119.4	116.6	108.7	167.8	163.2	156.3	125.0
Winnipeg	67,631	2,647,352	39.14	38.60	35.73	32.82	128.9	130.0	124.9	124.2	198.4	197.3	175.0	160.0
Vancouver	82,679	3,523,874	42.62	42.89	39.54	35.78	153.6	154.6	158.9	151.3	245.6	248.8	236.2	204.3
Halifax	22,968	830,178	35.14	36.21	33.92	32.31	127.2	126.4	124.9	132.2	200.7	199.8	187.0	188.4
Saint John	15,259	571,143	37.43	38.71	34.43	31.12	139.3	132.9	144.2	134.0	243.2	221.3	229.0	192.5
Sherrbrooke	10,765	392,142	36.43	36.56	33.88	29.84	118.9	118.0	116.7	111.5	208.6	207.7	190.0	159.9
Three Rivers	10,408	442,824	42.55	42.27	39.56	33.42	125.5	127.0	121.8	121.5	205.7	206.9	186.1	157.1
Brantford	16,210	729,971	45.03	44.34	41.16	38.11	137.5	132.3	135.6	129.9	237.4	234.9	228.3	195.2
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,176	825,367	40.91	41.16	36.82	33.04	148.1	148.8	142.6	139.4	235.6	234.6	206.5	180.3
London	26,730	1,081,926	40.48	40.11	36.82	33.04	148.1	148.8	142.6	139.4	235.6	234.6	206.5	180.3
Port William - Port Arthur	10,998	500,953	45.55	45.61	42.51	38.02	125.5	127.0	121.8	121.5	205.7	206.9	186.1	157.1
St. Catharines†	25,883	1,277,585	48.36	49.73	46.58	43.73	128.5	125.6	124.2	118.0	205.0	199.9	182.7	159.0
Regina	10,946	412,318	37.67	37.58	34.84	31.12	128.5	125.6	124.2	118.0	205.0	199.9	182.7	159.0
Saskatoon	7,201	282,987	36.52	36.81	34.29	31.42	136.9	135.9	139.0	135.3	227.9	234.2	216.9	193.4
Calgary	22,066	909,478	41.22	41.28	37.06	33.99	134.2	135.8	129.7	121.6	218.1	220.8	188.8	164.0
Edmonton	21,659	874,955	40.40	39.92	35.79	32.29	163.2	164.8	145.8	134.5	265.4	264.8	214.5	178.4
Victoria	12,650	516,764	40.85	40.79	38.84	34.45	143.4	143.2	149.8	155.7	232.6	232.0	232.2	213.9
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,057,266	46,874,839	44.34	44.17	40.23	35.81	120.8	120.6	120.6	115.8	206.3	205.3	187.0	159.5
Durable Goods	497,425	23,515,288	47.27	47.17	42.65	38.48	117.0	116.3	117.5	111.9	196.6	195.1	178.6	152.8
Non-Durable Goods	527,886	21,823,158	41.34	41.12	37.58	33.17	122.7	122.9	122.9	119.5	215.8	215.1	196.3	167.7
Electric Light and Power	31,955	1,536,593	48.08	48.12	44.95	40.77	166.8	166.0	166.0	117.0	238.3	235.0	194.0	149.7
Logging	78,850	3,152,204	39.98	39.81	39.94	34.29	166.4	177.4	234.6	238.7	330.7	342.4	469.6	410.7
Mining	82,533	4,247,249	51.46	52.50	47.78	43.30	99.0	100.9	98.1	76.7	159.5	165.8	139.2	104.3
Communications	49,659	1,969,571	39.66	39.08	36.39	33.74	188.6	187.0	172.9	161.1	271.4	265.3	228.7	199.5
Transportation	173,140	8,994,015	51.95	51.07	46.24	44.47	134.9	136.5	134.4	131.5	213.8	212.8	189.9	178.6
Construction and Maintenance	184,215	7,769,289	42.17	41.76	38.46	34.89	99.9	102.8	92.8	89.1	183.0	186.6	156.0	135.2
Services	67,111	1,864,626	27.78	27.37	25.87	23.20	141.1	141.1	137.5	131.5	236.7	235.1	215.6	188.3
Trade	274,578	10,050,363	36.60	36.59	33.81	30.77	140.5	141.0	135.2	125.9	215.7	216.4	192.7	164.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,967,553	84,922,156	43.17	42.92	39.50	35.61	123.9	124.8	123.7	118.1	207.3	207.6	189.3	163.0
Finance	87,994	3,563,607	40.50	39.33	37.59	36.66	143.9	143.4	137.0	130.5	200.7	194.2	177.3	165.7
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,055,547	89,485,763	43.05	42.77	39.42	35.66	124.7	125.5	124.3	118.6	207.1	207.1	188.8	163.2

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Table 1 and 9, with the exception of electric light and power.

2/ Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

† Includes Merriton, Welland and Thorold.

in the eight leading industries at Mar. 1 totalled 0.2 p.c. less than their aggregate at Feb. 1. The average earnings^{1/} of the persons in recorded employment, however, reached a new all-time high, standing at \$43.17, as compared with \$42.92 at Feb. 1, 1949, and \$39.50 at Mar. 1, 1948. In earlier years for which data are available, the Mar. 1 figures were as follows: 1947, \$35.61; 1946, \$32.44; 1945, \$32.81; 1944, \$32.27; 1943, \$30.72, and 1942, \$27.92.

The latest survey shows that when the statistics for financial institutions are included, the staffs of the larger firms in the nine major industries declined by 0.7 p.c. as compared with a month earlier, while their salaries and wages fell by 0.01 p.c. in the same comparison. The per capita weekly earnings in the nine main industries, including finance, were \$43.05 at the date under review, as compared with \$42.77 at the beginning of February, and \$39.42 at Mar. 1, 1948.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the main industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the larger cities, and gives comparison as at Feb. 1, 1949, and Mar. 1, 1948. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1945. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

The table on page 4 indicates that during the period for which data are available, there has been a general increase of 23.9 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight major industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly salaries and wages of these workers have risen by 107.3 p.c., and their per capita earnings, by 71 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Mar. 1, 1949, amounted to 24.7 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 107.1 p.c. The explanation previously given for the relatively greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in the numbers employed in the period since the commencement of the payroll series may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the compulsory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the proportions of women employees.

In the period during which monthly statistics of payrolls have been collected, the index of employment in manufacturing has advanced by 20.8 p.c., accompanied by a rise of 106.3 p.c. in that of aggregate weekly payrolls, while the weekly earnings per person employed by leading factories have mounted by 73.4 p.c. In the included non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Mar. 1 showed a gain of 28.4 p.c. from June 1, 1941, since when the comparable index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages has increased by 108.6 p.c.

As compared with Mar. 1, 1948, the index of employment in manufacturing showed a gain of only about 0.1 p.c., but that of weekly payrolls has advanced by 10.3 p.c. The average weekly earnings of the men and women on the staffs of the larger manufacturing concerns have increased by 10.2 p.c. A composite index for the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available shows a rise of 0.3 p.c. in employment in the 12 months, and of 8.3 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the

^{1/}The attention of those interested in hourly earnings and weekly wages is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

different industrial classes; (shown in Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report, and in Table A on page 2), it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups; the table on page 6, and that on the last page of this bulletin, show the distribution indicated at Mar. 1, 1949, with comparisons as at Feb. 1, 1949, and Mar. 1, 1948. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent of which casual labour is used. The degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is obviously an extremely important factor.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

The firms furnishing information on employment and payrolls in the eight leading industries reported that women formed 215 per 1,000 persons on their staffs at Mar. 1. In the nine major industrial groups, the proportion was 226 women per 1,000 employed by the co-operating establishments. As compared with a month earlier, there was an increase of about 0.6 p.c. in the number of women in recorded employment in the eight leading industries, with a decline of just over one p.c. in the number of men. The proportion of women at Feb. 1 was 213 per 1,000 employees. In the case of the nine major industrial divisions, the indicated number of men diminished in the month by approximately one p.c., but that of women rose by 0.6 p.c.; the Feb. 1 proportion of women per 1,000 employees of both sexes reported in this group of industries was 223 per 1,000.

There was a slight gain in the volume of employment afforded women in manufacturing, in which improvement was shown in textile, leather and electrical apparatus plants. The number of such workers reported in communications and finance was higher at Mar. 1 than at Feb. 1, while declines were shown in transportation and trade. Little general change was indicated in logging, mining, and hotels and restaurants.

Among men, employment in manufacturing also rose by 0.1 p.c. in the month, notably in the iron and steel, electrical apparatus, textile and leather divisions. In most of the non-manufacturing industries, curtailment was noted. There were large losses in logging and construction, with reductions on a smaller scale in the number of men reported in transportation, hotels and restaurants and trade.

In the comparison with Mar. 1, 1948, the number of males indicated by the larger employers in the eight leading industries declined by 0.3 p.c., accompanied by an increase of two p.c. in the number of women they employed. The proportion of women a year ago was 211 per 1,000 workers of both sexes, that at Mar. 1, 1947, 217 per 1,000, and at Mar. 1, 1946, 227 per 1,000. In the nine leading industries, the reported number of men has fallen by 0.2 p.c. in the 12 months, while that of women has risen by 2.2 p.c. The ratio of women employed at Mar. 1, 1948, by the larger establishments in the nine leading groups was 222 per 1,000 employees of both sexes. One year and two years earlier, the proportions had been 227 and 238 per 1,000, respectively. In many of the industrial divisions, the numbers of female employees at the date under review have moderately risen as compared with Mar. 1 of last year, but the numbers of men have slightly declined.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Feb. 1 and Mar. 1, 1949, and Mar. 1, 1948. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison

Table C.-The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Mar. 1, 1949, with Comparisons as at Feb. 1, 1949 and Mar. 1, 1948.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Mar. 1, 1949 ^{3/}					Feb. 1, 1949		Mar. 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
(a) Provinces									
Maritime Provinces	135,563	115,390	20,173	85.1	14.9	85.1	14.9	85.2	14.8
Prince Edward Island	3,293	2,447	846	74.3	25.7	74.6	25.4	78.4	21.6
Nova Scotia	75,438	64,996	10,442	86.2	13.8	86.2	13.8	85.7	14.3
New Brunswick	56,832	47,947	8,885	84.4	15.6	84.1	15.9	85.1	14.9
Quebec	604,303	455,382	148,921	75.4	24.6	76.0	24.0	76.4	23.6
Ontario	891,805	680,757	211,048	76.3	23.7	76.4	23.6	76.4	23.6
Prairie Provinces	244,006	193,326	50,680	79.2	20.8	79.8	20.2	78.9	21.1
Manitoba	110,288	84,400	25,888	76.5	23.5	77.1	22.9	76.5	23.5
Saskatchewan	45,249	35,879	9,370	79.3	20.7	79.7	20.3	79.4	20.6
Alberta	88,469	73,047	15,422	82.6	17.4	83.1	16.9	81.7	18.3
British Columbia	179,670	145,562	34,108	81.0	19.0	81.1	18.9	81.9	18.1
CANADA	2,055,347	1,590,417	464,930	77.4	22.6	77.7	22.3	77.8	22.2
(b) Cities									
Montreal	311,237	215,799	95,438	69.3	30.7	69.6	30.4	69.6	30.4
Quebec	33,062	23,133	9,929	70.0	30.0	69.4	30.6	73.6	26.4
Toronto	292,768	199,455	93,313	68.1	31.9	68.1	31.9	67.8	32.2
Ottawa	30,402	20,507	9,895	67.5	32.5	66.1	33.9	67.3	32.7
Hamilton	67,834	50,789	17,045	74.9	25.1	74.8	25.2	74.2	25.8
Windsor	40,370	33,622	6,748	83.3	16.7	83.7	16.3	84.3	15.7
Winnipeg	72,211	50,081	22,130	69.4	30.6	70.1	29.9	69.3	30.7
Vancouver	86,955	63,330	23,625	72.8	27.2	73.3	26.7	73.9	26.1
Halifax	22,968	17,020	5,948	74.1	25.9	74.2	25.8	74.3	25.7
Saint John	15,259	11,828	3,431	77.5	22.5	76.3	23.7	76.8	23.2
Sherbrooke	10,765	7,057	3,708	65.6	34.4	66.0	34.0	66.1	33.9
Three Rivers	10,408	7,961	2,447	76.5	23.5	76.3	23.7	76.6	23.4
Brantford	16,210	12,604	3,606	77.8	22.2	78.3	21.7	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,176	14,264	5,912	70.7	29.3	70.4	29.6	69.1	30.9
London	26,730	18,396	8,334	68.8	31.2	68.8	31.2	69.8	30.2
Fort William - Port Arthur	10,998	9,241	1,757	84.0	16.0	84.0	16.0	85.4	14.6
St. Catharines - Welland	25,883	21,408	4,475	82.7	17.3	82.9	17.1	-	-
Regina	10,946	7,182	3,764	65.6	34.4	66.5	33.5	64.2	35.8
Saskatoon	7,201	5,121	2,080	71.1	28.9	71.8	28.2	72.1	27.9
Calgary	22,066	16,746	5,320	75.9	24.1	76.1	23.9	76.5	23.5
Edmonton	21,659	15,906	5,753	73.4	26.6	73.4	26.6	70.1	29.9
Victoria	12,650	9,391	3,259	74.2	25.8	74.2	25.8	75.8	24.2
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,057,266	817,627	239,639	77.3	22.7	77.3	22.7	77.4	22.6
Durable Goods ^{1/}	497,425	444,710	52,715	89.4	10.6	89.4	10.6	89.3	10.7
Non-Durable Goods	527,886	344,947	182,939	65.3	34.7	65.4	34.6	65.9	34.1
Electric Light and Power	31,955	27,970	3,985	87.5	12.5	87.8	12.2	87.9	12.1
Logging	78,850	77,484	1,366	98.3	1.7	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8
Mining	82,533	80,735	1,798	97.8	2.2	97.9	2.1	97.9	2.1
Communications	49,659	23,247	26,412	46.8	53.2	46.9	53.1	47.4	52.6
Transportation	173,140	162,707	10,433	94.0	6.0	93.9	6.1	93.8	6.2
Construction and Maintenance	184,216	179,948	4,268	97.7	2.3	97.9	2.1	97.8	2.2
Services ^{2/}	67,111	32,527	34,584	48.5	51.5	48.9	51.1	47.8	52.2
Trade	274,578	169,673	104,905	61.8	38.2	61.8	38.2	61.0	39.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,967,353	1,543,948	423,405	78.5	21.5	78.7	21.3	78.9	21.1
Finance	87,994	46,469	41,525	52.8	47.2	52.9	47.1	52.8	47.2
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,055,347	1,590,417	464,930	77.4	22.6	77.7	22.3	77.8	22.2

^{1/}This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/}Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/}The March data are subject to revision.

with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Mar. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Feb. 1, 1949, and Mar. 1, 1948.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment in manufacturing showed a small seasonal increase at Mar. 1, according to data received from 9,732 leading establishments, in which the working force was greater by 0.1 p.c. than at Feb. 1. Improvement was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario. There were moderate losses in the Prairie Area, largely due to curtailment of seasonal operations in food-processing industries. The considerable reductions in employment in manufacturing in British Columbia resulted in part from shortages of power, brought about by unfavourable weather conditions.

At 202.9, the latest index number of employment was slightly above the Feb. 1 figure of 202.6, and that of 202.6 also recorded at Mar. 1, 1948. Lower than in the war years, 1943-45, the latest index was higher than at Mar. 1 in any other year for which statistics are available.

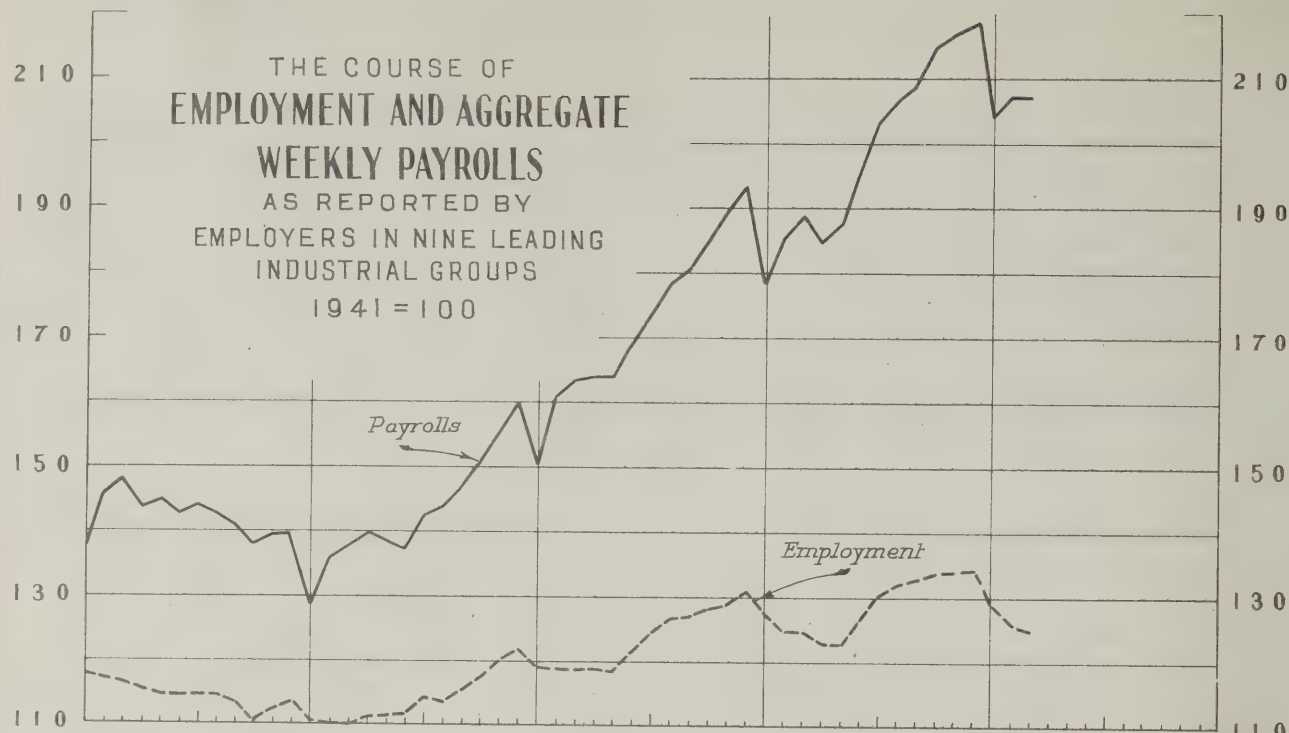
The trend was generally upward in the durable manufactured goods industries at the first of March. Improvement was indicated in the iron and steel group, which had been affected at Feb. 1 by changeover in car models and by other factors. Electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants also afforded more employment, while curtailment was noted in lumber mills, and in clay, glass and stone works.

In the light manufacturing industries, there was a general reduction of 0.2 p.c. This was largely due to a seasonal falling-off in employment in animal and vegetable food processing. Rubber, beverage, tobacco, chemical and asbestos product plants also reported declines, although these were not so marked; the losses in the last-named were due to industrial disputes. On the other hand, seasonal expansion was indicated in textiles, in which employment rose by 1.1 p.c., and there were smaller advances in leather factories. Pulp and paper mills and other classes in the non-durable manufactured goods category showed little general change in the month.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The weekly salaries and wages paid on or about Mar. 1 by the co-operating manufacturers exceeded by 0.5 p.c. the sums distributed by the same plants at Feb. 1. The per capita weekly earnings reached a new peak figure, standing at \$44.34, as compared with \$44.17 in the preceding return. At Mar. 1 in earlier years of the record, the averages were as follows: 1948, \$40.23; 1947, \$35.81; 1946, \$32.43; 1945, \$33.56; 1944, \$33.23; 1943, \$31.49, and 1942, \$28.58. The general average in 1939 was \$23.11. The latest index of payrolls, based on the disbursements of the reporting employers in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., was 206.3, as compared with 205.3 at Feb. 1, and 187.0 at the beginning of March in 1948. In the year, the payroll index has risen by 10.3 p.c., while there has been only a fractional advance in the index number of employment.

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

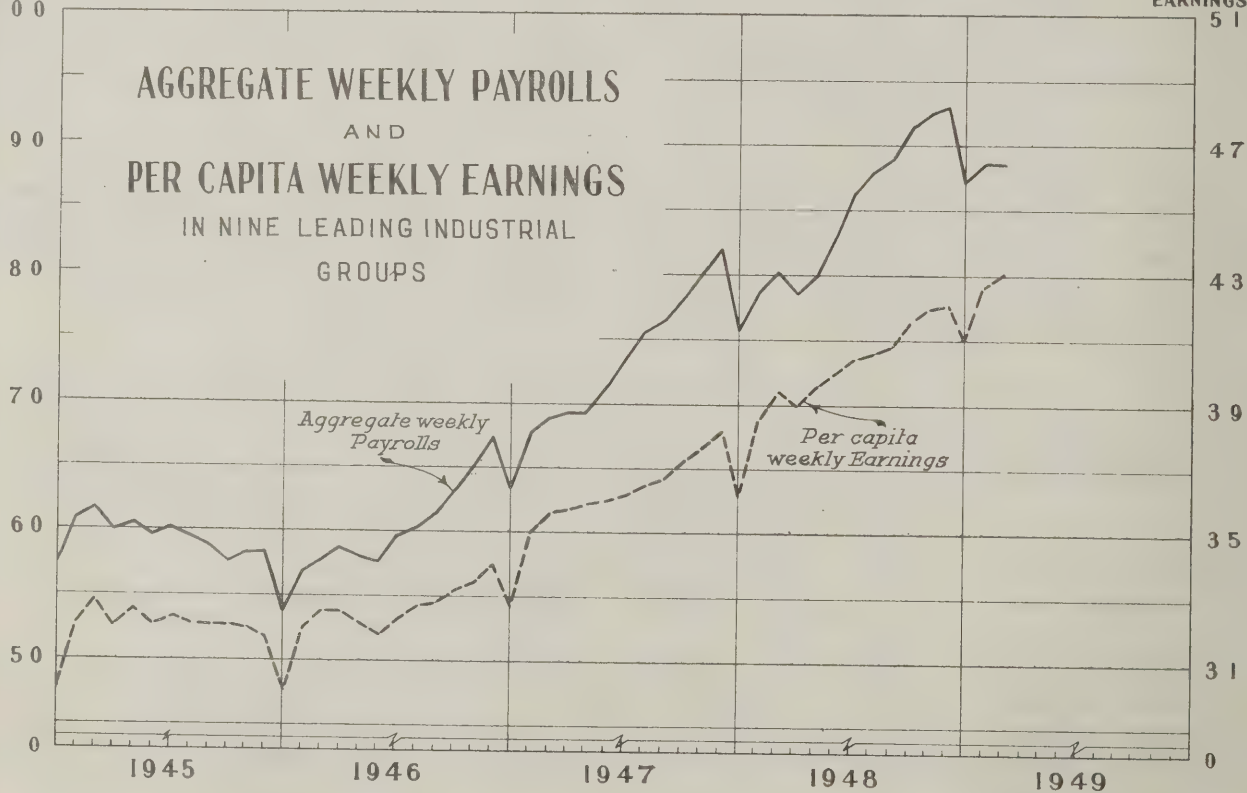
THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL GROUPS 1941=100



PAYROLLS-MILLION DOLLARS
\$ 100

EARNINGS \$
51

AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS AND PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL GROUPS



The Sex Distribution in Manufacturing.- The factories furnishing statistics at the beginning of March showed increases of 0.1 p.c. in the number of men and of women on their staffs as compared with Feb. 1. In the month, the general gain was also 0.1 p.c. The ratio of female employees per 1,000 workers of both sexes was 227 at the date under review and at Feb. 1, as compared with 226 at Mar. 1, 1948, 232 at Mar. 1, 1947, and 244 at Mar. 1, 1946.

There were considerable losses at Mar. 1 from Feb. 1 in recorded employment for women in food processing, with smaller reductions in the rubber, tobacco, chemical, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal industries. On the other hand, employment for women reached a higher level in the textile, leather, and electrical apparatus groups.

The most noteworthy increase as compared with Feb. 1 in the number of men on the staffs of the co-operating manufacturers took place in the iron and steel group, but advances were also indicated in the leather, textile, electrical apparatus, and non-ferrous metal divisions. There were pronounced seasonal declines in the animal and vegetable food industries, and the numbers of men reported in lumber, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone and asbestos products factories were also smaller than at the first of February.

As compared with Mar. 1, 1948, there was an increase of 0.6 p.c. in the number of women in recorded employment in manufacturing, while the number of men showed practically no general change. As already stated, the general index number of employment in manufacturing as a whole was insignificantly higher at the date under review.

2. The Non-Manufacturing Industries.

Logging.- Employment in logging was seasonally curtailed at Mar. 1, when the percentage decline was greater than that at the same date in any earlier year since 1941, although it was below the pre-war average. Information was furnished by 668 leading firms, whose staffs at Mar. 1 were less by 6.2 p.c. than in their last monthly report. The index number of employment, at 263.4, was 29.1 p.c. below that of 371.3 at the same date of last year, and was also lower than at Mar. 1 in the period, 1944-1947. With these exceptions, the latest index was higher than in any earlier March in the record. The weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating firms showed a reduction of 3.4 p.c. from Feb. 1, 1949. In the 12 months' comparison, the index of payrolls declined by 29.6 p.c.

The per capita earnings rose from \$38.81 at Feb. 1, to \$39.98 at the date under review. The average at Mar. 1, 1948, had been quite similar, at \$39.94; at the same date in 1947, 1946, 1945 and 1944, the figures were \$34.29, \$29.31, \$27.62 and \$27.99, respectively. It must again be noted that the statistics of aggregate and average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor affecting the reported earnings. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (See Table 2).

Mining.- The industrial dispute in asbestos mining in Quebec resulted in a considerable reduction in employment in this group, in spite of small advances in the extraction of coal and metallic ores. Statistics were received from 670 of the larger operators in the industry, with a working force lower by 1.8 p.c. than at Feb. 1. The index in the mining group fell from 178.8 in the preceding report, to 175.5 at the beginning of March, when it was 6.4 p.c. above that of 164.9 at the same date in 1948. The index of payrolls at Mar. 1, 1949, was 3.8 p.c. below its Feb. 1 level, but exceeded by 14.6 p.c. the figure indicated a year earlier. The weekly salaries and

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949
1926 = 100

240

220

200

180

160

140

120

100

80

60

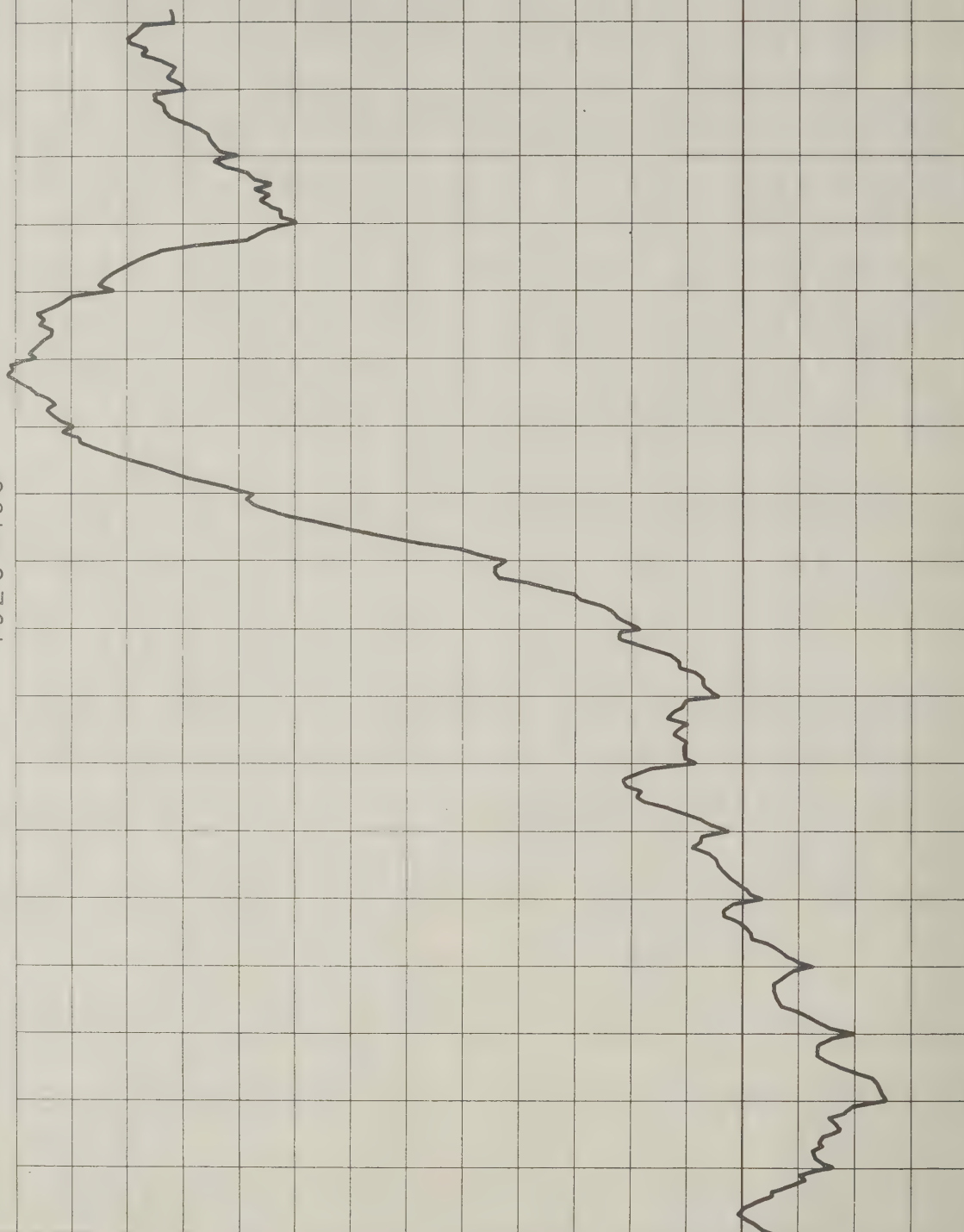
1931

1935

1940

1945

1949



wages disbursed by the reporting companies at the date under review averaged \$51.46, as compared with \$52.50 at Feb. 1, and \$47.78 at Mar. 1, 1948.

Communications.- Activity in communications showed an increase at the beginning of March, according to data from 108 of the larger employers, whose personnel rose by 0.8 p.c. as compared with Feb. 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating companies at the date under review advanced by 2.3 p.c. The average earnings were higher, being \$39.66 at Mar. 1, and \$39.08 at the first of February; at the beginning of March of last winter, the per capita figure was \$36.39. The latest index of employment was 183.2, - 8.9 p.c., above that of 168.1 at Mar. 1, 1948, since when the payroll index has risen by 18.7 p.c.

Transportation.- Curtailment in employment was indicated in the transportation group at the beginning of March, when returns were received from 889 leading employers, who had laid off 1.2 p.c. of their workers since Feb. 1. There were reductions in local and steam railway transportation and in shipping and stevedoring. The index of employment, at 133.3, was only slightly above that of 132.8 at Mar. 1, 1948.

In spite of the decline in activity in transportation at the date under review the weekly salaries and wages reported at Mar. 1 exceeded by 0.5 p.c. the disbursements made by the same companies and branches at Feb. 1. The latest figure of per capita weekly earnings was \$51.95, as compared with \$51.07 at Feb. 1, and \$46.24 at Mar. 1, 1948. The index of payrolls was higher by 12.6 p.c. than that recorded at the same date of last winter.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in building and highway construction and maintenance was in lesser volume at Mar. 1 than at Feb. 1, but greater activity was shown in the railway division of the group. The 2,634 co-operating contractors reported the release of 2.9 p.c. of their working forces since their last return. Their weekly salaries and wages were lower by 1.9 p.c. than at Feb. 1. The earnings of their employees at the latest date averaged \$42.17, as compared with \$41.76 at the beginning of February, and \$38.46 at the first of March in 1948. The index of employment, at 138.8 at the date under review, was 7.6 p.c. above that of 129.0 at the first of March a year ago, since when the payroll index has risen by 18.1 p.c.

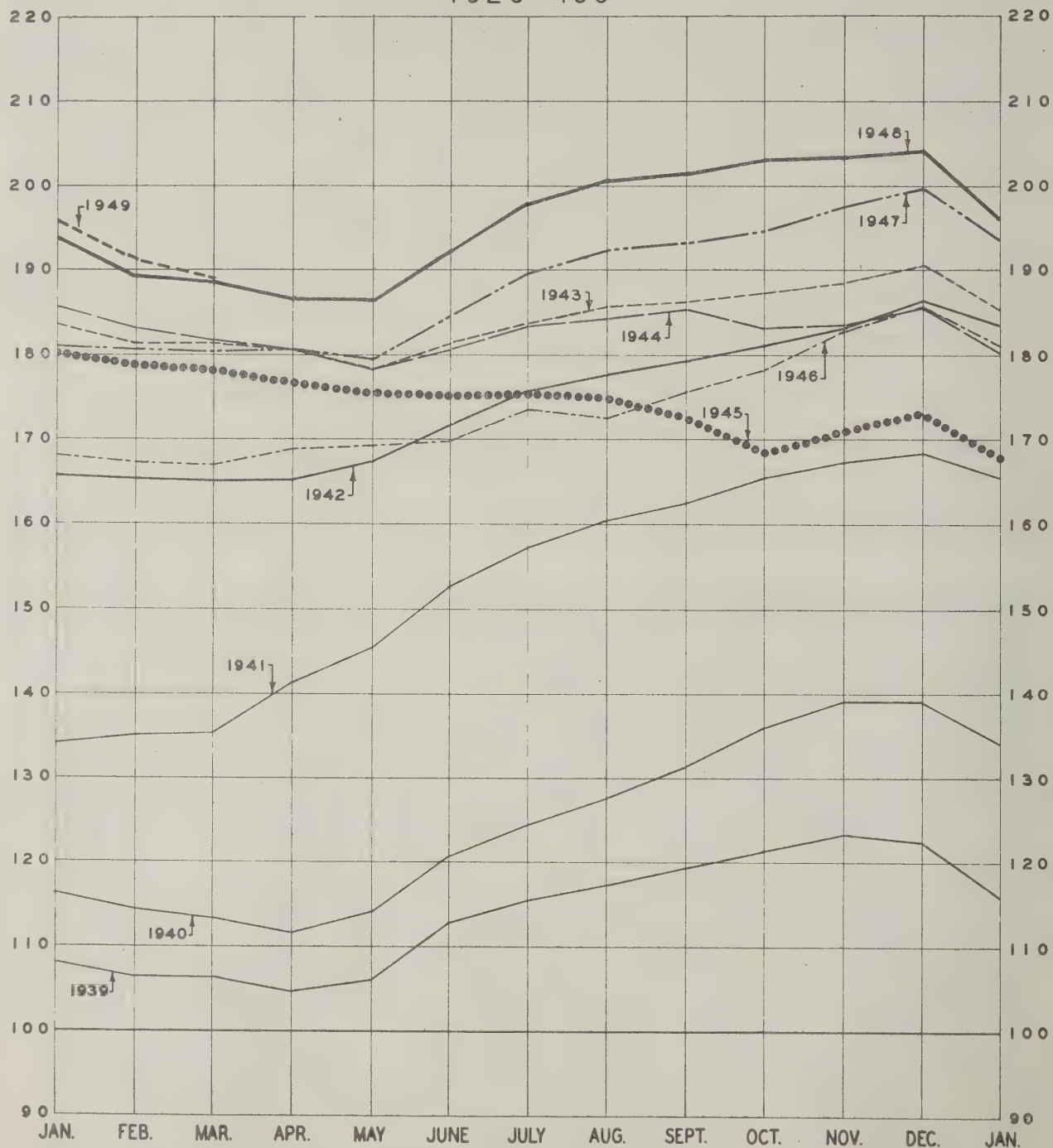
Services.- There were considerable losses in employment in hotels and restaurants, while little general change was noted in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. The 1,270 larger establishments in the included service industries furnishing data at the beginning of March reported a reduction of 0.8 p.c. in their staffs as compared with Feb. 1. The salaries and wages paid by these firms, however, mounted by 0.7 p.c. in the month. As compared with Mar. 1, 1948, there was an advance of 2.6 p.c. in the index of employment, and 9.8 p.c. in that of payrolls. The latest figure of average weekly earnings was \$27.78, as compared with \$27.37 at Feb. 1, and \$25.87 at Mar. 1, 1948. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division made up about two-thirds of the staff reported in the service division as a whole at the date under review.

Trade.- Seasonal decreases in employment were recorded in retail trade at the beginning of March, when wholesale trade also showed reduced activity.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1939 — 1949

1926 = 100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

The experience of the last 10 years shows that the trend of employment in merchandising establishments has usually been unfavourable in the late winter, curtailment having been indicated at Mar. 1 in eight of the preceding years since 1938. The latest percentage decline, like that recorded 12 months earlier, was below the average in the decade.

Statistics for the week of Mar. 1 were tabulated from 3,967 leading wholesalers and retailers, whose working forces were lower by 0.4 p.c. than in their last return. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these employers also declined by 0.4 p.c. in the month. The per capita earnings of persons on their payrolls showed practically no general change, standing at \$36.60 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$36.59 at the beginning of February. The latest figure, however, considerably exceeded the average of \$33.81 indicated at Mar. 1, 1948. In the period since the record was established at June 1, 1941, there has been an advance of 61.4 p.c. in the average weekly salaries and wages of men and women employed in the larger trading establishments.

The latest index number of employment in trade, at 220.3, was 3.9 p.c. above that of 212.0 indicated at the same date of last year. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 11.9 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Returns furnished by 1,029 financial institutions and branches showed an increase of 0.4 p.c. in their personnel as compared with Feb. 1. The weekly salaries and wages reported by these employers at Mar. 1 were higher by 3.4 p.c., partly as a result of upward revisions in the salary rates, and partly due to the payment of higher commissions. The earnings per person amounted to \$40.50 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$39.33 at Feb. 1, 1949, and \$37.59 at Mar. 1, 1948. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 167.1, was 5.1 p.c. above that of 159.0 at Mar. 1, 1948, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 13.2 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING EMPLOYERS^{1/} IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

Improvement was reported at Mar. 1 in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, where the gains as compared with Feb. 1 were rather small. The general trend in the remaining provinces was downward. The losses in employment ranged from 0.5 p.c. in Ontario to 1.2 p.c. in Nova Scotia and Alberta. In Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the larger employers in the eight leading industries were lower than those reported a month earlier, while in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan they were higher. Except in Nova Scotia and Alberta, the provincial figures of average weekly earnings also exceeded those indicated a month previously. The declines in Nova Scotia and Alberta in this comparison resulted from reduced working hours in mining. In all areas, the per capita figures were higher than at Mar. 1 in 1948 and earlier years.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a moderate decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces at the beginning of March, when the tendency was unfavourable in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Firms in New Brunswick showed a small increase. The 1,431 leading establishments in the Maritime Area co-operating in the latest survey reduced their personnel by 0.6 p.c. as compared with Feb. 1. Accompanying this loss, was a decrease of 0.3 p.c. in their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages. The average earnings of their employees, however, rose slightly, from \$38.70 at Feb. 1, to \$38.75 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$35.38 at Mar. 1, 1948. In the 12 months, the index of employment in the Maritime Area has fallen by 2.1 p.c., to 167.4, but that of payrolls has risen by 6.9 p.c.

Manufacturing generally in the Maritime Provinces was slightly brisker than at Feb. 1. There was moderate curtailment in vegetable food processing, and in clay, glass and stone and certain other classes, but lumber and iron and steel plants showed improvement. The changes were small. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging and construction reported a falling-off. On the other hand, the movement was favourable in transportation and retail trade. The fluctuations in other classes were slight.

Quebec.- Information received from 5,279 of the larger employers in Quebec showed a decline of one p.c. in the number of men and women on their staffs at the beginning of March as compared with Feb. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages fell by 0.6 p.c. in the month. The per capita earnings of their workers had then been \$41.16, rising to \$41.31 at Mar. 1; this was the highest figure in the record. The average a year earlier had been \$38.16, and that at Mar. 1 in 1947, \$34.20. The latest index number of payrolls was seven p.c. higher than 12 months previously, but that of employment, at 191.1, was lower by 1.2 p.c. than at Mar. 1, 1948.

Manufacturing showed moderate advances at the beginning of March, when there was seasonal curtailment in logging; employment in transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade was also quieter. There was a considerable falling-off in mining, largely due to industrial disputes in asbestos mining. Within the manufacturing group, rather small reductions were noted in animal food, rubber, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products plants. On the other hand, there was noteworthy improvement in textile and electrical apparatus factories, with lesser gains in the leather, lumber, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions.

Ontario.- Industrial activity in Ontario was at a slightly lower level at Mar. 1 than at Feb. 1, according to data from 8,056 leading establishments in the eight major industries. Their staffs fell by 0.5 p.c. in the month. This loss was accompanied by a gain of 0.4 p.c. in the salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting firms for services rendered in the week of Mar. 1, when longer working hours were

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

indicated in some industries. The average earnings of their employees stood at \$44.65, as compared with \$44.27 at Feb. 1, and \$40.84 at Mar. 1, 1948. In the period since then, the index of employment in Ontario has shown an increase of 1.3 p.c., while the payroll figure has risen by 10.8 p.c. The latest index of employment stood at 201.9, as compared with 202.8 at Feb. 1, 1949, and 199.3, 188.7 and 173.6 at Mar. 1 in 1948, 1947 and 1946, respectively.

Employment in manufacturing at the date under review was slightly brisker, there being a rise of 0.2 p.c. in the staffs of the co-operating factories. There was curtailment in food, lumber, chemical and clay, glass and stone plants, but improvement as compared with a month earlier was noted in textile, beverage and iron and steel works. In the non-manufacturing category, logging, transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and retail trade were slacker. The loss of 3.7 p.c. in construction was most pronounced. There was a minor reduction in mining, while communications afforded more employment.

Prairie Provinces.- The trend at Mar. 1 was downward in Manitoba and Alberta, while there was practically no general change in the situation in Saskatchewan. On the whole, the index number of employment in the Prairie Area declined by 0.8 p.c. from Feb. 1, to 165.4 at Mar. 1, when information was furnished by 2,730 leading employers in the eight major industrial divisions. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these firms were lower by 0.2 p.c. The per capita weekly earnings of persons on their staffs, however, rose from \$43.16 in the preceding period of observation, to \$43.43 at the date under review, as compared with \$38.80 at Mar. 1, 1948. In the year, the index of employment has risen by 4.4 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 16.9 p.c.

Curtailement in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of March was noted in most industrial groups. The exceptions were logging and communications, which showed improvement; that in communications was slight. The losses in construction, transportation and manufacturing were most noteworthy although they were not particularly large. Within the manufacturing division, there were reductions in animal food factories and lumber mills. Heightened activity was reported in the iron and steel, textile and some other classes, but the gains were small.

British Columbia.- Industrial activity in this province showed a further recession at Mar. 1, partly as a result of unfavourable weather. Data were received from 2,441 of the larger firms in the major industrial divisions whose working forces were less by 1.1 p.c. than in their last report. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these establishments also declined by 1.1 p.c. The average weekly salaries and wages of their employees showed little change in the month, standing at \$45.03 at Feb. 1 and \$45.06 at the beginning of March. The per capita figure at the same date of last winter was decidedly lower, at \$41.53. In the 12 months, there has been a decrease of 4.6 p.c. in the index of employment, but that of weekly payrolls has risen by 3.6 p.c.

The trend in manufacturing in British Columbia as compared with Feb. 1 was downward, there being widely-distributed losses. In vegetable food processing and iron and steel plants, the reductions amounted to 2.9 p.c. and 4.2 p.c., respectively. The declines in numerous other classes, and the increases indicated in several industries, were small. Logging, transportation, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade reported curtailment. Mining, retail trade and highway and railway construction and maintenance showed slight improvement as compared with Feb. 1.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING EMPLOYERS^{1/} IN THE LARGER CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Mar. 1 by employers in the larger cities. The data relate to the metropolitan areas.

^{1/}See explanatory notes in pages I and II.

Halifax.- Industrial employment in Halifax slightly increased at Mar. 1, according to statistics from 267 leading firms, whose staffs exceeded by 0.7 p.c. the number they had employed at the beginning of February. Manufacturing was somewhat brisker, particularly in the iron and steel division. Transportation and trade also showed improvement, while construction released employees. The changes were not large. The sums disbursed by the co-operating employers in weekly salaries and wages were also rather higher, rising by 0.5 p.c. from Feb. 1, but the per capita figure was slightly lower, at \$36.14 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$36.21 in the preceding report, and \$33.92 at Mar. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment in this city has increased by 1.9 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 7.3 p.c.

Saint John.- Considerable improvement in the general situation in Saint John was indicated at Mar. 1, when there was greater activity in transportation and manufacturing. Construction, however, was quieter. In manufacturing, the trend was upward in iron and steel and lumber plants. Data were received from 192 of the larger industrial establishments, in which the working forces increased by 4.8 p.c. as compared with Feb. 1. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these firms mounted by 9.9 p.c. in the month. The latest per capita earnings were \$37.43; this figure exceeded that of \$35.71 indicated in the preceding report, and was considerably higher than the Mar. 1, 1948, mean of \$34.43. In the 12 months, the index number of employment had fallen by two p.c., but the index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages has advanced by 6.2 p.c.

Montreal.- Curtailment in employment was recorded in Montreal at Mar. 1. The 3,004 leading firms co-operating in the monthly survey then reported a loss of 0.7 p.c. in their personnel as compared with Feb. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers declined by 0.6 p.c. The latest average per employee was \$41.53, as compared with \$41.48 at Feb. 1, and \$38.23 at the beginning of March of last year. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 2.3 p.c., to 183.3, while that of payrolls has mounted by 11.4 p.c.

Manufacturing was brisker at Mar. 1 than at the first of February, there being increases in employment in textile, electrical apparatus, leather, and some other factories, with reductions in animal food, rubber, beverage, iron and steel and miscellaneous manufactured product plants. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation, construction and trade released some employees, and there were small losses in hotels and restaurants.

Quebec City.- The trend was upward in Quebec at the beginning of March; textile, iron and steel and other plants were decidedly busier. There were smaller advances in transportation and construction. Trade was quieter, while other groups showed only small changes. The general advance of 3.7 p.c. in reported employment at Mar. 1 was accompanied by that of 3.5 p.c. in the weekly payrolls disbursed by the 368 larger establishments co-operating in the monthly survey at the date under review. The per capita earnings of their employees were then \$35.33, as compared with \$35.39 at the first of February, and \$32.99 at the beginning of March of last year. In the 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by two p.c., to 187.7, but that of payrolls has risen by 7.3 p.c.

Sherbrooke.- A slightly upward movement in industrial activity was noted in Sherbrooke at Mar. 1, the personnel of 120 leading employers co-operating in the survey being higher by 0.8 p.c. than at Feb. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages advanced by 0.4 p.c. in the same comparison. The per capita figure at the date under review was \$36.43, as compared with \$36.56 in the preceding report, and \$33.88 at Mar. 1, 1948. In the latter comparison, the latest index number of employment showed a gain of 1.9 p.c., accompanied by that of 9.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

There was an increase in employment at the date under review as compared with Feb. 1, 1949, in textile manufacturing. Trade afforded slightly more employment.

while construction was slacker. The changes in other branches of industry covered by the survey were slight.

Three Rivers.- Employment in Three Rivers declined at the beginning of March, when moderate losses from Feb. 1 were recorded in manufacturing and construction. The 107 leading establishments furnishing data had reduced their working forces by 1.2 p.c. at Mar. 1 as compared with a month previously. The amounts paid in salaries and wages by these employers fell by 0.6 p.c. at the date under review, when the average per worker in recorded employment was \$42.55, as compared with \$42.27 a month earlier, and \$39.56 at Mar. 1 of last year. In the 12 months, the index of employment in Three Rivers has risen by three p.c., and that of aggregate weekly payrolls, by 10.5 p.c.

Toronto.- Employment in manufacturing in Toronto showed a rather small loss at Mar. 1. There was also curtailment as compared with a month earlier in transportation, construction and maintenance and retail trade. Wholesale trade, on the other hand, was brisker. Within the manufacturing division, there were advances in textile, beverage and iron and steel plants. Animal and vegetable food factories were seasonally slacker, and there were losses in clay, glass and stone works. On the whole, a decrease of 0.2 p.c. in their staffs was reported by the larger industrialists in the major divisions in the city. The sums paid by these establishments in weekly salaries and wages, however, were higher by 0.4 p.c. than their expenditures at Feb. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$43.86, as compared with \$43.57 in the preceding period of observation, and \$40.26 paid on or about Mar. 1, 1948. The index of employment at the date under review was 201.5; this was 2.6 p.c. above that of 196.3 at the same date of last winter, since when the index of payrolls has advanced by 11.7 p.c.

Ottawa.- Industrial activity in Ottawa was at a slightly lower level at Mar. 1 than had been the case a month earlier. There were small losses in employment in construction and trade, while other industries showed little general change. The 344 leading employers whose returns were tabulated had reduced their staffs by 0.3 p.c. as compared with the beginning of February, but the weekly salaries and wages which they reported at the date under review were higher by one p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees rose from \$37.22 at Feb. 1, to \$37.72 at Mar. 1 compared with \$34.20 a year earlier. The latest index of employment, at 195.5, was 7.9 p.c. above that at Mar. 1, 1948 and that of payrolls was 18.4 p.c. higher.

Hamilton.- A moderately upward movement in employment was noted in Hamilton at the beginning of March, according to information furnished by 471 of the larger establishments in the city, which had increased their working forces by 0.4 p.c. since Feb. 1. Their weekly payrolls advanced by 1.4 p.c. The average earnings per employee stood at \$47.04, as compared with \$46.59 at Feb. 1, and \$41.50 at Mar. 1, 1948. In the 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 4.9 p.c., and that of aggregate weekly salaries and wages, by 18.8 p.c. Manufacturing was brisker at the date under review than was the case a month earlier, there being gains in employment in iron and steel, electrical apparatus and other plants. Trade also showed improvement. Construction, however, released some employees, while the fluctuations in other divisions were small.

Windsor.- Employment in 287 leading establishments in Windsor increased by 1.6 p.c. at Mar. 1 as compared with Feb. 1. There were considerable advances in the iron and steel division, in which important curtailment had been indicated a month earlier as a result of changes in automobile models. Trade also showed some improvement, while construction had released a few workers since Feb. 1. The salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting employers rose by 2.8 p.c. as compared with a month earlier. In the last 12 months, there was a gain of 4.1 p.c. in the index of employment, which stood at 279.1 at Mar. 1, 1949. In the same period, the index number of payrolls has mounted by 7.4 p.c. The average earnings per employee at the date under

review were \$51.46, as compared with \$50.85 at Feb. 1, and \$49.92 at Mar. 1, 1948.

Brantford. According to information furnished by 134 leading employers in Brantford at Mar. 1, their working forces were reduced by 1.3 p.c. as compared with Feb. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages, however, rose by 0.2 p.c. in month. The earnings of their employees averaged \$45.03 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$44.34 at the beginning of February. The per capita figure at Jan. 1 was \$43.61. Manufacturing afforded rather less employment at the date under review, when vegetable food and iron and steel factories released some workers. Construction was also quieter than at Feb. 1.

Fort William - Port Arthur. The trend of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur continued downward at Mar. 1, when information received from 154 leading firms showed a decline of 1.6 p.c. in their staffs as compared with Feb. 1. Their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages fell by 1.8 p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees were \$45.55 at Mar. 1 and \$45.61 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$42.51 at Mar. 1, 1948. In the latter comparison, the latest index of employment in these cities showed a loss of 3.3 p.c., but the index of weekly salaries and wages advanced by 4.3 p.c. in the year. There was shrinkage at the date under review as compared with a month earlier in transportation, construction and trade. Manufacturing showed an insignificant increase.

Kitchener - Waterloo. A small general reduction in employment was noted in Kitchener and Waterloo at Mar. 1; manufacturing released some employees, but construction was slightly more active. On the whole, the situation in the remaining industries was practically unchanged. The 207 larger establishments co-operating in the monthly survey reported declines of 0.4 p.c. in their employees and 1.1 p.c. in their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages. The relatively large decrease in the payrolls was mainly due to reduced working hours in the rubber industry. The general average of weekly earnings reported in Kitchener and Waterloo fell from \$41.16 at Feb. 1, to \$40.91 at Mar. 1, when the figure exceeded that of \$38.11 indicated at Mar. 1 of last year. In the 12 months, the index of employment in these cities has risen by 1.4 p.c., and that of payrolls, by four p.c.

London. There was a moderate decline in the employment afforded by 303 leading firms in the major industrial divisions in London at Mar. 1, when they reduced their personnel by 0.5 p.c. as compared with a month earlier. Manufacturing, construction and trade showed small losses. The weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating employers mounted by 0.4 p.c. in the month. The latest average per employee was \$40.08, as compared with \$40.11 in the preceding period of observation, and \$36.82 at the beginning of March of last year. In the latter comparison, there was an increase of 3.9 p.c. in the index number of employment, accompanied by that of 14.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

St. Catharines - Welland. A slightly higher level of employment was indicated by 194 of the larger establishments in the leading industrial groups in the St. Catharines, Merritton, Thorold and Welland area at Mar. 1 as compared with Feb. 1. The increase in their staffs amounted to 0.9 p.c. Manufacturing generally showed improvement. The most important gain took place in the iron and steel division. Textile plants were rather quieter, as were building and trade. The losses in employment in these classes were small.

An advance of 0.2 p.c. in their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages was reported by the firms furnishing statistics at the first of March as compared with Feb. 1. The average earnings of their employees, however, fell from \$49.73 at that date, to \$49.36 at the date under review.

Winnipeg. There was further curtailment in industrial employment in Winnipeg at Mar. 1, when statistics were furnished by 779 leading establishments in

which the staffs were lower by 0.9 p.c. than at Feb. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages, however, were higher by 0.6 p.c. The average earnings of their employees stood at \$39.14, as compared with \$38.60 at Feb. 1, and \$35.73 at Mar. 1, 1948. Manufacturing at the date under review showed little general change. Animal food processing was seasonally quieter, but moderate improvement was indicated in vegetable food, textile and iron and steel plants. There were losses in transportation, construction and trade.

A downward movement in employment had also been indicated at Mar. 1, 1948, when the index, at 152.6, was 3.2 p.c. below the latest figure of 157.5. In the year, the index of payrolls has risen by 13.4 p.c.

Regina.- Employment in Regina was brisker at the beginning of March. The 187 larger firms co-operating in the monthly survey reported a gain of 2.3 p.c. in their personnel accompanied by an increase of 2.5 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they distributed as compared with Feb. 1. The average earnings per person had then been \$37.58, as compared with \$37.67 at the date under review, and \$34.84 at Mar. 1 of last year. Since then, the index number of employment has advanced by 3.4 p.c., and the index of payrolls, by 12.2 p.c. Improvement as compared with Feb. 1, 1949, was noted in trade in this city. Employment in manufacturing was rather quieter; the changes in the remaining industries were slight.

Saskatoon.- The trend of employment in Saskatoon continued downward at the beginning of March, there being moderate seasonal reductions in animal food manufacturing and also in construction. Data were received from 157 of the larger industrial establishments in the city, in which the working forces were lower by 1.9 p.c. than at Feb. 1. Their weekly payrolls were less by 2.7 p.c. The per capita earnings fell from \$36.81 a month earlier, to \$36.52 at the date under review, when the average was a good deal higher than that of \$34.29 recorded at Mar. 1, 1948. In the year, the index of employment has declined by 1.5 p.c., but the index of payrolls has risen by 5.1 p.c.

Calgary.- The level of industrial activity in Calgary at Mar. 1 was rather lower than at Feb. 1. Information was furnished by 337 leading firms whose employees declined by 1.1 p.c. in the month. Their weekly salaries and wages fell by 1.2 p.c. The average per employee was slightly lower, at \$41.22, as compared with \$41.28 at the beginning of February. The per capita figure at Mar. 1, 1948, had been \$37.06. In the last 12 months, there have been advances of 3.4 p.c. in the index number of employment, and 15.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls. There were small declines in activity at the date under review as compared with a month earlier in manufacturing, construction, hotels and restaurants, and trade.

Edmonton.- Employment in Edmonton was quieter at Mar. 1 than at the beginning of February, there being a reduction of one p.c. in the personnel reported by the 283 leading establishments co-operating in the survey in this city. Seasonal losses were recorded in animal food processing and in lumber mills. Building and trade also showed lowered activity. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting firms were higher by 0.2 p.c. than their total at Feb. 1. The average earnings per worker then stood at \$39.92, as compared with the Mar. 1 per capita figure of \$40.40; the latter average also exceeded the Mar. 1, 1948, mean of \$35.79. Since then, the index of employment in Edmonton has risen by 11.9 p.c., and there has been an advance of 23.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Vancouver.- Partly as a result of abnormal weather conditions, the trend of employment in Vancouver continued downward at the beginning of March, when the reported loss from Feb. 1 in the major industrial groups amounted to 0.7 p.c. Manufacturing, notably of animal food and iron and steel products, was not so active. Transportation and hotels and restaurants also showed curtailment, while construction afforded rather more employment. The changes in the remaining non-manufacturing

classes were small. The 1,075 larger employers furnishing data at the date under review reduced their weekly salaries and wages by 1.3 p.c. at Mar. 1 as compared with the beginning of February. Reduced working hours were reported in several industries, due to the shortage of power. The latest average per employee was \$42.62, as compared with \$42.89 at Feb. 1, and \$39.54 at Mar. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment, standing at 217.9, has fallen by 3.4 p.c., but that of payrolls has risen by four p.c.

Victoria.- Industrial employment in Victoria showed relatively little change at Mar. 1, according to statistics compiled from 227 leading firms. Their employees rose by 0.1 p.c. from the first of February. Their salaries and wages were also rather higher, advancing by 0.3 p.c. at the date under review. The average per employee was then \$40.85, as compared with \$40.79 at Feb. 1, and \$38.84 at Mar. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment in Victoria has fallen by 4.2 p.c., but the index of weekly payrolls has risen by 0.2 p.c. There were reductions in staff from Feb. 1, 1949, in manufacturing, mainly in the iron and steel division, and in transportation, but small gains were noted in trade, construction and other groups.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain more detailed data on employment and payrolls, together with the index numbers as at Feb. 1 and Mar. 1, 1949, and Mar. 1, 1948. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment which are given in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Mar. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2.

Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Feb. 1, 1949, and Mar. 1, 1948.

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Table 1.- Number of Persons Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries, and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Mar. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Feb. 1, 1949 and Mar. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Mar. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948
		\$	\$	\$	\$									
MANUFACTURING	1,067,266	46,874,839	44.34	44.17	40.23	120.8	120.6	120.6	206.3	205.3	187.0			
Animal products - edible	32,968	1,406,844	42.67	42.36	39.11	116.2	119.5	122.3	197.8	201.9	191.7			
Fur and products	4,341	173,498	39.97	37.94	37.78	139.6	138.3	127.7	208.4	196.2	180.3			
Leather products	31,823	1,047,909	32.93	32.81	30.32	111.5	109.5	113.2	193.7	189.6	180.1			
Boots and shoes	20,618	657,091	31.87	31.75	29.00	113.4	111.2	109.5	203.6	198.8	178.7			
Lumber and its products	76,400	2,998,917	39.25	38.96	35.93	114.1	114.7	119.3	207.5	207.0	203.4			
Rough and dressed lumber	43,701	1,778,187	40.69	40.36	37.50	103.7	103.9	108.3	198.4	197.2	191.3			
Furniture	18,535	705,000	38.04	38.16	34.51	156.8	167.8	166.8	221.2	223.4	222.1			
Other lumber products	14,164	484,270	34.19	35.69	33.05	113.9	115.4	127.6	210.5	222.8	228.6			
Plant products - edible	53,377	2,003,333	37.53	36.67	33.89	122.4	125.6	128.6	203.4	203.8	194.2			
Pulp and paper products	112,457	5,699,709	49.79	50.60	45.32	136.3	138.3	139.1	232.2	235.9	212.0			
Pulp and paper	48,551	2,797,923	57.63	58.11	52.03	127.4	127.4	131.9	232.6	234.5	215.3			
Paper products	20,569	813,832	39.57	39.60	37.07	162.9	163.6	167.9	266.2	267.5	245.6			
Printing and publishing	43,337	1,987,954	45.87	45.11	41.95	143.1	142.7	138.7	220.1	216.0	195.2			
Rubber products	21,733	993,980	46.74	46.16	42.48	127.9	129.0	142.9	249.6	254.2	258.9			
Textile products	166,963	5,852,011	35.05	34.75	31.45	119.1	117.9	115.4	218.2	214.0	189.7			
Thread, yarn and cloth	61,857	2,386,461	36.58	36.50	33.50	116.7	115.2	113.6	236.4	234.7	199.2			
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,826	907,377	38.08	38.56	32.79	96.3	95.1	92.4	190.3	190.2	157.7			
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,366	564,104	36.71	36.13	32.46	113.3	111.1	116.0	232.0	223.9	210.9			
Artificial silk and silk goods	17,023	696,483	40.91	40.67	35.27	154.0	152.2	145.7	340.0	334.0	277.2			
Hosiery and knit goods	26,222	831,775	31.72	31.16	27.98	121.3	122.3	126.0	212.2	210.2	193.8			
Garments and personal furnishings	62,044	2,008,783	32.38	31.94	30.35	128.6	126.3	117.5	215.4	208.7	185.8			
Other textile products	16,840	624,992	37.11	36.93	33.65	95.7	95.4	100.1	175.2	173.7	162.6			
Tobacco	12,234	458,708	37.49	37.77	31.99	137.6	139.4	134.3	267.2	293.4	239.2			
Beverages	18,201	859,857	47.24	46.76	42.95	157.2	158.1	158.4	250.9	249.6	229.3			
Chemicals and allied products	42,277	2,007,664	47.49	47.29	43.28	96.6	97.5	98.3	167.9	168.7	153.4			
Clay, glass and stone products	20,760	940,020	45.28	45.34	41.06	136.4	140.7	139.3	250.8	259.1	223.6			
Electric light and power	31,955	1,536,393	48.08	46.12	44.95	156.8	158.0	136.6	238.3	240.2	194.0			
Electrical apparatus	53,782	2,571,385	47.81	47.36	42.12	169.4	167.0	167.2	303.3	296.0	261.5			
Iron and steel products	297,130	14,636,689	49.26	49.28	44.80	110.8	109.7	110.3	179.4	177.7	162.1			
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,866	2,023,306	52.03	52.31	47.63	143.5	144.2	132.7	202.2	204.3	181.4			
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,551	1,392,879	47.13	47.09	43.85	117.9	118.3	114.5	193.4	193.8	176.5			
Agricultural implements	19,018	986,970	51.90	49.89	45.87	210.8	211.0	202.1	404.8	389.6	350.7			
Land vehicles and aircraft	116,344	5,892,910	50.78	50.83	45.80	102.1	100.2	98.9	159.6	166.9	139.4			
Automobiles and parts	44,468	2,371,355	53.33	52.86	50.78	113.6	109.2	114.0	157.6	150.3	150.6			
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	16,185	724,870	44.79	46.29	43.98	82.7	76.7	103.1	123.8	118.7	159.0			
Heating appliances	8,852	393,950	44.50	43.78	40.25	158.2	154.6	143.4	266.5	256.2	220.9			
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,519	555,167	48.20	48.59	44.27	99.4	100.3	102.9	201.7	205.1	186.5			
Foundry and machine shop products	9,403	452,382	48.11	48.07	43.57	98.1	98.2	99.6	222.8	222.9	189.8			
Other iron and steel products	47,672	2,214,255	46.46	46.54	41.73	101.1	101.3	103.6	171.6	172.3	154.9			
Non-ferrous metal products	48,379	2,329,812	48.16	48.18	43.71	118.3	117.8	118.7	208.4	207.7	188.2			
Non-metallic mineral products	14,722	787,749	53.51	53.56	48.62	116.5	119.5	116.2	212.7	218.5	192.5			
Miscellaneous	17,764	670,361	37.74	37.52	34.69	151.0	151.6	136.4	272.6	272.1	219.5			
LOGGING	78,850	3,152,204	39.98	38.81	39.94	166.4	177.4	234.6	330.7	342.4	469.6			
MINING	82,533	4,247,249	51.46	52.50	47.78	99.0	100.9	93.1	159.5	165.8	139.2			
Coal	25,699	1,261,711	49.10	52.40	44.33	101.9	101.9	91.0	196.5	209.7	168.5			
Metallic ores	42,783	2,320,171	54.23	54.21	50.91	89.7	89.6	86.2	134.0	133.9	119.5			
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	14,051	665,367	47.35	48.00	44.30	131.7	146.6	130.4	229.8	259.3	214.0			
COMMUNICATIONS	49,659	1,969,571	39.66	39.08	36.39	188.5	187.0	172.9	271.4	265.3	228.7			
Telegraphs	8,152	373,552	45.82	43.85	38.79	119.7	120.2	118.1	215.3	206.8	179.7			
Telephones	40,533	1,588,327	38.45	38.12	35.85	208.1	206.1	189.8	286.4	281.3	243.5			
TRANSPORTATION	173,140	8,994,015	51.95	51.07	46.24	134.9	136.5	134.4	213.8	212.8	189.9			
Street railways, cartage and storage	59,874	2,702,418	45.14	44.73	41.84	151.5	152.4	149.5	234.0	233.3	214.3			
Steam railway operations	90,178	5,285,019	58.61	57.33	50.59	131.7	133.2	131.4	213.0	210.8	183.5			
Shipping and stevedoring	23,088	1,006,578	43.60	43.08	40.50	105.2	108.2	107.9	176.6	179.6	168.9			
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	184,216	7,769,239	42.17	41.76	38.46	99.9	102.8	92.8	183.0	186.6	155.0			
Building	97,235	4,378,246	45.03	44.15	42.16	140.5	144.9	125.4	221.2	223.6	183.2			
Highway	50,463	1,854,134	36.74	36.63	34.47	68.9	73.1	66.9	131.7	139.2	119.4			
Railway	36,518	1,536,909	42.09	42.72	35.42	84.5	83.1	84.4	179.1	178.8	150.4			
SERVICES (as indicated below)	67,111	1,864,626	27.78	27.37	25.87	141.1	142.3	137.5	236.7	235.1	215.6			
Hotels and restaurants	43,351	1,143,972	26.39	25.79	24.43	145.8	147.4	144.2	254.5	251.5	232.6			
Personal (chiefly laundries)	19,680	543,866	27.64	27.53	28.62	125.7	125.7	126.8	194.5	195.7	192.2			
TRADE	274,578	10,050,363	36.60	36.59	33.81	140.5	141.0	135.2	215.7	216.4	192.7			
Retail	196,164	6,700,825	34.16	34.26	31.42	137.7	136.0	132.3	214.6	215.7	191.2			
Wholesale	78,414	3,349,538	42.72	42.41	39.57	151.2	152.2	146.3	217.9	217.8	195.6			
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,967,353	84,922,156	43.17	42.92	39.50	123.9	124.8	123.7	207.3	207.6	189.3			
FINANCE	87,994	3,563,607	40.50	39.33	37.59	143.9	143.4	137.0	200.7	194.2	177.3			
Banks and trust companies	50,321	1,867,698	37.12	35.06	33.21	155.0	153.6	144.8	220.3	206.2	184.3			
Brokerage and stock market	3,609	175,172	48.54	49.07	46.67	155.5	155.0	159.2	219.2	221.0	215.4			
Insurance	34,064	1,520,737	44.64	44.53	42.81	129.0	129.5	124.8	179.4	179.6	166.8			
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,055,347	88,485,763	43.05	42.77	39.42	124.7	125.5	124.3	207.1	207.1	188.8			

See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Mar. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Feb. 1, 1949 and Mar. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Mar. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948
MARITIME PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	46,632	1,875,649	40.22	40.33	36.54	109.2	109.1	108.9	189.0	189.3	171.5
Lumber products	5,130	153,263	29.88	29.59	28.86	98.5	95.4	88.6	162.8	156.6	142.7
Pulp and paper products	5,843	286,790	49.08	49.41	43.66	111.1	110.9	115.5	207.2	208.2	191.5
Iron and steel	17,803	833,958	46.84	47.13	41.84	108.0	106.5	106.1	185.2	183.8	162.3
Logging	6,417	230,260	35.88	35.13	31.35	107.2	115.6	144.8	252.8	269.2	298.3
Mining	15,234	677,742	44.49	47.62	43.30	84.3	84.5	83.4	163.5	175.6	157.6
Transportation	19,715	933,268	47.34	45.63	42.63	194.6	191.2	208.0	317.2	300.4	305.5
Construction	19,789	642,825	32.48	32.26	28.83	80.7	82.6	80.8	136.9	139.3	121.4
Trade	17,111	532,198	31.10	30.97	28.68	132.0	131.0	128.4	197.4	195.2	182.2
- Eight Leading Industries	131,029	5,076,842	38.75	38.70	35.38	109.8	110.4	112.2	194.1	194.8	181.6
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	343,513	14,360,500	41.80	41.79	38.09	118.3	117.5	118.0	206.9	205.5	187.7
Lumber products	16,550	591,668	35.75	35.66	31.73	99.8	98.6	102.8	215.5	212.2	210.2
Pulp and paper products	38,908	1,999,747	51.40	51.26	46.72	127.4	127.0	130.5	226.9	225.5	209.2
Textile products	92,360	3,205,683	34.71	34.65	31.08	125.4	123.7	119.0	232.0	228.5	197.2
Chemicals	17,304	810,927	46.86	46.69	42.80	83.0	83.1	81.5	141.3	141.0	128.8
Iron and steel	69,823	3,291,268	47.14	47.58	43.07	109.9	109.2	113.5	172.1	172.5	161.7
Logging	36,323	1,290,388	35.53	34.75	38.24	177.6	193.8	246.8	449.0	479.3	690.4
Mining	14,164	690,481	48.75	48.78	46.94	113.1	124.1	117.7	167.9	184.3	168.7
Communications	13,300	549,081	41.28	40.58	38.30	209.5	208.9	190.8	272.7	267.2	230.4
Transportation	41,367	2,149,784	51.97	50.95	45.96	119.7	121.4	121.0	194.9	193.7	174.4
Construction	50,002	2,130,473	42.61	42.74	38.58	93.2	97.1	80.9	181.0	189.1	142.5
Services ^{1/}	18,258	486,449	26.64	26.25	26.02	154.1	155.2	145.3	235.7	234.0	218.1
Trade	62,969	2,295,146	36.45	36.61	33.99	136.0	137.1	134.4	207.1	209.8	190.1
- Eight Leading Industries	579,896	23,952,302	41.31	41.16	38.16	121.5	122.7	122.9	209.4	210.8	195.7
ONTARIO											
Manufacturing	527,768	24,381,183	46.20	45.82	41.80	121.7	121.5	120.3	206.1	204.1	184.3
Lumber products	24,780	933,273	37.66	36.98	34.22	111.6	112.9	116.5	193.4	192.2	188.0
Plant products - edible	27,786	1,051,511	37.84	36.73	33.81	121.9	126.8	132.3	197.3	199.3	192.5
Pulp and paper products	52,167	2,569,409	49.25	48.81	44.76	150.3	150.4	149.0	243.8	241.8	219.8
Textile products	62,424	2,268,592	36.34	35.71	32.54	109.7	109.1	109.4	199.9	195.3	178.4
Chemicals and allied products	20,487	988,941	48.27	47.97	43.96	104.7	106.1	103.7	184.9	186.2	168.0
Electrical apparatus	37,432	1,797,757	48.03	47.69	42.51	170.6	170.9	166.5	297.1	295.5	255.7
Iron and steel	175,490	8,901,160	50.72	50.42	46.33	110.8	109.1	107.0	180.6	176.8	159.2
Non-ferrous metal products	28,640	1,398,591	48.33	48.31	43.08	121.2	121.5	121.3	223.5	223.9	197.9
Logging	26,627	1,200,937	45.10	43.96	42.59	262.5	276.3	341.5	657.5	674.6	808.8
Mining	25,181	1,325,748	52.55	52.50	49.64	81.2	81.4	77.8	121.2	121.4	109.5
Communications	20,477	800,482	39.09	38.97	36.92	204.3	200.9	184.5	288.4	282.8	246.1
Transportation	51,052	2,697,095	52.83	52.02	47.25	134.2	137.3	131.3	204.7	206.2	179.7
Construction	63,930	2,810,418	43.96	43.19	41.08	107.8	111.9	103.6	186.2	189.9	167.1
Services ^{1/}	27,039	756,470	27.99	27.58	25.85	132.4	133.1	128.3	235.9	233.6	212.0
Trade	110,138	4,081,063	37.05	37.14	34.25	137.6	137.7	130.8	211.8	212.5	187.3
- Eight Leading Industries	852,212	38,053,396	44.65	44.27	40.84	125.2	125.7	123.6	206.2	205.4	186.1
PRAIRIE PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	69,534	2,975,398	42.79	42.47	38.34	130.9	132.0	129.2	215.3	215.5	190.8
Animal products - edible	8,598	392,271	45.62	44.92	39.81	118.7	126.6	128.3	189.4	198.9	194.9
Lumber products	5,239	196,024	37.42	36.19	34.31	128.5	132.6	127.1	218.8	218.4	210.5
Plant products - edible	6,278	246,771	39.31	38.70	35.99	137.3	136.3	140.3	217.5	212.5	204.7
Textile products	5,947	180,950	30.43	29.51	28.99	141.2	136.8	125.1	241.5	226.3	207.5
Iron and steel	22,764	1,068,063	46.92	47.14	40.45	123.3	123.0	118.8	210.0	210.5	174.5
Mining	18,897	1,071,511	56.70	58.57	49.91	170.1	171.2	138.5	274.2	285.2	196.5
Communications	6,580	265,448	40.74	39.10	34.20	155.1	154.7	144.6	242.5	234.4	191.7
Transportation	41,237	2,197,880	53.30	52.47	46.81	131.0	131.9	127.3	205.0	203.3	174.9
Construction	29,174	1,201,938	41.20	40.67	36.74	87.2	89.3	81.3	161.2	163.1	133.5
Services ^{1/}	10,433	294,638	28.24	27.49	25.46	137.6	138.4	134.3	227.3	222.5	201.2
Trade	52,532	1,938,516	36.90	36.59	34.23	141.5	142.0	135.8	215.3	214.3	192.3
- Eight Leading Industries	231,228	10,048,836	43.44	43.16	38.80	128.9	129.9	123.5	211.6	211.9	180.9
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Manufacturing	69,819	3,282,109	47.01	47.57	43.10	124.9	127.0	136.7	208.6	214.6	208.8
Animal products - edible	4,001	182,863	45.70	44.80	42.00	95.1	94.7	109.9	174.2	170.1	179.2
Lumber products	24,701	1,124,689	45.53	45.53	41.56	130.4	132.1	142.9	223.0	225.8	224.6
Plant products - edible	3,332	134,678	40.42	40.47	35.06	100.3	103.2	117.1	206.2	212.5	204.3
Pulp and paper products	9,400	482,282	51.31	53.24	47.28	144.1	146.0	146.8	225.0	236.5	211.2
Iron and steel	11,250	542,240	48.20	49.94	45.56	94.0	98.0	122.6	151.1	163.4	186.7
Non-ferrous metal products	4,165	220,710	52.99	52.13	47.33	128.0	127.3	124.3	192.1	188.0	166.7
Logging	6,642	331,112	49.85	46.28	46.74	70.3	71.6	140.5	88.4	83.6	165.8
Mining	9,057	481,767	53.19	54.11	48.02	90.0	89.4	81.4	136.5	137.9	111.7
Transportation	19,769	1,015,988	51.39	51.17	47.00	146.2	149.4	144.2	242.2	246.3	219.7
Construction	21,321	983,635	46.13	45.50	42.36	160.0	158.0	144.3	285.6	278.2	238.6
Services ^{1/}	8,731	267,229	30.61	30.45	27.75	164.2	168.3	172.9	272.6	277.9	257.2
Trade	31,828	1,203,440	37.91	37.65	34.15	163.8	165.4	155.6	264.2	265.6	229.0
- Eight Leading Industries	172,988	7,794,780	45.06	45.03	41.53	133.1	134.5	139.4	210.4	212.5	203.1

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

^{1/} See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Mar. 1, 1949, Together with Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Feb. 1, 1949 and Mar. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at at Mar. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Mar. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls		
						Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND											
		\$	\$	\$	\$						
Manufacturing	869	29,474	33.92	33.76	31.47	155.9	158.6	154.0	262.6	265.8	241.9
Trade	667	14,701	22.04	21.73	20.79	116.2	116.5	120.0	146.2	144.6	142.4
- Eight Leading Industries	2,980	102,751	34.48	33.75	28.29	129.9	130.6	159.9	206.8	203.6	207.5
NOVA SCOTIA											
Manufacturing	25,540	1,014,246	39.71	39.87	36.51	106.1	106.7	107.8	174.7	176.2	162.8
Animal products - edible	2,305	73,468	31.87	32.50	32.11	103.0	100.9	100.6	173.5	173.2	166.2
Iron and steel	12,200	566,749	46.45	47.13	42.55	99.6	98.7	98.2	173.5	174.4	156.8
Mining	14,112	633,646	44.90	48.18	43.71	84.3	85.4	83.7	164.1	178.4	158.7
Coal	13,261	604,688	45.60	48.70	44.06	83.6	84.3	84.0	164.9	177.4	160.2
Transportation	8,699	379,808	43.66	43.10	40.11	158.2	162.1	167.3	251.9	254.8	245.0
Steam railway operations	3,536	192,745	54.51	50.53	46.32	105.3	111.7	109.8	196.1	192.8	173.8
Shipping and stevedoring	4,128	145,636	35.28	36.86	35.20	277.3	281.6	303.6	411.1	436.0	451.2
Construction	11,041	328,124	29.72	29.85	26.15	65.2	67.6	60.8	108.3	112.8	89.1
Building	3,568	125,866	35.28	35.40	32.31	70.7	77.9	53.9	114.2	126.3	79.6
Highway	6,332	154,349	24.38	24.58	22.28	61.9	63.1	60.1	96.0	98.8	85.3
Retail trade	6,275	178,634	28.47	28.40	26.23	130.2	128.1	127.3	195.3	191.5	182.4
Wholesale trade	3,092	118,138	38.21	37.25	35.70	159.1	159.4	143.0	203.7	199.0	185.0
- Eight Leading Industries	72,976	2,777,327	38.06	38.58	35.42	101.5	102.7	100.7	170.3	174.6	158.1
NEW BRUNSWICK											
Manufacturing	20,223	831,929	41.14	41.22	36.80	110.3	109.2	107.7	207.8	206.1	181.9
Lumber products	2,981	93,670	31.42	31.51	30.12	85.0	79.4	78.0	161.8	151.7	142.5
Pulp and paper products	3,795	201,986	53.22	53.73	47.30	112.1	110.2	111.1	214.9	213.3	189.4
Iron and steel	5,392	258,402	47.92	47.34	40.41	121.8	118.8	117.4	214.4	206.4	174.0
Logging	5,376	202,602	37.69	36.51	32.27	108.0	119.6	153.7	249.3	267.3	303.9
Transportation	10,454	523,091	50.04	47.63	44.42	233.1	220.2	252.4	398.7	358.6	383.2
Steam railway operations	5,474	309,222	56.49	54.68	49.68	184.2	186.8	197.8	298.9	293.3	282.2
Construction	8,199	295,216	36.01	35.35	33.10	100.2	101.4	101.2	191.4	190.2	178.0
Highway	3,194	102,459	32.08	30.82	31.46	75.8	82.7	73.2	167.9	176.2	159.1
Railway	2,318	90,542	39.06	41.47	32.50	87.4	65.3	106.8	190.3	151.0	193.3
Retail trade	4,747	138,823	29.24	29.39	26.59	126.3	125.8	125.5	211.7	211.8	189.2
- Eight Leading Industries	55,073	2,196,764	39.89	39.13	35.78	122.7	122.1	128.5	235.1	229.5	221.1
MANITOBA											
Manufacturing	39,868	1,683,082	42.22	41.30	37.90	128.8	128.7	124.2	210.4	208.1	182.7
Animal products - edible	3,082	147,130	47.74	46.53	41.08	114.0	123.4	111.7	181.3	191.3	176.9
Plant products - edible	2,974	114,159	38.39	37.33	34.58	140.9	138.5	142.4	215.2	205.8	196.1
Pulp and paper products	4,132	179,220	43.37	43.16	39.45	145.5	144.6	139.7	218.8	216.4	192.6
Textiles	5,014	151,770	30.27	29.05	28.47	144.3	138.8	125.4	243.4	224.6	201.8
Iron and steel	15,169	709,723	46.79	46.77	40.49	122.3	121.9	118.8	208.7	207.9	175.4
Transportation	19,326	1,028,470	53.22	51.89	46.55	135.7	137.8	133.6	213.5	211.4	184.0
Street railways	7,884	346,924	44.00	43.12	40.39	156.9	161.3	155.1	237.8	239.6	217.0
Steam railway operations	11,394	679,658	59.65	58.07	50.99	122.8	123.7	119.8	203.2	199.3	169.5
Construction	10,659	432,965	40.52	40.04	36.15	84.3	86.7	73.7	146.3	147.4	112.1
Building	4,350	180,034	41.39	39.00	38.52	84.9	87.5	62.0	119.8	116.2	78.3
Railway	4,581	191,448	41.79	42.56	35.31	82.3	83.4	76.3	174.1	179.7	136.3
Services	4,493	120,444	26.81	26.30	24.09	156.0	156.9	151.4	241.2	238.0	212.7
Retail trade	15,952	573,039	35.92	35.09	33.12	139.6	142.3	136.3	211.5	210.6	192.9
Wholesale trade	7,592	311,505	41.03	40.78	38.04	131.8	132.5	130.1	195.3	195.2	177.7
- Eight Leading Industries	104,552	4,486,406	42.91	42.25	38.62	125.2	126.1	120.3	202.9	201.3	175.9
SASKATCHEWAN											
Manufacturing	9,508	410,715	43.20	43.01	38.76	122.2	123.8	127.2	194.7	196.3	181.7
Animal products - edible	2,338	97,624	41.76	42.17	37.93	114.5	119.5	139.4	191.4	201.7	208.4
Street railways	4,343	167,111	38.48	37.36	35.14	98.9	99.3	100.1	151.0	147.2	138.5
Steam railway operations	4,946	317,131	64.12	63.87	56.48	129.5	128.9	127.7	190.5	188.9	165.4
Construction	7,020	284,123	40.47	40.13	36.79	74.6	76.0	79.9	145.0	146.5	141.2
Highway	1,734	69,194	39.90	39.80	36.52	54.8	56.3	67.9	108.7	111.5	122.3
Railway	3,247	138,386	42.62	42.32	35.36	72.2	72.6	77.3	141.5	141.4	129.3
Retail trade	7,077	233,786	33.03	33.35	31.59	134.3	129.1	129.6	212.8	206.4	196.2
Wholesale trade	4,383	177,472	40.49	40.23	37.13	126.2	127.4	118.9	203.8	204.3	177.5
- Eight Leading Industries	42,057	1,756,091	41.76	41.57	37.93	114.3	114.8	115.9	184.9	184.3	169.8
ALBERTA											
Manufacturing	20,158	881,601	43.73	43.51	38.98	139.3	142.8	140.4	237.6	242.4	213.8
Animal products - edible	3,178	147,517	46.42	45.31	39.89	123.6	132.1	145.7	196.8	205.2	208.0
Plant products - edible	2,214	88,806	40.11	39.83	36.81	128.7	129.8	131.7	215.1	215.4	202.0
Iron and steel	5,369	251,187	46.78	47.89	40.47	148.4	148.8	138.6	243.9	250.3	197.1
Mining	14,679	819,798	55.85	58.32	48.29	197.7	198.6	151.7	298.0	312.6	198.0
Coal	8,810	479,490	54.43	58.31	45.67	165.1	165.4	133.2	270.7	290.6	183.4
Transportation	12,622	685,168	54.28	54.15	47.45	136.8	136.8	128.4	218.8	218.2	178.7
Street railways	4,869	215,807	44.32	43.64	40.56	125.6	126.0	126.4	193.0	190.6	169.8
Steam railway operations	7,629	463,840	60.80	61.05	51.75	139.0	138.9	128.3	237.1	237.8	186.1
Construction	11,495	484,850	42.18	41.56	37.21	98.8	101.8	89.6	191.1	194.2	152.1
Highway	3,890	153,818	39.54	38.18	36.80	78.6	84.9	81.8	139.3	145.7	132.7
Railway	3,302	141,152	42.75	42.38	36.60	75.9	75.7	69.0	168.6	166.7	131.1
Services	3,874	117,739	30.39	29.38	27.38	124.7	125.5	122.4	205.1	199.5	181.2
Retail trade	11,812	413,456	35.00	34.90	32.24	146.7	147.7	139.8	240.0	240.9	210.8
Wholesale trade	5,716	229,258	40.11	39.83	37.27	153.7	153.8	138.0	228.0	226.6	190.5
- Eight Leading Industries	84,619	3,802,339	44.93	45.00	39.50	142.8	144.5	131.7	239.8	243.0	194.6

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Mar. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Feb. 1, 1949 and Mar. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at at Mar. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Mar. 1, 1949	Average Weekly			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Salaries and Wages at			Employment			Payrolls					
			Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948			
MONTREAL														
Manufacturing	187,961	8,058,200	42.87	42.83	39.06	123.8	123.5	122.0	206.4	205.7	185.2			
Plant products - edible	10,724	403,828	37.66	36.43	34.32	121.3	121.4	117.6	215.5	208.6	190.6			
Pulp and paper products	13,384	637,110	47.60	47.10	42.82	148.7	147.7	151.9	253.2	249.0	225.7			
Textiles	42,117	1,470,191	34.91	34.82	32.10	124.1	122.3	114.8	217.1	213.4	184.6			
Tobacco	6,009	248,145	41.30	42.12	34.93	102.3	103.2	105.6	244.8	251.8	213.5			
Iron and steel	47,813	2,320,502	48.53	48.86	44.20	106.1	107.2	106.4	163.6	166.4	149.0			
Communications	6,953	324,809	46.71	46.06	44.11	218.3	218.6	199.4	274.8	271.3	237.0			
Transportation	12,840	586,437	45.67	45.57	42.53	100.5	102.0	101.4	166.4	168.4	156.2			
Construction	22,007	978,460	44.46	44.59	40.94	177.8	191.5	161.2	284.8	307.5	243.2			
Services ^{1/}	13,702	374,053	27.30	27.05	27.07	157.4	158.2	146.6	233.1	232.2	216.5			
Trade	49,185	1,825,027	37.11	37.03	34.71	139.7	141.1	137.7	204.3	205.8	187.9			
- Eight Leading Industries	293,022	12,169,946	41.53	41.48	38.23	129.9	130.8	126.9	210.6	211.7	189.1			
QUEBEC														
Manufacturing	18,503	674,712	36.47	37.34	34.43	97.6	92.0	103.9	175.8	169.7	165.5			
Iron and steel	2,628	102,553	39.02	45.31	41.28	102.4	74.9	168.6	138.2	117.4	238.7			
Transportation	1,557	60,056	38.57	37.99	35.52	146.4	142.9	157.0	192.4	185.1	190.0			
Construction	3,852	147,010	38.16	36.58	35.68	143.9	139.6	134.1	279.7	260.1	249.1			
Services ^{1/}	1,679	43,764	26.07	24.91	23.44	149.8	150.3	147.2	284.1	272.3	250.8			
Trade	5,316	165,918	31.21	30.63	28.49	146.7	149.7	140.6	213.1	213.4	197.2			
- Eight Leading Industries	31,623	1,117,152	35.33	35.39	32.99	114.5	110.5	116.8	196.1	189.5	182.6			
TORONTO														
Manufacturing	171,835	7,835,461	45.60	45.05	41.42	124.8	124.9	121.7	210.9	208.5	187.5			
Plant products - edible	12,214	463,384	37.94	35.86	32.88	114.7	122.4	122.6	181.8	183.5	169.8			
Pulp and paper products	22,601	1,077,759	47.69	46.56	43.37	146.1	145.9	142.9	232.4	226.7	206.9			
Textiles	21,883	815,128	37.25	36.59	34.86	110.5	108.8	107.6	195.2	188.9	177.4			
Chemicals and allied products	10,517	488,213	46.42	46.10	42.66	137.1	138.3	134.3	245.5	245.9	222.1			
Electrical apparatus	16,144	770,207	47.71	47.32	42.90	172.1	173.1	168.6	298.9	298.0	266.2			
Iron and steel	37,591	1,845,615	49.10	49.22	44.87	108.3	106.9	101.2	183.0	181.2	156.4			
Communications	6,001	271,726	45.28	45.52	43.38	202.1	202.8	184.6	265.8	268.0	232.6			
Transportation	12,200	569,398	46.67	46.48	43.16	157.9	158.9	152.8	243.9	244.3	218.3			
Construction	12,489	617,049	49.41	49.96	47.30	136.5	139.5	145.3	210.9	218.0	213.9			
Services ^{1/}	14,352	432,130	30.11	29.73	27.85	127.2	127.8	124.2	234.7	232.8	213.1			
Trade	56,180	2,248,984	40.03	40.30	36.92	142.2	142.5	136.5	215.4	217.3	190.9			
- Eight Leading Industries	273,088	11,976,289	43.86	43.57	40.26	131.4	131.8	128.0	214.9	214.0	192.3			
OTTAWA														
Manufacturing	9,898	412,112	41.64	40.97	38.11	102.1	102.2	103.1	174.0	171.4	157.3			
Pulp and paper products	3,396	153,428	45.18	44.45	40.64	121.1	120.7	125.2	191.4	187.6	177.8			
Iron and steel	2,158	93,630	43.39	42.66	40.00	65.9	67.2	65.1	128.4	128.7	116.9			
Construction	4,290	181,724	42.36	42.57	36.36	162.9	164.3	121.6	295.4	299.3	187.3			
Services ^{1/}	2,668	70,756	26.52	25.50	23.53	140.1	140.4	140.2	266.3	256.5	237.9			
Trade	7,317	230,705	31.53	31.41	29.61	146.6	147.3	131.4	211.5	211.6	191.1			
- Eight Leading Industries	26,576	1,002,468	37.72	37.22	34.20	129.8	130.1	120.3	211.3	209.2	178.4			
HAMILTON														
Manufacturing	52,784	2,588,958	49.05	48.64	43.08	119.3	118.3	114.8	207.4	204.1	175.2			
Textiles	7,367	256,629	34.83	34.51	30.86	106.1	106.7	107.4	184.1	183.4	165.8			
Electrical apparatus	7,499	383,342	51.12	51.07	43.95	140.5	138.7	137.9	274.6	271.0	231.1			
Iron and steel	24,446	1,326,932	54.28	53.78	47.94	111.3	109.9	102.7	190.4	186.4	155.3			
Construction	3,244	154,247	47.55	46.50	41.70	118.9	127.3	103.3	207.7	217.6	159.5			
Trade	6,352	232,632	36.62	36.03	33.11	130.2	127.5	121.6	206.3	198.8	176.0			
- Eight Leading Industries	66,462	3,126,422	47.04	46.59	41.50	122.4	121.8	116.7	209.5	206.5	176.3			
WINDSOR														
Manufacturing	32,361	1,752,914	54.17	53.21	52.45	116.7	114.9	113.8	160.6	155.2	151.9			
Iron and steel	26,878	1,484,385	55.23	54.37	54.37	114.2	111.7	113.3	153.6	147.8	146.1			
Construction	1,156	57,788	49.99	50.41	44.01	166.8	175.4	143.3	278.0	294.9	213.5			
Trade	3,489	119,508	34.25	35.88	31.96	165.9	158.7	136.3	195.8	196.2	159.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	39,626	2,039,161	51.46	50.35	49.92	121.4	119.4	116.6	167.8	163.2	156.3			
WINNIPEG														
Manufacturing	33,109	1,359,196	41.05	40.72	37.04	128.5	128.3	124.0	207.6	205.7	181.5			
Animal products - edible	2,890	139,566	48.29	47.20	41.61	112.6	121.1	110.1	179.4	188.6	175.7			
Plant products - edible	2,828	109,824	38.83	37.87	34.89	136.3	133.4	138.0	214.2	204.4	195.0			
Textiles	4,716	146,382	31.04	29.61	28.79	140.1	136.3	122.8	239.6	222.4	199.5			
Iron and steel	11,408	521,068	45.68	46.00	39.84	120.1	119.6	116.8	202.3	203.0	171.7			
Communications	1,174	47,465	40.43	40.32	34.87	163.3	165.0	146.4	209.3	210.8	161.7			
Transportation	4,587	193,696	42.23	41.44	38.81	156.3	160.0	161.2	217.9	218.8	195.0			
Construction	3,451	137,655	39.89	38.48	38.51	70.0	72.5	60.2	98.0	97.8	77.9			
Services ^{1/}	4,271	113,012	26.46	25.96	23.73	160.7	161.9	156.2	243.1	240.3	214.5			
Trade	20,981	794,177	37.85	37.16	34.98	138.4	140.6	135.8	209.3	208.8	191.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	67,631	2,647,352	39.14	38.60	35.73	128.9	130.0	124.9	198.4	197.3	175.0			
VANCOUVER														
Manufacturing	31,370	1,416,843	45.17	46.25	42.41	130.6	132.6	143.3	208.7	216.9	216.7			
Lumber products	9,314	424,981	45.63	45.53	42.47	147.7	147.2	157.4	233.8	232.5	235.5			
Iron and steel	7,116	335,967	47.21	50.13	46.29	85.6	89.5	114.6	134.8	149.6	177.0			
Communications	4,361	168,226	38.58	38.22	35.58	185.1	185.2	172.4	261.1	258.9	225.9			
Transportation	8,906	412,214	46.29	46.29	43.47	156.0	157.6	173.0	230.5	232.8	241.8			
Construction	8,786	433,625	49.35	48.73	44.72	259.0	255.8	242.7	426.8	416.2	373.2			
Services ^{1/}	6,007	185,928	30.95	30.35	27.84	167.1	170.1	183.4	269.1	272.9	262.0			
Trade	23,221	905,802	39.01	38.82	35.15	159.9	159.7	152.8	265.2	263.6	229.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	82,679	3,523,874	42.62	42.89	39.54	153.6	154.6	158.9	245.6	246.8	236.2			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Mar. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls and Comparisons at Feb. 1, 1949 and Mar. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Mar. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948
HALIFAX											
Manufacturing	7,457	\$ 304,815	\$ 40.88	\$ 40.50	\$ 37.84	103.2	102.8	99.6	185.3	183.0	165.1
Plant products - edible	1,198	32,068	26.78	27.12	26.28	89.9	92.5	84.8	144.2	150.2	133.5
Iron and steel	3,376	157,376	46.62	46.88	44.85	106.1	106.0	94.7	200.9	198.1	169.4
Transportation	4,126	145,168	34.70	36.73	35.66	341.1	331.9	360.6	469.7	483.9	513.2
Construction	2,283	86,820	37.15	38.24	33.71	92.8	97.2	92.4	122.6	132.1	110.9
Trade	5,732	184,404	32.17	32.12	29.54	140.6	137.6	134.4	199.2	194.6	184.4
- All Industries	22,968	830,178	36.14	36.21	33.92	127.2	126.4	124.9	200.7	199.6	187.0
SAINT JOHN											
Manufacturing	4,572	179,587	39.28	39.14	36.12	91.5	89.2	94.3	164.1	169.3	155.4
Iron and steel	903	41,765	46.25	46.65	43.99	67.9	56.4	53.9	114.7	96.2	86.6
Trade	3,048	95,733	30.75	30.90	28.51	107.6	107.2	109.2	168.1	168.2	158.7
- All Industries	15,259	571,143	37.43	35.71	34.43	139.3	132.9	144.2	243.2	221.3	229.0
SHERBROOKE											
Manufacturing	7,893	296,696	37.58	37.69	34.49	110.7	108.6	111.1	198.7	195.7	183.6
Textiles	4,747	170,705	35.96	35.94	31.94	111.7	108.8	107.5	218.3	212.5	186.6
Iron and steel	1,834	79,334	43.26	43.39	41.46	92.0	92.2	105.7	152.3	153.2	167.8
- All Industries	10,765	392,142	36.43	36.56	33.88	118.9	118.0	116.7	208.6	207.7	190.0
THREE RIVERS											
Manufacturing	8,205	370,143	45.11	44.77	41.69	129.2	130.5	126.5	211.2	221.8	191.1
Pulp and paper products	3,397	199,469	58.72	58.37	53.26	118.6	119.1	121.3	214.9	214.6	199.5
Textiles	2,267	70,001	30.61	30.24	27.38	98.3	99.7	94.9	173.4	173.0	149.0
- All Industries	10,408	442,824	42.55	42.27	39.56	125.5	127.0	121.8	205.7	206.9	186.1
BRANTFORD											
Manufacturing	13,885	648,630	46.71	45.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	2,099	83,483	39.77	38.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	7,655	401,590	52.46	50.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- All Industries	16,210	729,971	45.03	44.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KITCHENER WATERLOO											
Manufacturing	16,006	659,444	41.20	41.59	38.37	129.8	130.8	138.0	234.7	238.7	232.5
Animal products - edible	1,322	55,966	43.09	43.44	39.10	122.6	122.8	120.8	215.7	217.7	192.7
Leather products	1,702	68,656	40.34	40.30	38.82	102.4	100.4	109.6	183.7	180.0	189.2
Lumber products	2,085	84,720	40.63	40.45	37.60	156.5	155.3	154.5	277.5	274.3	251.1
Rubber products	4,794	207,974	43.38	45.42	41.31	144.3	146.8	169.6	261.9	278.9	293.0
Textiles	1,822	61,841	33.94	32.90	31.20	105.4	105.5	100.3	206.5	200.4	180.7
- All Industries	20,176	825,367	40.91	41.16	38.11	137.5	132.3	135.6	237.4	239.9	228.3
LONDON											
Manufacturing	16,003	671,218	41.94	41.74	37.80	139.6	140.0	137.7	235.9	235.3	209.5
Plant products - edible	2,361	76,895	33.42	33.45	32.26	152.5	152.1	152.2	228.8	228.4	220.6
Pulp and paper products	2,288	100,052	43.73	42.27	40.04	145.8	148.8	149.1	237.0	233.7	222.0
Iron and steel	4,062	192,736	47.45	47.77	41.05	141.6	140.9	142.1	243.2	243.6	211.1
Trade	4,284	152,723	35.65	35.10	34.06	163.4	166.0	145.4	219.6	219.7	187.4
- All Industries	26,730	1,081,926	40.48	40.11	36.82	148.1	148.8	142.6	235.6	234.6	206.5
ST. CATHARINES											
Manufacturing	5,549	281,192	50.67	51.08	46.29	61.7	61.5	67.0	116.5	117.3	114.6
Pulp and paper products	2,275	132,554	58.27	59.76	52.63	144.9	144.0	149.6	229.3	233.6	213.9
Iron and steel	1,737	81,824	47.11	46.57	42.98	25.6	25.3	29.2	49.3	48.3	51.1
Transportation	1,497	72,049	48.13	47.70	44.69	101.5	105.5	102.2	115.7	119.1	108.2
Trade	1,953	71,083	36.40	36.67	32.36	124.6	126.7	121.7	213.2	222.0	189.5
- All Industries	10,998	500,953	45.55	45.61	42.51	75.6	76.9	78.2	129.7	132.0	124.3
ST. CATHARINES											
Manufacturing	22,941	1,171,553	51.07	51.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp and paper	2,890	166,408	57.58	57.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	2,261	86,100	38.08	38.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	14,384	753,014	52.35	53.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- All Industries	25,883	1,277,585	49.36	49.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REgina											
Manufacturing	2,124	91,940	43.29	42.40	38.61	93.6	94.7	99.4	141.9	140.6	134.4
Animal products - edible	463	19,600	42.33	41.62	39.19	117.9	121.0	128.6	176.2	177.7	177.9
Trade	5,209	186,304	35.77	36.44	33.69	148.4	140.2	141.2	234.0	225.4	210.2
- All Industries	10,946	412,318	37.67	37.58	34.84	128.5	125.6	124.2	205.0	199.9	182.7
SASKATON											
Manufacturing	2,019	81,853	40.54	41.09	37.99	166.3	169.3	174.3	262.1	270.3	253.4
Animal products - edible	617	26,512	42.97	43.78	38.34	170.0	192.0	209.9	296.9	341.7	305.1
Trade	2,779	98,430	35.42	35.09	32.78	125.9	127.8	122.2	201.6	202.8	181.3
- All Industries	7,201	262,987	36.52	36.81	34.29	136.9	139.5	139.0	227.9	234.2	216.9
CALGARY											
Manufacturing	7,568	338,816	44.77	45.25	39.87	133.9	134.6	136.2	222.0	225.9	199.1
Plant products - edible	950	39,659	41.76	42.06	38.26	131.0	133.1	133.8	232.4	238.1	217.7
Iron and steel	2,714	123,055	45.34	47.18	40.99	144.6	143.9	132.9	222.6	231.6	185.0
Construction	1,479	64,456	43.58	41.40	37.01	72.3	76.0	82.2	160.4	160.0	147.2
Trade	7,650	283,947	37.12	37.55	34.62	149.2	149.7	129.9	220.9	224.4	184.6
- All Industries	22,066	909,478	41.22	41.28	37.06	134.2	135.6	129.7	218.1	220.8	188.8
EDMONTON											
Manufacturing	6,902	302,688	43.86	43.38	38.68	135.4	140.4	135.8	233.3	239.2	211.0
Animal products - edible	2,000	94,738	47.37	46.00	40.85	128.0	140.3	136.6	200.7	213.7	213.2
Iron and steel	1,797	84,520	47.03	47.28	39.44	145.5	145.8	136.5	266.3	268.1	208.7
Construction	3,261	148,735	45.61	45.74	39.15	261.2	263.9	170.0	422.5	428.1	236.4
Trade	7,279	260,315	35.76	35.05	32.93	173.4	174.2	167.0	273.4	269.2	234.4
- All Industries	21,659	874,955	40.40	39.92	35.79	163.2	164.8	145.8	265.4	264.8	214.5
VICTORIA											
Manufacturing	5,134	243,473	47.42	47.04	44.27	135.3	139.0	159.7	220.3	224.4	244.4
Lumber products	1,192	55,903	46.90	46.07	44.63	111.2	113.2	118.0	191.7	191.7	197.4
Iron and steel	1,800	88,446	49.14	49.09	45.92	135.5	142.0	207.6	216.3	226.6	309.9
Trade	3,433	115,398	33.61	33.95	31.28	155.4	151.8	144.3	240.6	237.3	212.5
- All Industries	12,650	516,764	40.85	40.79	38.84	143.4	143.2	149.8	232.6	232.0	232.2

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

x Includes Merrittton, Thorold and Welland.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	76.8	-	-	-	74.1	79.8	80.0	-	-	-	67.7
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	103.2	-	-	-	89.1	97.8	83.8	-	-	-	85.6
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	98.6	-	-	-	91.3	103.5	87.2	-	-	-	91.9
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	101.7	-	-	-	95.1	103.8	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Mar. 1, 1937	102.8	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	108.9	91.3	-	-	-	89.2
Mar. 1, 1938	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Mar. 1, 1939	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Mar. 1, 1940	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Mar. 1, 1941	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Mar. 1, 1942	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Mar. 1, 1943	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	135.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Mar. 1, 1944	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Mar. 1, 1945	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug. 1	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Sept. 1	201.8	189.1	165.3	198.8	179.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2
Oct. 1	203.3	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.8
Nov. 1	203.6	194.9	160.4	207.7	180.8	207.1	208.6	180.3	168.6	167.9	206.1	212.2
Dec. 1	204.3	197.8	156.2	209.9	184.9	207.5	210.4	180.9	169.3	167.0	207.6	206.1
Jan. 1, 1949	196.0	177.2	151.8	178.2	177.6	198.2	206.1	173.9	162.4	158.0	201.8	192.4
Feb. 1	190.5	168.2	139.9	172.4	164.7	193.0	202.8	166.7	157.3	146.2	194.4	181.5
Mar. 1	189.2	167.4	139.1	170.4	165.5	191.1	201.9	165.4	156.1	146.3	192.1	179.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1949.

100.0 6.7 .2 3.7 2.8 29.5 43.3 11.7 5.3 2.1 4.3 8.8

Notes:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1933	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Mar. 1, 1934	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Mar. 1, 1935	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Mar. 1, 1936	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Mar. 1, 1937	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Mar. 1, 1938	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Mar. 1, 1939	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Mar. 1, 1940	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Mar. 1, 1941	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Mar. 1, 1942	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Mar. 1, 1943	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Mar. 1, 1944	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Mar. 1, 1945	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	179.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	266.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	288.5
Nov. 1	190.2	201.9	203.4	201.1	200.5	288.4	168.3	239.7
Dec. 1	192.6	200.7	206.4	202.9	202.8	288.9	171.4	236.5
Jan. 1, 1949	186.8	186.7	204.7	202.2	197.8	284.7	165.5	228.1
Feb. 1	184.6	181.1	202.0	196.0	197.2	274.6	158.8	219.4
Mar. 1	183.3	187.7	201.5	195.5	198.1	279.1	157.5	217.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1949.

14.9 1.6 13.9 1.4 3.4 2.0 3.4 4.2

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

		All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	*Services	Trade
Mar.	1, 1933	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Mar.	1, 1934	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Mar.	1, 1935	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Mar.	1, 1936	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Mar.	1, 1937	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Mar.	1, 1938	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Mar.	1, 1939	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Mar.	1, 1940	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Mar.	1, 1941	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Mar.	1, 1942	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Mar.	1, 1943	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Mar.	1, 1944	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Mar.	1, 1945	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Jan.	1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb.	1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar.	1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr.	1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May	1	169.3	186.2	223.9	156.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June	1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July	1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug.	1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept.	1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct.	1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov.	1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec.	1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan.	1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb.	1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar.	1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr.	1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May	1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June	1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July	1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug.	1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept.	1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct.	1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov.	1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec.	1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan.	1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb.	1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar.	1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr.	1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May	1	186.5	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June	1	192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July	1	198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0
Aug.	1	200.9	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4
Sept.	1	201.8	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5
Oct.	1	203.3	210.0	267.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	263.7	224.8
Nov.	1	203.6	208.3	321.6	181.5	182.7	144.6	192.7	253.9	230.5
Dec.	1	204.3	207.9	351.0	181.1	182.6	144.5	184.6	251.0	239.5
Jan.	1, 1949	196.0	202.7	326.2	176.5	182.8	140.7	153.6	245.6	238.9
Feb.	1	190.5	202.6	280.8	178.8	181.8	134.9	142.9	245.0	221.1
Mar.	1	189.2	202.9	263.4	175.5	183.2	133.3	138.8	243.0	220.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1949.

100.0 53.7 4.0 4.2 2.5 8.8 9.4 3.4 14.0

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning establishments.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947	Mar. 1 1946	Mar. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	53.7	202.9	202.6	202.6	194.5	182.6	214.3	226.5
Animal products - edible	1.7	200.9	206.6	211.5	205.5	210.1	209.7	207.4
Fur and products	.2	172.5	171.0	157.8	148.2	153.0	130.9	122.8
Leather and products	1.6	152.7	150.0	155.1	160.7	152.1	140.3	140.0
Boots and shoes	1.0	148.6	145.7	143.5	146.5	139.3	128.3	125.4
Lumber and products	3.2	138.0	138.7	144.2	135.3	119.5	118.2	115.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	120.0	120.2	125.3	113.4	96.0	94.1	89.8
Furniture	1.0	175.5	176.6	174.9	166.8	146.0	129.3	123.1
Other lumber products	.7	169.1	171.4	189.5	189.5	181.9	199.1	205.9
Musical instruments	.04	41.3	41.0	41.4	41.6	35.9	29.7	30.4
Plant products - edible	2.7	163.8	168.0	172.1	173.5	156.8	152.2	152.8
Pulp and paper products	5.7	177.4	177.4	178.5	167.8	153.8	137.8	133.2
Pulp and paper	2.5	153.5	153.5	158.9	149.1	134.9	122.1	117.4
Paper products	1.1	272.6	273.7	264.2	255.8	236.4	211.5	208.3
Printing and publishing	2.2	179.1	178.7	173.6	162.6	150.8	133.7	128.4
Rubber products	1.1	172.2	173.7	192.3	196.1	186.1	180.9	153.6
Textile products	8.5	189.9	187.9	184.0	174.7	166.4	161.1	159.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	198.3	195.6	193.0	180.7	170.6	160.6	159.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	121.1	119.6	116.3	112.0	109.8	111.6	113.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	211.0	207.0	216.1	203.4	187.4	169.6	172.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	902.1	891.4	853.3	779.7	713.0	631.0	579.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	173.5	174.9	180.2	164.6	160.5	148.8	149.7
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	200.1	196.5	182.8	174.7	163.3	160.7	160.7
Other textile products	.9	158.9	158.3	166.1	172.3	172.2	183.0	175.3
Tobacco	.6	147.2	149.2	143.7	149.9	137.0	154.0	151.6
Beverages	.9	323.3	325.0	325.7	295.4	275.1	251.1	230.9
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	340.6	343.6	336.0	327.5	323.5	604.2	610.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	181.8	187.5	180.4	178.8	154.9	133.0	137.3
Electric light and power	1.6	235.1	236.8	204.7	175.4	161.9	141.2	135.3
Electrical apparatus	2.7	361.0	355.8	356.4	335.5	285.6	298.1	329.5
Iron and steel products	15.1	220.5	218.4	219.4	210.3	202.7	300.2	343.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	2.0	303.0	304.6	280.2	259.8	254.1	250.2	249.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	265.4	266.3	258.0	256.3	229.2	222.8	224.6
Agricultural implements	1.0	227.4	227.7	218.1	177.7	169.3	137.6	135.9
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.9	184.9	181.5	179.1	170.9	159.1	269.2	314.9
Automobiles and parts	2.3	291.3	280.0	292.3	270.2	207.2	288.2	300.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.8	331.0	306.9	432.8	478.3	538.7	1235.0	1518.5
Heating appliances	.4	250.6	244.9	227.1	206.9	193.5	193.2	168.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	224.8	226.8	232.7	198.2	177.1	285.0	297.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	228.0	228.2	231.3	227.3	210.9	240.4	283.1
Other iron and steel products	2.4	217.2	217.6	223.0	221.9	223.5	337.3	396.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	343.7	342.4	345.0	320.8	286.6	386.8	459.9
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	209.3	214.8	208.9	210.4	214.7	213.4	212.8
Miscellaneous	.9	334.3	335.8	286.8	307.8	291.3	356.2	367.3
LOGGING	4.0	263.4	280.8	371.3	377.9	339.5	309.9	270.4
MINING	4.2	175.5	178.8	164.9	135.9	152.9	150.7	159.3
Coal	1.3	93.2	93.2	83.3	49.5	96.9	96.2	101.1
Metallic ores	2.2	333.6	333.3	317.1	294.4	271.3	263.1	292.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	212.0	236.0	210.0	189.1	156.1	160.0	150.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.5	183.2	181.8	168.1	156.6	128.4	111.2	104.9
Telegraphs	.4	138.3	138.8	136.4	133.5	134.6	126.1	128.9
Telephones	2.1	191.9	190.0	175.0	161.5	126.2	106.8	98.3
TRANSPORTATION	8.8	133.3	134.9	132.8	129.9	121.3	117.9	114.8
Street railways, cartage and storage	3.0	221.9	223.2	219.0	216.7	197.0	184.6	177.7
Steam railway operation	4.6	113.1	114.4	112.9	111.4	109.1	106.7	104.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	99.8	102.7	102.4	94.2	77.0	81.4	82.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.4	138.8	142.9	129.0	123.8	101.3	89.2	85.3
Building	4.9	198.3	204.5	176.9	161.0	118.3	81.5	90.4
Highway	2.6	124.3	131.8	120.7	112.0	95.6	84.2	81.4
Railway	1.9	84.8	83.4	84.7	95.4	89.1	101.4	83.7
SERVICES (as listed below)	3.4	243.0	245.0	236.8	226.4	211.7	199.0	196.8
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	241.6	244.3	238.9	226.9	208.5	198.9	195.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	230.8	230.7	232.8	225.3	218.0	199.1	198.8
TRADE	14.0	220.3	221.1	212.0	197.4	179.9	167.0	156.5
Retail	10.0	226.6	227.2	217.7	202.9	185.3	172.8	162.8
Wholesale	4.0	205.9	207.3	199.3	184.7	167.0	153.6	140.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	189.2	190.5	188.9	180.4	167.0	178.2	181.7
FINANCE	-	167.1	166.5	159.0	151.5	139.8	128.7	125.8
Banks and trust companies	-	172.5	171.0	161.2	154.2	143.8	133.0	129.9
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	191.7	191.1	196.3	214.7	240.3	154.2	133.0
Insurance	-	157.8	158.4	152.6	143.3	128.6	121.6	119.8
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	188.1	189.4	187.5	179.0	165.7	175.8	179.0

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947	Mar. 1 1946	Mar. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1944
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	64.1	197.4	197.0	194.6	192.3	181.4	214.3	237.2
	Plant products - edible	3.6	174.7	174.8	169.3	160.2	150.5	149.8	145.8
	Pulp and paper (Chiefly printing)	4.6	183.8	182.6	187.7	169.3	163.8	149.2	144.0
	Textiles	14.4	197.2	194.4	182.4	177.2	168.8	166.9	168.3
	Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	3.9	175.9	179.2	182.1	176.7	165.8	174.3	172.6
	Iron and steel	16.3	195.2	197.2	195.7	199.3	197.3	310.5	374.6
	Other manufactures	21.3	212.1	210.7	211.6	212.3	190.0	202.6	222.3
	Communications	2.4	141.9	142.1	129.6	120.9	95.4	78.3	69.9
	Transportation	4.4	101.6	103.1	102.5	103.0	85.1	77.8	76.0
	Construction	7.5	119.5	128.7	108.3	102.0	81.9	61.8	64.4
	Trade	16.8	218.4	220.5	215.3	200.3	182.9	172.1	169.5
<u>Montreal</u>	- All Industries	100.0	183.3	184.6	179.1	174.8	161.1	176.7	190.3
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	58.5	183.6	173.1	195.4	170.4	164.6	291.1	368.1
	Leather products	10.7	128.5	125.1	116.0	125.4	123.0	110.3	111.2
	Other manufactures	47.8	203.3	190.1	230.2	190.3	183.1	371.4	480.3
	Transportation	4.9	101.0	98.6	108.3	104.3	86.3	85.5	78.3
	Construction	12.2	227.4	220.6	211.8	147.2	141.1	143.6	147.2
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	187.7	181.1	191.4	166.3	159.4	229.6	271.2
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	62.9	203.1	203.2	198.0	192.4	182.9	216.2	231.9
	Plant products - edible	4.5	170.9	182.4	182.6	192.4	175.1	172.3	164.5
	Printing and publishing	8.3	218.4	218.1	213.7	203.0	188.2	167.2	159.5
	Textiles	8.0	132.6	130.6	129.1	125.7	123.0	118.2	119.5
	Iron and steel	13.7	251.9	248.7	235.4	219.1	208.5	353.6	435.4
	Other manufactures	28.4	217.2	217.5	212.3	208.3	199.2	227.9	233.3
	Communications	2.2	143.3	143.8	130.9	130.8	101.6	81.8	74.5
	Transportation	4.5	164.1	165.1	158.8	153.8	141.4	132.5	127.0
	Construction	5.3	184.9	189.0	196.9	165.2	132.2	103.9	101.2
	Trade	20.6	209.4	209.9	201.1	184.9	169.0	155.3	143.8
<u>Toronto</u>	- All Industries	100.0	201.5	202.0	196.3	187.2	174.8	190.5	198.0
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	37.3	153.0	153.2	154.5	143.9	143.7	165.9	169.2
	Lumber products	2.1	50.9	51.1	49.7	53.5	46.5	44.6	41.7
	Pulp and paper	12.8	141.0	140.5	145.7	139.0	137.2	126.5	133.5
	Other manufactures	22.4	200.2	200.9	197.3	179.5	182.8	238.4	239.1
	Construction	16.1	263.0	265.2	196.2	203.6	174.3	112.6	98.3
	Trade	27.5	252.8	253.9	226.5	224.0	214.0	195.8	184.5
<u>Ottawa</u>	- All Industries	100.0	195.5	196.0	181.2	175.7	167.0	164.8	160.7
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	79.4	197.5	195.9	190.1	178.2	170.1	191.8	190.9
	Textiles	11.1	114.1	114.7	115.5	106.9	107.4	103.1	104.1
	Electrical apparatus	11.3	227.4	224.6	223.3	210.0	193.7	208.3	210.4
	Iron and steel	36.8	237.2	234.4	219.0	201.9	192.6	262.2	259.7
	Other manufactures	20.2	202.1	200.9	201.3	195.2	184.7	177.0	159.9
	Construction	4.9	181.8	194.7	158.0	158.5	149.4	102.9	70.3
	Trade	9.6	197.6	193.6	184.6	173.0	163.7	159.9	147.3
<u>Hamilton</u>	- All Industries	100.0	198.1	197.2	188.9	177.8	166.9	182.8	178.9
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	81.6	301.9	297.1	294.4	273.0	247.5	316.3	340.0
	Iron and steel	67.8	322.5	315.3	311.5	279.9	249.8	338.4	376.3
	Other manufactures	13.8	229.8	233.8	236.7	249.4	239.7	241.9	218.0
	Construction	2.9	113.9	119.8	97.9	101.5	95.0	73.0	66.4
<u>Windsor</u>	- All Industries	100.0	279.1	274.6	268.1	250.0	226.9	280.3	297.0
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	49.0	172.7	172.5	166.6	164.6	158.6	174.0	189.4
	Animal products - edible	4.3	217.9	234.4	213.1	239.3	262.3	251.6	280.2
	Printing and publishing	5.3	155.7	154.9	148.9	133.7	124.7	110.5	111.0
	Textiles	7.0	281.6	274.0	246.9	237.9	227.3	239.2	229.5
	Iron and steel	16.9	133.5	133.0	129.9	123.0	115.2	134.4	171.0
	Other manufactures	15.5	197.5	196.2	191.7	193.6	183.7	217.4	208.5
	Transportation	6.8	113.3	116.0	109.6	103.1	100.3	94.8	84.8
	Construction	5.1	108.3	112.1	93.2	105.8	80.3	45.4	35.8
	Trade	31.0	154.4	156.9	151.6	152.3	135.3	122.7	111.9
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- All Industries	100.0	157.5	158.8	152.6	151.8	141.2	140.5	142.4
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	38.0	242.2	245.8	265.7	246.0	238.3	370.1	456.4
	Lumber products	11.3	193.8	193.1	206.5	173.9	147.9	135.8	124.7
	Other manufactures	26.7	270.7	276.9	298.0	283.9	285.8	493.6	630.5
	Communications	5.3	201.2	201.3	187.4	165.0	139.7	124.8	114.4
	Transportation	10.8	130.6	131.9	144.8	168.4	123.1	112.0	114.9
	Construction	10.6	205.1	202.6	192.2	184.4	127.0	80.0	80.4
	Services ^{2/}	7.2	228.9	233.0	251.2	228.8	195.4	176.9	166.1
	Trade	28.1	256.4	256.1	245.1	225.2	195.6	179.0	166.5
<u>Vancouver</u>	- All Industries	100.0	217.9	219.4	225.5	214.7	187.1	223.0	251.6

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review. 2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		^{1/} Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947	Mar. 1 1946	Mar. 1 1945	Mar.1 1944
<u>Maritime</u> -	Manufacturing	35.6	166.2	166.0	165.8	163.2	172.5	208.5	212.0
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.9	110.3	106.8	99.2	101.6	92.7	107.6	118.5
	Pulp and paper products	4.5	207.9	207.5	216.1	208.5	199.9	195.9	191.7
	Textile products	3.5	124.5	124.7	133.3	121.4	110.0	114.4	110.7
	Iron and steel	13.6	197.7	195.0	194.2	206.1	244.9	340.0	354.3
	Other manufacturers	10.1	167.9	172.3	169.9	155.0	157.2	166.5	158.1
	Logging	4.9	278.5	303.0	376.1	450.0	403.6	411.0	443.9
	Mining	11.6	100.2	100.5	99.2	20.3	104.9	103.3	105.7
	Communications	2.7	146.7	146.9	143.9	135.4	128.6	122.7	123.5
	Transportation	15.0	165.8	162.9	177.2	163.1	164.1	178.5	158.9
	Construction	15.1	204.0	208.9	204.3	169.0	146.4	159.4	138.0
	Services ^{2/}	2.0	257.8	260.2	260.1	264.1	275.9	292.2	300.7
	Trade	13.1	222.6	221.0	216.6	207.9	203.6	187.9	169.5
<u>Maritimes</u> -	All Industries	100.0	167.4	168.2	171.0	148.9	164.4	179.9	175.1
<u>Quebec</u> -	Manufacturing	59.2	205.7	204.4	205.2	199.5	186.4	223.6	243.1
	Lumber products	2.9	143.8	141.9	148.0	152.0	138.9	130.8	127.0
	Pulp and paper products	6.7	158.5	158.0	162.3	152.8	144.2	131.1	126.9
	Textile products	15.9	225.2	222.1	213.8	203.6	193.3	187.9	185.5
	Iron and steel	12.0	211.4	210.0	218.2	216.2	207.7	320.2	383.8
	Other manufactures	21.7	221.4	221.1	220.1	215.2	196.1	247.9	270.4
	Logging	6.3	404.9	441.9	562.7	550.7	479.7	446.1	397.4
	Mining	2.4	333.3	365.8	346.8	312.5	286.6	286.9	316.5
	Communications	2.3	191.7	191.1	174.6	159.1	127.0	109.3	100.2
	Transportation	7.1	114.9	116.5	116.2	113.9	104.3	98.8	97.2
	Construction	8.6	112.9	117.6	98.0	106.1	83.3	76.5	70.5
	Services ^{2/}	3.2	228.8	230.5	215.8	206.0	191.2	188.8	184.4
	Trade	10.9	224.6	226.4	221.9	205.6	188.5	176.3	175.3
<u>Quebec</u> -	All Industries	100.0	191.1	193.0	193.4	188.4	171.8	188.5	197.1
<u>Ontario</u> -	Manufacturing	61.9	208.9	208.5	206.5	196.5	182.6	209.7	214.8
	Lumber products	2.9	111.6	112.9	116.5	112.7	101.9	103.7	100.8
	Pulp and paper products	6.1	188.9	189.0	187.3	177.5	158.5	137.3	132.1
	Textile products	7.3	154.6	153.7	154.1	146.2	141.0	134.4	135.1
	Iron and steel	20.8	246.7	242.9	238.2	220.7	204.5	290.1	313.7
	Other manufactures	25.0	233.2	235.1	231.6	225.2	209.9	227.0	224.3
	Logging	3.1	290.8	306.1	378.4	376.4	359.2	292.1	208.7
	Mining	3.0	255.0	255.6	244.3	240.4	216.1	217.1	225.0
	Communications	2.4	183.7	180.6	165.9	158.8	121.9	100.5	93.7
	Transportation	6.0	127.1	130.0	124.3	119.2	111.2	108.0	106.5
	Construction	7.5	158.3	164.3	152.1	137.1	117.4	96.3	87.8
	Services ^{2/}	3.2	264.2	265.5	255.9	244.6	231.9	213.4	217.8
	Trade	12.9	227.1	227.3	215.9	197.7	181.8	169.1	156.2
<u>Ontario</u> -	All Industries	100.0	201.9	202.8	199.3	188.7	173.6	184.2	183.9
<u>Prairie</u> -	Manufacturing	30.1	182.2	183.8	179.8	176.2	171.7	182.8	196.9
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.3	181.2	187.0	179.2	185.6	157.8	166.0	142.7
	Pulp and paper products	2.7	153.1	152.1	145.8	131.5	122.8	108.4	105.7
	Textile products	2.6	278.0	269.3	246.3	239.1	225.8	232.3	221.3
	Iron and steel	9.8	136.5	136.2	131.5	123.2	118.9	138.9	174.8
	Other manufactures	12.7	236.6	242.3	240.0	242.2	244.3	255.8	260.2
	Logging	1.2	165.2	155.1	189.2	222.0	251.0	222.8	223.2
	Mining	8.2	206.8	208.2	168.4	167.2	151.1	150.4	152.8
	Communications	2.9	171.4	170.9	159.8	145.0	135.6	120.2	116.7
	Transportation	17.8	144.7	145.7	140.7	138.4	135.3	129.4	126.7
	Construction	12.6	114.0	116.8	106.3	105.2	85.3	72.4	73.6
	Services ^{2/}	4.5	223.9	225.2	218.5	210.2	201.7	180.9	177.2
	Trade	22.7	186.5	187.2	179.0	174.0	156.2	144.9	132.3
<u>Prairies</u> -	All Industries	100.0	165.4	166.7	158.4	155.4	145.3	141.2	142.3
<u>British</u> -	Manufacturing	40.4	198.0	201.3	216.7	201.8	185.2	243.7	274.8
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	14.3	175.3	177.5	192.1	159.2	132.5	124.6	123.9
	Pulp and paper products	5.4	214.1	216.9	218.1	194.8	175.0	167.1	161.7
	Textile products	1.0	241.8	238.3	245.4	238.0	222.1	200.8	217.3
	Iron and steel	6.5	231.0	241.1	301.3	322.0	349.6	813.9	1077.5
	Other manufactures	13.2	203.1	205.6	208.5	202.2	180.1	181.1	171.8
	Logging	3.8	85.3	86.9	170.6	181.6	142.2	151.7	148.3
	Mining	5.2	105.9	105.2	95.8	98.2	95.0	85.4	98.8
	Communications	3.4	207.4	207.7	192.8	175.4	147.9	136.3	130.0
	Transportation	11.4	148.4	151.6	146.4	157.9	130.5	121.7	123.0
	Construction	12.3	167.8	165.7	151.4	147.4	109.7	90.7	111.3
	Services ^{2/}	5.1	234.8	240.6	247.2	231.7	196.2	178.7	166.4
	Trade	18.4	260.1	262.7	247.1	226.9	194.7	177.7	164.6
<u>B.C.</u> -	All Industries	100.0	179.5	181.5	188.1	180.9	156.4	172.0	186.3

^{1/}Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review. ^{2/} See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Mar. 1, 1949 with Comparisons as at Feb. 1, 1949 and Mar. 1, 1948.

Industries	Mar. 1, 1949					Feb. 1, 1949		Mar. 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,057,266	817,627	239,639	77.3	22.7	77.3	22.7	77.4	22.6
Animal products - edible	32,968	26,838	6,130	81.4	18.6	81.5	18.5	82.5	17.5
Fur and products	4,341	2,890	1,451	66.6	33.4	64.3	35.7	64.3	35.7
Leather and products	31,823	19,518	12,505	60.7	39.3	60.9	39.1	61.6	38.4
Boots and shoes	20,618	11,702	8,916	56.8	43.2	56.9	43.1	57.3	42.7
Lumber and products	76,400	69,937	6,463	91.5	8.5	91.5	8.5	91.7	8.3
Rough and dressed lumber	43,701	41,364	2,337	94.7	5.3	94.6	5.4	94.5	5.5
Furniture	18,535	16,491	2,044	89.0	11.0	88.5	11.5	90.1	9.9
Other lumber products	14,164	12,082	2,082	85.3	14.7	86.0	14.0	85.6	14.4
Plant products - edible	53,377	36,452	16,925	68.3	31.7	68.2	31.8	67.4	32.6
Pulp and paper products	112,457	89,995	22,462	80.0	20.0	79.9	20.1	80.0	20.0
Pulp and paper	48,551	45,985	2,566	94.7	5.3	94.6	5.4	94.9	5.1
Paper products	20,569	12,962	7,607	63.0	37.0	63.2	36.8	64.3	35.7
Printing and publishing	43,337	31,048	12,289	71.6	28.4	71.4	28.6	71.0	29.0
Rubber products	21,733	16,686	5,047	76.8	23.2	76.2	23.8	74.6	25.4
Textile products	166,963	75,564	91,399	45.3	54.7	45.3	54.7	45.2	54.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	61,857	38,768	23,089	62.7	37.3	62.4	37.6	61.4	38.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,826	14,551	9,275	61.1	38.9	60.8	39.2	60.1	39.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,366	8,711	6,655	56.7	43.3	56.2	43.8	57.2	42.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	17,023	11,527	5,496	67.7	32.3	67.6	32.4	65.2	34.8
Hosiery and knit goods	26,222	9,284	16,938	35.4	64.6	35.4	64.6	35.6	64.4
Garments and personal furnishings	62,044	18,517	43,527	29.8	70.2	30.2	69.8	30.2	69.8
Other textile products	16,840	8,995	7,845	53.4	46.6	53.3	46.7	54.2	45.8
Tobacco	12,234	5,492	6,742	44.9	55.1	44.6	55.4	45.3	54.7
Beverages	18,201	15,956	2,245	87.7	12.3	87.6	12.4	86.3	13.7
Chemicals and allied products	42,277	32,093	10,184	75.9	24.1	75.7	24.3	76.4	23.6
Clay, glass and stone products	20,760	18,510	2,250	89.2	10.8	88.7	11.3	87.4	12.6
Electric light and power	31,955	27,970	3,985	87.5	12.5	87.8	12.2	87.9	12.1
Electrical apparatus	53,782	38,730	15,052	72.0	28.0	72.2	27.8	70.4	29.6
Iron and steel products	297,130	274,935	22,195	92.5	7.5	92.5	7.5	92.8	7.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,886	37,152	1,734	95.5	4.5	95.6	4.4	95.6	4.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,551	26,249	3,302	88.8	11.2	89.1	10.9	89.0	11.0
Agricultural implements	19,018	17,978	1,040	94.5	5.5	94.7	5.3	95.5	4.5
Land vehicles and aircraft	116,044	109,476	6,568	94.3	5.7	94.5	5.5	94.6	5.4
Automobiles and parts	44,468	39,559	4,909	89.0	11.0	89.1	10.9	89.7	10.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	16,185	15,660	525	96.8	3.2	96.4	3.6	97.0	3.0
Heating appliances	8,852	8,241	611	93.1	6.9	93.3	6.7	93.4	6.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,519	10,583	936	91.9	8.1	91.9	8.1	92.3	7.7
Foundry and machine shop products	9,403	8,999	404	95.7	4.3	95.7	4.3	95.2	4.8
Other iron and steel products	47,672	40,597	7,075	85.2	14.8	85.0	15.0	85.3	14.7
Non-ferrous metal products	48,379	41,734	6,645	86.3	13.7	86.0	14.0	85.4	14.6
Non-metallic mineral products	14,722	13,433	1,289	91.2	8.8	91.3	8.7	90.9	9.1
Miscellaneous	17,764	11,094	6,670	62.5	37.5	62.2	37.8	66.8	33.2
LOGGING	78,850	77,484	1,366	98.3	1.7	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8
MINING	82,533	80,735	1,798	97.8	2.2	97.9	2.1	97.9	2.1
Coal	25,699	25,460	239	99.1	0.9	99.1	0.9	99.0	1.0
Metallic ores	42,783	41,915	868	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	14,051	13,360	691	95.1	4.9	95.6	4.4	95.7	4.3
COMMUNICATIONS	49,659	23,247	26,412	46.8	53.2	46.9	53.1	47.4	52.6
Telegraphs	8,152	6,642	1,510	81.5	18.5	81.2	18.8	80.8	19.2
Telephones	40,533	15,904	24,629	39.2	60.8	39.4	60.6	39.7	60.3
TRANSPORTATION	173,140	162,707	10,433	94.0	6.0	93.9	6.1	93.8	6.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	59,874	55,768	4,106	93.1	6.9	93.0	7.0	92.8	7.2
Steam railway operation	90,178	84,816	5,362	94.1	5.9	94.1	5.9	93.8	6.2
Shipping and stevedoring	23,088	22,123	965	95.8	4.2	95.6	4.4	96.2	3.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	184,216	179,948	4,268	97.7	2.3	97.9	2.1	97.8	2.2
Building	97,235	94,374	2,861	97.1	2.9	97.2	2.8	97.4	2.6
Highway	50,463	49,175	1,288	97.4	2.6	97.9	2.1	97.2	2.8
Railway	36,518	36,399	119	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES (as specified below)	67,111	32,527	34,584	48.5	51.5	48.9	51.1	47.8	52.2
Hotels and restaurants	43,351	21,885	21,466	50.5	49.5	51.1	48.9	50.1	49.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	19,680	7,645	12,035	38.8	61.2	39.1	60.9	43.1	56.9
TRADE	274,578	169,673	104,905	61.8	38.2	61.8	38.2	61.0	39.0
Retail	196,164	109,754	86,410	56.0	44.0	56.0	44.0	54.5	45.5
Wholesale	78,414	59,919	18,495	76.4	23.6	76.2	23.8	76.7	23.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,967,353	1,543,948	423,405	78.5	21.5	78.7	21.3	78.9	21.1
FINANCE	87,994	46,469	41,525	52.8	47.2	52.9	47.1	52.8	47.2
Banks and trust companies	50,321	24,849	25,472	49.4	50.6	49.7	50.3	48.6	51.4
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,609	2,335	1,274	64.7	35.3	64.4	35.5	65.0	35.0
Insurance	34,064	19,285	14,779	56.6	43.4	56.5	43.5	57.3	42.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,055,347	1,590,417	464,930	77.4	22.6	77.7	22.3	77.8	22.2

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT SECTION)

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

APRIL, 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

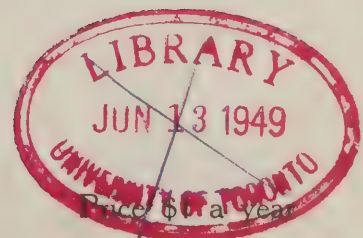
For the Last Week in March

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
June 8, 1949



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EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and some time after the Census date; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. Since 1944, there has been considerable growth in the number of firms reporting to the monthly survey. It is estimated that the coverage in the industrial divisions now ranges from about 51 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and 56 p.c. in trade, to some 85 p.c. in mining and 88 p.c. in manufacturing. The last two figures are based on the statistics of the Annual Census of Industry, relating to practically all establishments in the indicated industries. In manufacturing, certain adjustments in respect of industrial coverage are required to bring about comparability in the two series. The proportion of 88 p.c. results from the use of the adjusted figures. It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys in the nine major industrial groups employ approximately 82 p.c. of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in the same industries throughout Canada; of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in all industries, including workers in the industries excluded from the monthly surveys as well as in those represented, the coverage is estimated at about 61 p.c.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose being

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by the firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

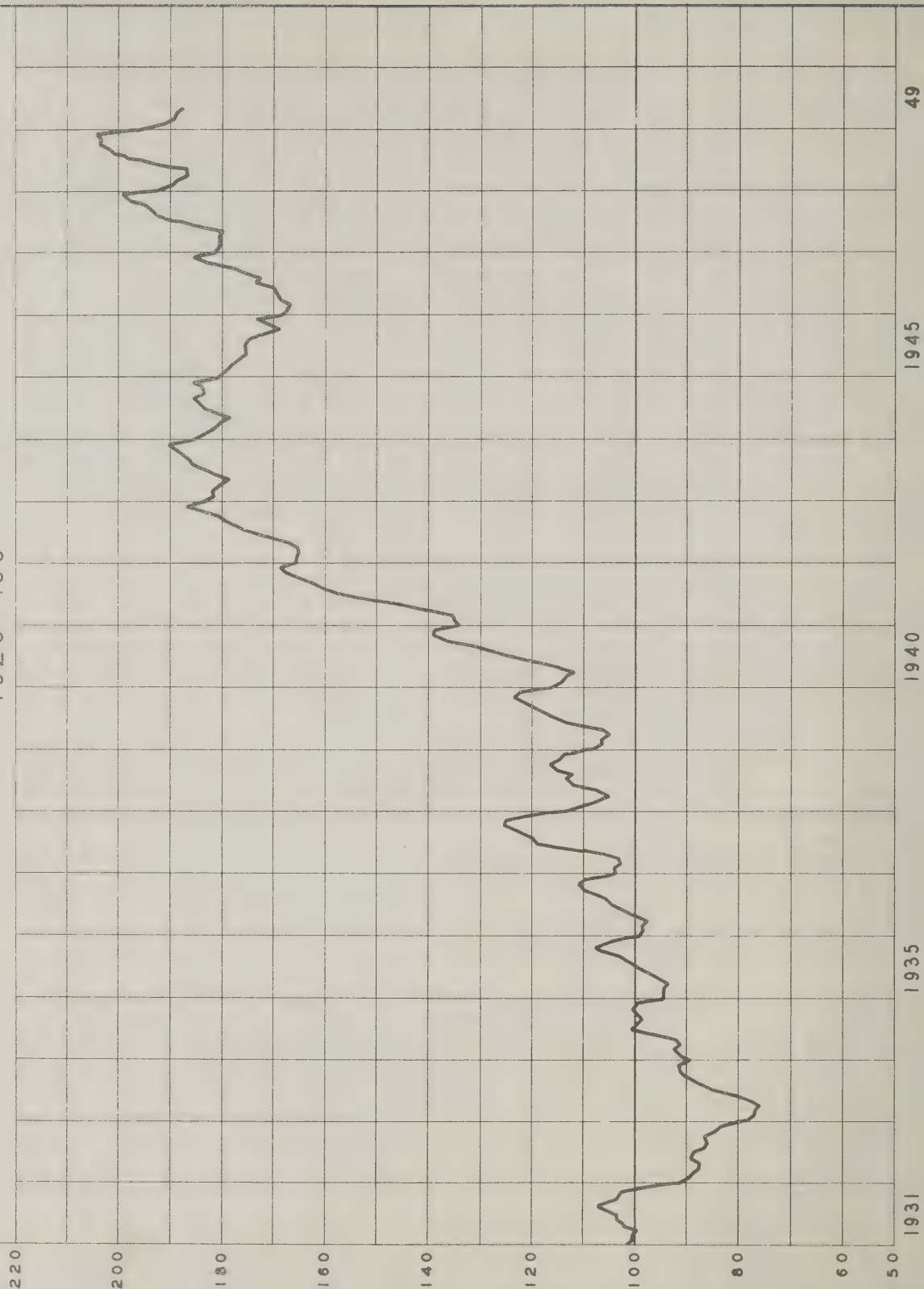
7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings, given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

8.- HOURLY EARNINGS - Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS SECTION
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN MARCH, 1949.

Dominion Statistician:
Director, Labour and Prices Division:
Chief, Employment Statistics Section:

Herbert Marshall
H.F. Greenway
M.E.K. Roughsedge

Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

The volume of industrial employment throughout the Dominion showed a contraction at the beginning of April, when the loss was the fourth recorded in as many months. The general curtailment was seasonal in character, conforming to the pattern indicated in 22 of the 28 earlier years in which monthly statistics have been compiled, but was rather below-average in extent. The index number of employment, based on 1926 as 100, fell from 188.9 at Mar. 1 to 187.6 at Apr. 1, when it was slightly higher than at the same date in any earlier year of the record. Previously, the maximum figure for the early spring was that of 186.6 at Apr. 1, 1948.

Data were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 20,073 of the larger establishments^{1/} in the eight major industrial divisions, whose working forces fell by 0.7 p.c. at the first of April as compared with Mar. 1. The decline took place among men, there being a moderate increase in the indicated number of women; changes in the industrial distribution of the reported employees were largely responsible for the disparity in the trends for workers of the two sexes. On the whole, the general reduction was decidedly smaller than that noted at Apr. 1 of last year.

The most noteworthy change in the situation at Apr. 1 as compared with Mar. 1 was the important seasonal decrease of 28 p.c. in employment in logging. There was a relatively small falling-off in communications. Manufacturing reported no general change, while the movement was favourable in mining, transportation, con-

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

NOTICE.

Attention is drawn to the Appendix to this bulletin, which contains a summary of the statistics of hours and earnings of the male and female salaried employees and wage-earners reported by leading manufacturers in 22 of the larger cities in the last week in November, 1947. The Appendix begins on page 31.

Table A.- Number of Persons Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Canada and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages Reported at Apr. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Mar. 1, 1949, Apr. 1, 1948 and Apr. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Apr. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Apr. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.							
			Apr. 1 Mar. 1 Apr. 1 Apr. 1				Employment				Payrolle			
			1949	1949	1948	1947	1949	1949	1948	1947	1949	1949	1948	1947
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	131,141	4,978,738	37.96	38.77	35.61	33.38	110.0	109.6	109.0	100.6	190.3	193.9	177.5	153.3
Prince Edward Island	3,519	108,140	30.73	34.48	28.69	29.99	153.4	129.9	132.8	119.0	217.7	206.8	201.3	163.4
Nova Scotia	74,218	2,786,364	37.54	38.08	35.75	32.52	103.2	101.4	101.7	82.3	170.8	170.3	161.0	112.3
New Brunswick	53,404	2,084,234	39.03	39.93	35.86	34.41	119.0	122.2	118.8	129.3	223.0	234.3	204.9	213.2
Quebec	560,687	23,498,189	41.91	41.53	37.59	34.34	117.4	120.9	119.1	118.1	205.4	209.6	186.8	169.0
Ontario	848,516	37,766,852	44.51	44.66	40.15	36.38	124.4	125.1	122.6	117.7	204.3	206.2	181.5	157.9
Prairie Provinces	231,952	10,061,507	43.38	43.56	38.98	36.21	129.2	129.1	124.4	121.0	211.7	212.3	183.2	165.6
Manitoba	104,166	4,479,404	43.00	43.05	38.30	35.92	124.7	125.4	121.2	119.6	202.4	203.8	178.9	161.8
Saskatchewan	42,271	1,761,319	41.67	41.98	38.03	35.53	115.3	114.5	116.8	114.2	185.3	185.5	171.5	156.5
Alberta	86,515	3,820,784	44.68	44.96	40.38	36.96	144.2	143.0	133.7	127.2	240.5	240.0	201.7	176.2
British Columbia	181,272	8,513,229	45.86	45.25	41.04	38.26	139.4	133.1	141.4	136.1	224.3	211.4	203.7	182.9
CANADA	1,953,538	84,618,515	43.32	43.27	39.04	35.73	122.9	123.7	122.2	118.3	206.4	207.5	184.8	163.9
(b) Cities														
Montreal	293,027	12,268,313	41.87	41.67	37.60	34.53	123.8	129.9	126.4	124.0	212.2	211.2	185.3	167.1
Quebec City	31,250	1,107,724	35.45	35.78	32.15	29.70	113.1	113.1	116.4	102.4	194.3	196.2	177.4	146.0
Toronto	272,112	11,990,725	44.07	43.85	39.69	36.06	130.7	131.6	128.0	122.8	214.7	215.1	189.6	164.9
Ottawa	26,669	1,001,673	37.56	37.71	33.34	31.10	128.8	129.2	122.2	118.3	209.0	210.7	176.6	158.5
Hamilton	66,917	3,101,188	46.34	46.97	41.45	36.67	123.1	122.4	117.4	111.9	207.6	209.2	177.5	149.6
Windsor	40,034	2,039,670	50.95	51.35	46.83	43.08	122.5	121.4	116.5	109.9	167.7	167.5	146.4	126.1
Winnipeg	67,412	2,640,481	39.17	39.21	35.54	32.85	128.7	129.5	126.2	124.3	197.8	199.2	175.6	160.2
Vancouver	84,606	3,676,874	43.46	42.80	38.88	35.88	137.1	133.7	138.9	132.2	256.1	246.9	232.4	206.8
Halifax	25,228	827,435	35.62	36.17	32.84	32.73	128.7	126.9	127.3	128.1	200.0	200.3	184.5	185.1
St. John	16,912	578,283	36.34	37.34	34.85	32.86	145.3	137.2	135.0	140.9	246.2	238.9	219.9	213.6
Sherbrooke	10,713	389,818	36.39	36.43	31.70	29.43	118.3	118.9	118.3	110.9	207.4	208.6	180.3	157.9
Three Rivers	10,349	442,601	42.77	42.58	38.05	32.98	124.7	124.6	124.1	124.4	205.6	204.6	182.2	158.7
Brantford	16,078	724,429	45.06	45.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,350	827,664	40.67	40.91	37.59	34.48	132.7	131.7	135.3	129.8	237.7	237.2	224.7	196.9
London	26,654	1,076,640	40.39	40.48	37.62	32.82	147.5	148.0	142.0	139.8	234.2	235.5	209.8	179.6
Port William - Port Arthur	11,016	492,949	44.75	45.66	40.65	37.68	75.6	75.6	78.9	71.6	127.3	130.1	120.5	101.2
St. Catharines ^x	26,070	1,290,147	43.49	43.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regina	10,977	407,674	37.14	37.68	34.79	31.68	128.2	128.2	126.3	119.7	202.1	205.0	184.0	164.2
Saskatoon	7,281	267,407	36.73	36.61	34.52	31.14	138.3	135.3	141.7	138.1	231.7	225.9	222.7	193.9
Calgary	22,338	939,344	42.05	41.74	37.40	34.06	135.9	135.1	128.9	123.3	224.7	221.6	190.0	166.6
Edmonton	21,977	894,947	40.72	40.44	35.67	32.49	134.9	132.4	148.3	134.7	270.9	265.0	212.5	179.9
Victoria	12,988	543,957	41.88	41.09	36.93	34.33	137.2	134.6	132.2	125.1	244.9	236.0	224.4	209.6
(c) Industries														

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 1 and 2, with the exception of electric light and power.

2/ Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

x See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

x Includes Merrittton, Welland and Thorold.

...tion and maintenance, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, and retail trade. In most cases, the changes in the various industries were in accordance with the seasonal movements.

PAYROLLS.

The weekly salaries and wages^{1/} disbursed at Apr. 1 by the leading firms furnishing returns in the eight major industrial groups declined by 0.6 p.c. as compared with Mar. 1, 1949. The average weekly earnings^{2/} of the persons in recorded employment, however, were slightly greater, rising from \$43.27 in the last return, to \$43.32 at the date under review, when they were higher than in any earlier April for which statistics are available. Following are the figures for the same date in previous years of the record: 1948, \$39.04; 1947, \$35.73; 1946, \$32.48; 1945, \$32.00; 1944, \$32.37; 1943, \$31.14, and 1942, \$28.41.

Including the figures for financial institutions, the most recent survey shows that the total number of wage-earners and salaried employees reported by the larger establishments in the nine main industrial groups was lower by 0.6 p.c. than at the beginning of March. The aggregate weekly payrolls of these workers diminished by 0.5 p.c. The per capita earnings in the nine leading industrial divisions, as enumerated in Section C of Table A, were \$43.22, as compared with \$43.15 at Mar. 1, and \$39.02 at Apr. 1, 1948. In the latter comparison, the index number of employment in the nine leading industries shows an increase of 0.8 p.c., accompanied by that of 11.7 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Mar. 1, 1949, and Apr. 1, 1948. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1944. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment in this table have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

Table B on page 4 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons employed by the larger firms in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 22.9 p.c., while the aggregate weekly earnings of these workers are higher by 106.4 p.c., and the average weekly earnings have risen by 71.6 p.c. In the nine major industries, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Apr. 1, 1949, amounted to 23.7 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 106.3 p.c. The explanation given in earlier bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in the numbers employed in the period for which the monthly payroll data are available may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the compulsory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) declines in the proportions of women workers.

At the date under review, the rise in employment in manufacturing as compared with June 1, 1941, amounted to 20.8 p.c., and that in the indicated salaries and wages to 107.1 p.c.; the average weekly earnings showed an advance of 73.9 p.c. In the

^{1/}For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income".

^{2/}The attention of those interested in hourly earnings and weekly wages is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings. (Report No. 9-4040).

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries					Eight Leading Industries					Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings		Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings		Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings			Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings			Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.49		100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.25		100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.67
Jan. 1, 1945	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18		118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10		126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18		117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15		128.0	162.6	129.3	33.00
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81		116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81		127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06		115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00		126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58		114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55		125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15		114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10		124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37		114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32		123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14		114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09		121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11		113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06		118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16		110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08		112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03		112.1	139.3	126.6	31.96		110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73		113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63		109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
Jan. 1, 1946	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09		110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92		107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06		109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97		108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53		109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44		108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56		110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48		110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16		110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05		110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81		111.3	136.6	125.5	31.69		109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35		113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25		111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72		113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64		109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept. 1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.81		114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72		111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25		116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15		112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42		119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33		114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02		121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95					

included non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, there have been gains of 26.4 p.c. and 105.4 p.c. in the index numbers of employment and payrolls, respectively, since the commencement of the current record of weekly earnings.

As compared with Apr. 1, 1948, there have been increases of 0.5 p.c. and 13 p.c., respectively, in the index numbers of employment and payrolls in manufacturing. The average weekly earnings of the persons employed by the larger factories have mounted by 12.3 p.c. in the 12 months. A composite index of employment for the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available, however, shows a decline of 1.6 p.c. in the 12 months, but a rise of 6.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The lower level of employment in the included non-manufacturing classes taken as a whole is largely due to curtailment in logging operations.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report, and in the table on page 2), it must again be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. Table C on page 6, and that on page 30, show the distribution indicated at Apr. 1, 1949, with comparisons as at Mar. 1, 1949, and Apr. 1, 1948. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used. The degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is obviously also an extremely important factor.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

As compared with Mar. 1, 1949, the number of women in recorded employment in the eight leading industries showed a gain of about 0.5 p.c. at Apr. 1, while the reduction among men, which was largely seasonal in character, approximated one p.c. In the nine major industrial divisions, the number of women employed by the larger establishments was greater at Apr. 1 than at Mar. 1, also by about 0.5 p.c.; the loss among men amounted to some 0.9 p.c.

The level of employment for women was slightly lower at Apr. 1 than at Mar. 1 in manufacturing and communications. On the other hand, greater activity was indicated in employment for women and girls in transportation, construction, retail trade, and in the service industries for which data are available. In the main, the changes were seasonal in character.

Among men, there were small increases in employment at Apr. 1 in manufacturing, with larger gains from Mar. 1 in transportation, communications, construction, trade, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. Logging camps released important numbers of men, and there was a minor decline in mining.

The leading firms furnishing statistics in the eight principal industries at the beginning of April reported 782 men and 218 women per 1,000 employees. In the nine major industries, the proportion of women per 1,000 employees at Apr. 1 was 229. At Mar. 1, 1949, the ratios of women in these groups of industries were 215 and 226, respectively.

As compared with Apr. 1, 1948, the number of men on the reported working forces in the eight leading industries showed an increase of about 0.1 p.c., while the number of women rose by approximately 2.3 p.c. The ratio of women a year ago was 214 per 1,000 workers of both sexes then reported. At the first of April in earlier years for which statistics are available, the proportions of women per 1,000 employees were as follows: 1947, 217; 1946, 226; 1945, 257 and 1944, 261.

Table C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Apr. 1, 1949, with Comparisons as at Mar. 1, 1949 and Apr. 1, 1948.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Apr. 1, 1949 ^{3/}					Mar. 1, 1949		Apr. 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	135,683	115,564	20,119	85.2	14.8	85.1	14.9	84.8	15.2
Prince Edward Island	3,824	2,993	831	78.3	21.7	74.3	25.7	78.4	21.6
Nova Scotia	76,692	66,216	10,476	86.3	13.7	86.2	13.8	86.0	14.0
New Brunswick	55,167	46,355	8,812	84.0	16.0	84.4	15.6	83.5	16.5
Quebec	584,906	435,760	149,146	74.5	25.5	75.4	24.6	75.7	24.3
Ontario	888,200	676,864	211,336	76.2	23.8	76.3	23.7	76.3	23.7
Prairie Provinces	244,793	193,157	51,636	78.9	21.1	79.2	20.8	78.8	21.2
Manitoba	109,937	83,842	26,095	76.3	23.7	76.5	23.5	76.3	23.7
Saskatchewan	45,445	35,882	9,563	79.0	21.0	79.3	20.7	79.3	20.7
Alberta	89,411	73,433	15,978	82.1	17.9	82.6	17.4	81.8	18.2
British Columbia	187,954	153,648	34,306	81.7	18.3	81.0	19.0	82.2	17.8
CANADA	2,041,536	1,574,993	466,543	77.1	22.9	77.4	22.6	77.5	22.5
(b) Cities									
Montreal	311,154	215,161	95,993	69.1	30.9	69.3	30.7	69.4	30.6
Quebec	32,682	22,747	9,935	69.6	30.4	70.0	30.0	73.2	26.8
Toronto	291,967	198,486	93,481	68.0	32.0	68.1	31.9	67.9	32.1
Ottawa	30,504	20,535	9,969	67.3	32.7	67.5	32.5	66.8	33.2
Hamilton	68,286	50,947	17,339	74.6	25.4	74.9	25.1	74.3	25.7
Windsor	40,779	33,955	6,824	83.3	16.7	83.3	16.7	83.5	16.5
Winnipeg	72,024	49,710	22,314	69.0	31.0	69.4	30.6	69.2	30.8
Vancouver	88,885	65,100	23,785	73.2	26.8	72.8	27.2	73.9	26.1
Halifax	23,228	17,186	6,042	74.0	26.0	74.1	25.9	74.7	25.3
Saint John	15,912	12,455	3,457	78.3	21.7	77.5	22.5	75.2	24.8
Sherbrooke	10,713	7,001	3,712	65.4	34.6	65.6	34.4	66.7	33.3
Three Rivers	10,349	7,847	2,502	75.8	24.2	76.5	23.5	76.5	23.5
Brantford	16,078	12,551	3,527	78.1	21.9	77.8	22.2	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,350	14,319	6,031	70.4	29.6	70.7	29.3	69.1	30.9
London	26,654	18,284	8,370	68.6	31.4	68.8	31.2	69.3	30.7
Fort William - Port Arthur	11,016	9,201	1,815	83.5	16.5	84.0	16.0	84.9	15.1
St. Catharines - Welland	26,070	21,589	4,481	82.8	17.2	82.7	17.3	-	-
Regina	10,977	7,198	3,779	65.6	34.4	65.6	34.4	64.4	35.6
Saskatoon	7,281	5,128	2,153	70.4	29.6	71.1	28.9	72.2	27.8
Calgary	22,338	16,881	5,457	75.6	24.4	75.9	24.1	76.3	23.7
Edmonton	21,977	15,959	6,018	72.6	27.4	73.4	26.6	69.5	30.5
Victoria	12,988	9,689	3,299	74.6	25.4	74.2	25.8	75.8	24.2
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,057,229	818,013	239,216	77.4	22.6	77.3	22.7	77.8	22.2
Durable Goods ^{1/}	499,686	446,428	53,258	89.3	10.7	89.4	10.6	89.4	10.6
Non-Durable Goods	525,457	343,526	181,931	65.4	34.6	65.3	34.7	66.3	33.7
Electric Light and Power	32,086	28,059	4,027	87.4	12.6	87.5	12.5	87.8	12.2
Logging	56,572	55,403	1,169	97.9	2.1	98.3	1.7	98.0	2.0
Mining	80,235	78,398	1,837	97.7	2.3	97.8	2.2	98.0	2.0
Communications	49,627	23,345	26,282	47.0	53.0	46.8	53.2	47.3	52.7
Transportation	176,034	165,554	10,480	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0	93.8	6.2
Construction and Maintenance	188,242	183,903	4,339	97.7	2.3	97.7	2.3	97.7	2.3
Services ^{2/}	67,523	32,570	34,953	48.2	51.8	48.5	51.5	48.0	52.0
Trade	278,076	171,211	106,865	61.6	38.4	61.8	38.2	60.4	39.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,953,538	1,528,397	425,141	78.2	21.8	78.5	21.5	78.6	21.4
Finance	87,998	46,596	41,402	53.0	47.0	52.8	47.2	52.8	47.2
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,041,536	1,574,993	466,543	77.1	22.9	77.4	22.6	77.5	22.5

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/} The Apr. 1 data are subject to revision.

In the nine major industrial groups, the reported number of male employees has risen by about 0.3 p.c. in the last 12 months, and that of women, by some 2.4 p.c. The proportion of women at Apr. 1, 1948, in the nine main groups was 225 per 1,000 employees of both sexes, while in 1947, 1946, 1945 and 1944, the Apr. 1 ratios had been 227, 237, 267 and 270, respectively.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the most recent figures of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Mar. 1 and Apr. 1, 1949, and Apr. 1, 1948. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the statistics of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Apr. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in Table A. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Mar. 1, 1949, and Apr. 1, 1948.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

1. Manufacturing.

The level of employment in manufacturing showed no general change at the beginning of April, according to statistics from 9,786 leading establishments. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, was 203.0 at Apr. 1, as at the beginning of March, as compared with 202.0 at Apr. 1, 1948. The latest index was lower than those of 212.9, 225.5 and 224.3 at Apr. 1 in 1945, 1944 and 1943, respectively, but was otherwise the highest in the record for the time of year.

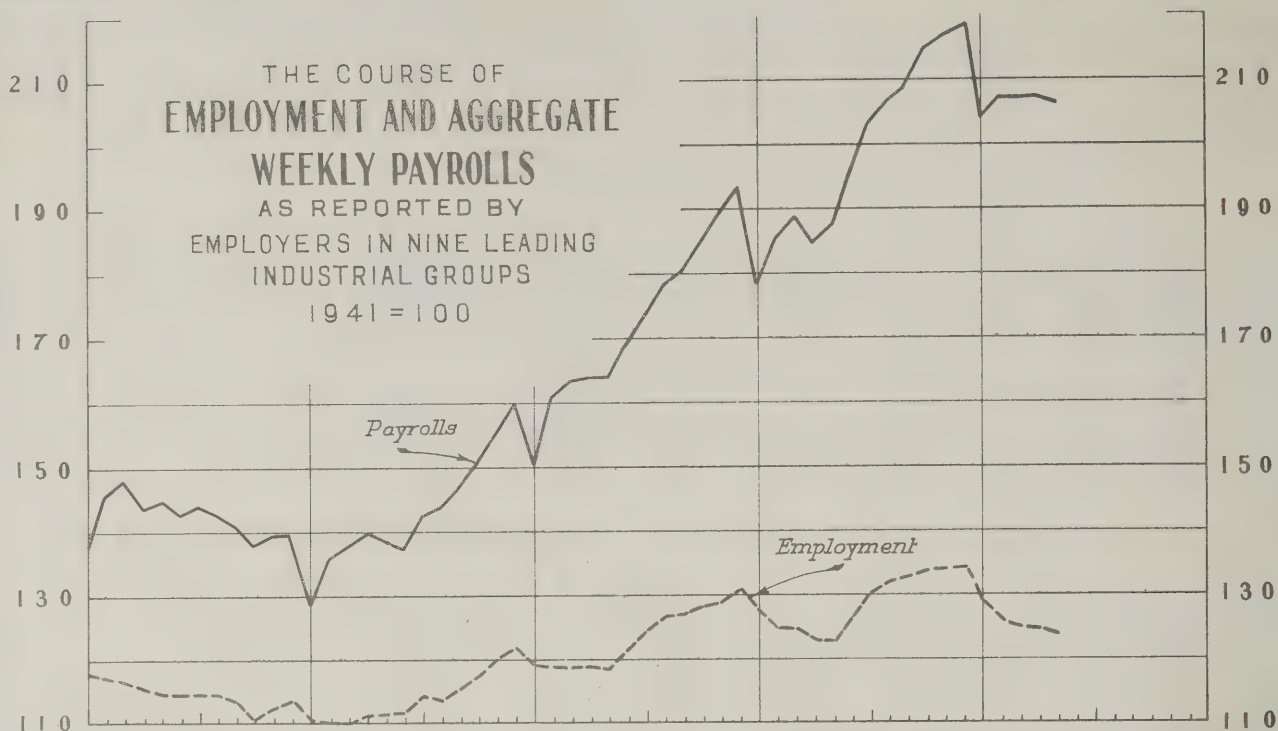
Employment in the lumber, iron and steel, textile and non-ferrous metal groups showed expansion at the date under review. On the other hand, curtailment as compared with Mar. 1 was noted in leather, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, rubber, tobacco, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. In some cases, the declines were seasonal in character.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- In spite of reduced working hours in some establishments, there was an increase of 0.2 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the factories furnishing data at Apr. 1. The average earnings^{2/} per employee on the staffs of the larger manufacturers stood at \$44.49, as compared with \$44.39 at Mar. 1. Changes in the distribution of the reported workers in the month contributed to the higher figure. At Apr. 1, 1948, the per capita earnings were \$39.60; the averages at the same date in earlier years for which statistics are available were as follows: 1947, \$35.98; 1946, \$32.82; 1945, \$32.55; 1944, \$33.28; 1943, \$31.81, and 1942, \$28.94. The general average in 1939 was \$23.11. The two most recent figures are the highest in the record.

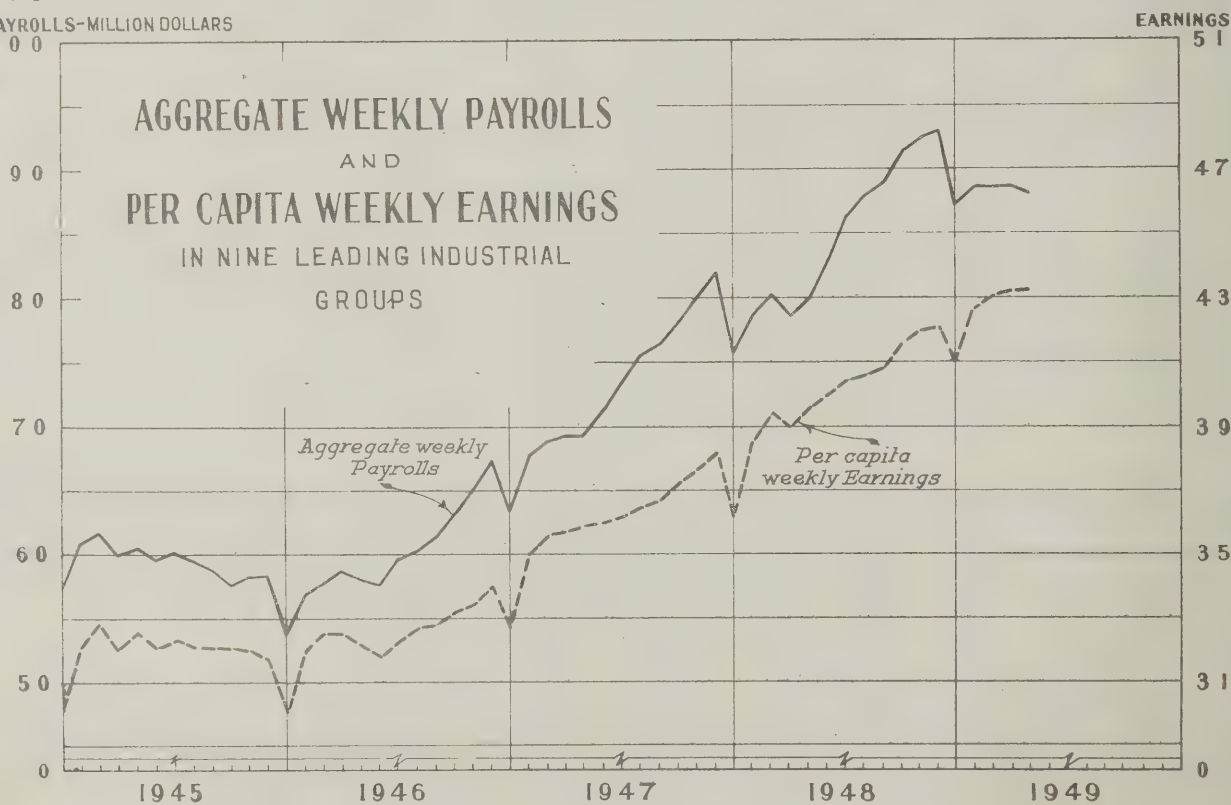
^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

^{2/}Attention is drawn to the statistics of earnings and hours of male and female salaried employees and wage-earners in the final week of November, 1947, contained in the Appendix to this bulletin.

THE COURSE OF
EMPLOYMENT AND AGGREGATE
WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN NINE LEADING
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
1941=100



AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AND
PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS
IN NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL
GROUPS



Based on the weekly salaries and wages distributed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating manufacturers as 100 p.c., the index number of payrolls at the date under review was 207.1, as compared with 206.6 at the beginning of March, and 183.3 at Apr. 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, there has been an increase of 13 p.c. in the index of payrolls, accompanying a slight advance of 0.5 p.c. in the index of factory employment. The average weekly earnings have risen by 12.3 p.c.

The Sex Distribution in Manufacturing.- The staffs reported at the beginning of April by representative manufacturing establishments consisted of 774 men and 226 women per 1,000 workers of both sexes. At Mar. 1, 1949, there were 227 women in each 1,000 persons included in the survey, while their proportions at Apr. 1 in earlier years for which data are available were as follows: 1948, 222; 1947, 231; 1946, 241; 1945, 272, and 1944, 280.

As elsewhere stated, there was no general change in the total number of employees on the payrolls of leading manufacturing establishments at the beginning of April as compared with Mar. 1. Since then, the number of women had fallen by 0.3 p.c., while there was an increase of 0.1 p.c. in the indicated number of men.

Industrially, there were declines in the male staffs reported by leading manufacturers in the vegetable food, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco and electrical apparatus industries. Employment for such workers, however, reached a higher level in the lumber, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions. Among women, there was a falling-off in the numbers reported in leather, food, printing and publishing, tobacco and miscellaneous manufacturing factories. On the other hand, employment for such workers was brisker in the lumber, textile, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries. In some cases, the changes were seasonal in character.

In the last 12 months, the general index number of employment in manufacturing has risen by 0.5 p.c. Among women, there has been an increase of approximately 2.4 p.c., but the number of men reported by the co-operating establishments has slightly declined. In part, the variations in the trends result from changes in the industrial distribution within the manufacturing division.

2. The Non-Manufacturing Industries.

Logging.- Seasonal curtailment on a scale somewhat above the average at Apr. 1 in the experience of recently-preceding years was indicated in logging at the date under review, according to returns furnished by 678 of the larger operators, whose working forces were lower by 28 p.c. than at Mar. 1. This loss was also rather larger than that noted at the corresponding date of last spring. The latest index of employment, at 188.7, was 31 p.c. below the figure of 273.3 recorded at Apr. 1, 1948, and was also lower than at that date in any other year since 1940.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Apr. 1 by the co-operating employers showed a decrease of 24.8 p.c. from their Mar. 1 total. The index number of payrolls was 28.2 p.c. below the figure at Apr. 1, 1948, and was also lower than at the same date in any earlier year since 1945. The per capita weekly earnings, however, rose from \$41.01 at Mar. 1, to \$42.85 at the date under review, as compared with \$40.95 at Apr. 1, 1948. The latest average probably includes settlement for services rendered earlier in the season, final payment for the season being reported in the pay period under review by several large logging companies. It should be noted that the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also a factor affecting the reported earnings. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (See Tables 2 and 3).

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100

240

220

200

180

160

140

120

100

80

60

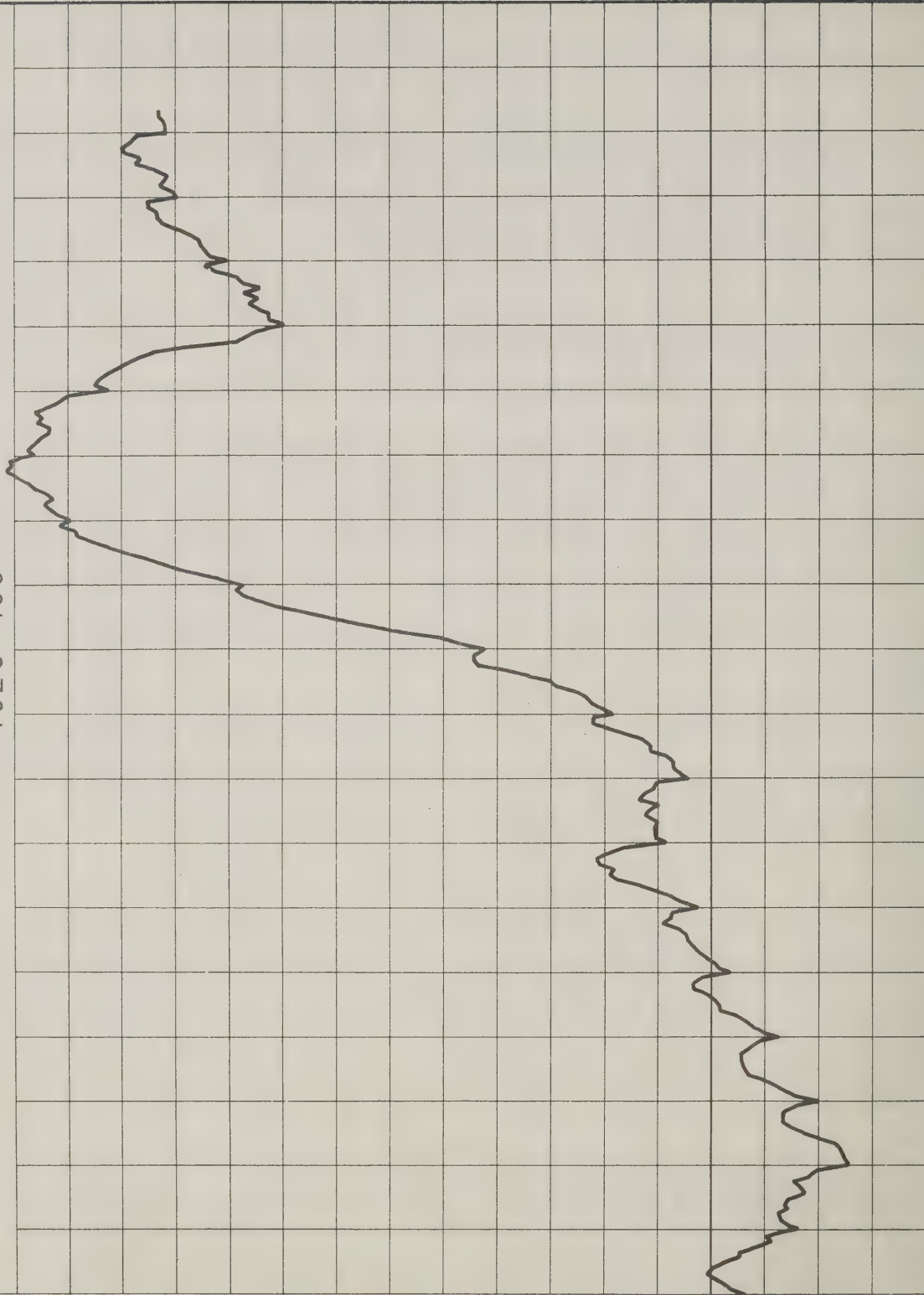
1931

1935

1940

1945

1949



Mining.-- There was a decline in coal mining at Apr. 1, but expansion on a moderate scale was noted in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores, according to data received from 667 leading operators. The general index of employment in mining, at 170.6, was insignificantly higher than the figure recorded in the preceding survey, and exceeded by 1.1 p.c. the Apr. 1, 1948, index of 168.8; in the year, the index of payrolls has risen by 7.5 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating firms in the period under review declined by 0.5 p.c. as compared with Mar. 1. The per capita figure fell from \$51.61 at that date, to \$51.33 at Apr. 1, but was higher than the average of \$48.24 indicated 12 months earlier.

Communications.-- Employment in communications at the beginning of April was quieter, according to returns from 112 companies and branches, in which the staffs were lower by 0.3 p.c. than at Mar. 1. An upward movement is usual at Apr. 1. The weekly salaries and wages distributed at the date under review were less by one p.c. The average earnings fell from \$39.63 at Mar. 1, to \$39.34 at the first of April, as compared with \$36.80 at the same date in 1948. The latest index of employment, at 182.8, was 7.2 p.c. above that at Apr. 1 of last year, since when the payroll index has risen by 14.3 p.c.

Transportation.-- Greater activity was indicated in the transportation division at Apr. 1. Statistics were tabulated from 893 leading employers whose working forces advanced by 1.8 p.c. as compared with the beginning of March. Steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring showed improvement, while little general change was noted in the local transportation group. The index of employment in transportation, at 135.4, was slightly above that of 132.5 at Apr. 1, 1948. The accompanying increase in the index of payrolls in the year was 13.7 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages paid to the persons in recorded employment in transportation at the date under review mounted by one p.c. as compared with the week of Mar. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$51.58, as compared with \$52.02 a month earlier, and \$46.26 at Apr. 1, 1948.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance work showed expansion at the beginning of April. The 2,658 larger contractors furnishing returns reported an increase of 2.2 p.c. in their working forces as compared with Mar. 1. The salaries and wages disbursed by these firms rose by 1.1 p.c. The average earnings, on the other hand, declined from \$42.42 in the preceding report, to \$41.96 at the beginning of April, when the figure was considerably higher than that of \$36.92 at Apr. 1, 1948. The latest index of employment in construction, at 141.7, was 8.3 p.c. higher than that of 130.8 at the same date a year ago; since then, the payroll index has risen by 23.1 p.c.

Services.-- Seasonal advances which were below the average in size were indicated at Apr. 1 in those branches of the service industry for which data are available. There were moderate gains in employment in hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. Information was received from 1,278 leading firms in the included service industries, whose staffs were greater by 0.8 p.c. than at Mar. 1. The weekly salaries and wages earned by these persons in the week of Apr. 1 mounted by 0.3 p.c. in the same comparison. The index of employment, at 244.1, was 2.6 p.c. above that of 237.9 at the beginning of April in 1948. The accompanying gain in the index of payrolls was 11.2 p.c. The latest per capita figure, at \$27.90, was lower than that of \$28.04 at Mar. 1, but exceeded the weekly average of \$25.66 at Apr. 1, 1948. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that many of those employed in hotels and restaurants receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; no adjustment is made in these statistics for such allowances.

Trade.-- Employment in the larger merchandising establishments at Apr. 1 was seasonally active, the 4,001 co-operating employers having increased their working

by 0.5 p.c. since Mar. 1. This gain was below normal for the time of year. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these firms at the latest date were higher by 0.8 p.c. than in their preceding return. The average weekly earnings showed a small advance, from \$36.67 at Mar. 1 to \$36.76 at the first of April, when the figure was considerably larger than that of \$33.67 recorded at Apr. 1, 1948. In the year, the index of employment has risen by 2.7 p.c., to 221.2, and that of payrolls, by 11.6 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- The 1,032 larger financial institutions from which data were received at the beginning of April showed no general change in their personnel as compared with the first of March. The weekly salaries and wages paid by the reporting organizations, however, totalled 1.5 p.c. more than at Mar. 1. The most recent per capita figure was \$41.13, as compared with \$40.53 at Mar. 1, 1949, and \$38.56 at Apr. 1, 1948. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 167.1 at the date under review, was five p.c. above that of 159.2 a year earlier, while the index number of payrolls showed a gain of 11.9 p.c. in the 12 months.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING EMPLOYERS^{1/} IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia showed improvement at Apr. 1 as compared with Mar. 1; the trend in the remaining areas was downward. Except in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Alberta, and British Columbia, there were reductions in the reported disbursements in weekly salaries and wages. The average weekly earnings in Quebec and British Columbia were higher, but elsewhere declines were noted in the provincial averages as compared with a month earlier. In all areas for which data are available, the latest index numbers of payrolls and the per capita weekly earnings exceeded those at Apr. 1, 1948.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a small increase in industrial activity in the Maritime Area as a whole at the beginning of April, when Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia showed advances, but there was a large decline in New Brunswick, mainly due to seasonal curtailment in logging operations. Statements were received from 1,433 leading establishments, in which the aggregate working force rose by 0.3 p.c. as compared with Mar. 1. On the other hand, the weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating firms fell by 1.8 p.c.; to some extent, the losses were associated with the industrial dispute in the shipping industry, as well as to changes in the industrial distribution of employees. The latest index of employment, at 167.6, was 0.9 p.c. higher than at the same date a year ago. The index of payrolls in the 12 months has risen by 7.2 p.c. The per capita weekly earnings were \$37.96 at the date under review, as compared with \$38.77 at Mar. 1, 1949, and \$35.61 at Apr. 1, 1948.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed curtailment; although the most pronounced losses took place in the animal food and iron and steel industries, the trend in most branches was downward. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation, construction and retail trade were more active, but logging companies reported a decline of 48.1 p.c. in their staffs. There was a small reduction in mining.

Quebec.- Industrial employment in Quebec showed a substantial contraction at Apr. 1. Pronounced seasonal curtailment was indicated in logging, in which the falling-off amounted to 43.1 p.c. There were losses on a smaller scale in construction. Manufacturing, communications and trade afforded slightly more employment, and there was a considerable seasonal gain in transportation. Little general change was noted in mining. Within the manufacturing division, there were increases in textile, chemical and non-ferrous metal plants, while leather, vegetable food, rubber, tobacco, iron and steel and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product factories released some employees. On the whole, the changes were

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Returns were tabulated from 5,316 of the larger employers, whose staffs were lower by 2.9 p.c. at Apr. 1 than at the beginning of March. The decrease was seasonal in character, and took place largely among men workers. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments fell by two p.c. The average earnings were higher, rising from \$41.53 at Mar. 1, to \$41.91 at the beginning of April, when the per capita figure also exceeded that of \$37.59 indicated a year earlier. The index number of payrolls at the latest date was 10 p.c. above that noted at Apr. 1 of last spring, but the index of employment, at 184.7, showed a loss of 1.4 p.c. in the 12 months.

Ontario.- The general trend in Ontario was unfavourable at the beginning of April, according to data from 8,114 leading establishments in the eight major industries. The decrease in their personnel from Mar. 1, amounting to 0.6 p.c., was seasonal in the experience of the period since 1920. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these firms at Apr. 1 were also lower, falling by 0.9 p.c. The per capita figure declined from \$44.66 in the preceding return, to \$44.51 at the date under review, but was considerably above the figure of \$40.15 at Apr. 1, 1948. In the year, the index of employment in Ontario has risen by 1.5 p.c., to 200.6, while the index number of payrolls has mounted by 12.6 p.c.

Manufacturing operations generally showed slight curtailment at the date under review as compared with a month earlier. Reduced activity was noted in rubber, textile, tobacco, chemical and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. On the other hand, improvement was reported in animal food, lumber, iron and steel and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product plants. The changes in the remaining branches of manufacturing were slight. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging showed an important seasonal recession, and there was a decline in communications. Employment increased moderately in mining, transportation, construction and retail trade.

Prairie Provinces.- A small advance in employment was indicated in the Prairie Provinces as a whole at the beginning of April, when there was improvement in Saskatchewan and Alberta, with a decline in Manitoba. Statistics were received from 2,742 of the larger employers, whose working forces rose by 0.2 p.c. as compared with their last report. The weekly salaries and wages distributed at Apr. 1 by these firms, however, were less by 0.3 p.c. than at Mar. 1. The per capita weekly earnings of their employees fell from \$43.56 at the beginning of March, to \$43.37 in the period under review. The Apr. 1, 1948, average had been lower, at \$38.98. In the year, the index of employment in the Prairie Areas has risen by 39 p.c., to 165.8 at the first of April. The gain in the index of payrolls amounted to 15.6 p.c.

Expansion in employment was noted at the date under review as compared with a month earlier in communications, construction, hotels and restaurants, and trade. There were gains in all three branches of construction, that of 5.1 p.c. in building being most noteworthy. On the other hand, the trend was downward in manufacturing, (notably in vegetable food processing and printing and publishing plants), and also in logging, mining and transportation.

British Columbia.- A considerable revival in industrial activity was indicated in British Columbia at the first of April as compared with Mar. 1, when abnormal weather conditions had seriously affected the situation. Data were tabulated from 2,465 leading establishments, in which the employees increased by 4.7 p.c. The salaries and wages disbursed by these firms rose by 6.1 p.c., a gain which reflected more usual working hours, as well as a higher level of employment. The reported weekly earnings were \$45.86 per employee at Apr. 1, as compared with \$45.25 at Mar. 1, and \$41.04 at Apr. 1, 1948. In the 12 months, there has been a decrease of 1.5 p.c. in the index of employment, the latest figure being 188.0, as compared with 190.8 at Apr. 1, 1948; since then, however, the index of payrolls has risen by 10.1 p.c.

Manufacturing showed a gain of 2.3 p.c. at the beginning of April as compared with a month earlier. There was important recovery in lumber mills; textile and iron and steel plants also reported improvement, though on a smaller scale. Substantial expansion was indicated in logging and construction, with less pronounced

increases in mining, steam railway and local transportation and storage, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and retail trade. Reductions were recorded in communications and water transportation; in some cases, the latter losses were associated with the dispute in the shipping industry.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING EMPLOYERS^{1/} IN THE LARGER CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation indicated at Apr. 1 by employers in the larger cities^{2/}.

Halifax.- There was an increase of 1.4 p.c. in the index number of industrial employment in Halifax at Apr. 1, when the 266 leading firms co-operating in the monthly survey reported a decline of 0.1 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. This was partly due to the dispute in the shipping industry. The average earnings per person stood at \$35.62, as compared with the Mar. 1 per capita figure of \$36.17, and that of \$32.84 at Apr. 1, 1948. Slight improvement in employment at the date under review as compared with a month earlier was reported in transportation, construction, hotels, laundries and trade, but manufacturing was quieter, notably in the iron and steel group. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment in Halifax has risen by 1.1 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 8.4 p.c.

Saint John.- The trend of employment in Saint John was decidedly upward at Apr. 1, according to data from 195 leading firms employing 5.9 p.c. more workers than they had reported at Mar. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these employers were also higher, showing an increase of 3.1 p.c. in the month. The latest average earnings per worker, however, were lower, at \$36.34, as compared with the Mar. 1 mean of \$37.34, but they exceeded the figure of \$34.85 recorded at Apr. 1, 1948. In the latter comparison, the index of employment in Saint John shows an advance of 7.6 p.c., accompanied by a gain of 12 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Montreal.- A minor decline in industrial activity was noted in Montreal at Apr. 1, when the index number of employment, computed from data furnished by 3,036 leading firms in the major industrial groups, was 183.2, as compared with 183.3 at Mar. 1. The sums disbursed by these establishments in weekly salaries and wages rose by 0.5 p.c. The latest per capita figure was \$41.87, exceeding the average of \$41.67 at Mar. 1, and that of \$37.60 at the beginning of April of last year. In the 12 months, the index numbers of employment and payrolls have risen by 2.7 p.c. and 14.5 p.c., respectively.

Curtailment was indicated in manufacturing at Apr. 1, when there were fairly large reductions in vegetable food and iron and steel factories; the trend was also downward in lumber, rubber, clay, glass and stone and petroleum plants. On the other hand, considerable improvement was noted in textile factories, and there were small gains in chemicals and some other classes. Within the non-manufacturing divisions, building and highway construction and maintenance released employees, while trade and transportation showed rather greater activity.

Quebec City.- There was practically no general change in the level of industrial employment in Quebec, according to data from 373 leading establishments in the major industrial divisions. The weekly salaries and wages they distributed, however, declined by 0.9 p.c. from Mar. 1, partly as a result of reduced working hours, and partly due to changes in the industrial distribution of the employees reported. Employment in manufacturing was rather brisker on the whole at the date

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

^{2/}Attention is drawn to the material on earnings and hours of men and women salaried employees and wage-earners in manufacturing in the cities in the last week in November, 1947, contained in the appendix to this bulletin.

under review. Slight improvement as compared with a month earlier was indicated in chemical and iron and steel plants, while leather and tobacco factories showed lessened activity. Transportation, road construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants also released some workers. In all cases, the variations were small. The latest average weekly earnings were \$35.45, as compared with \$35.78 at Mar. 1, 1949, and \$32.15 at Apr. 1, 1948. In the year, the index of employment has declined by 2.8 p.c., to 185.4, while that of aggregate payrolls has mounted by 9.5 p.c.

Sherbrooke.- A slight decrease in employment was indicated in Sherbrooke at Apr. 1. There were rather small gains in manufacturing, in which the tendency was favourable in animal food plants. Construction, however, was rather slacker. Information received from 121 leading firms showed a decline of 0.5 p.c. in their working forces as compared with a month earlier, together with a loss of 0.6 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The average per employee was \$36.39, as compared with \$36.43 at Mar. 1, 1949, and \$31.70 at Apr. 1 of last spring. The index number of employment then coincided with the most recent figure, but there has been an increase of 15 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls in the last 12 months.

Three Rivers.- Little general change in employment was noted in this city, the 108 leading employers furnishing statistics at Apr. 1 reporting an insignificant increase in their staffs since the beginning of March. Lumber, textile and iron and steel works showed minor losses, but there were small gains in pulp and paper mills and in trade. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating firms rose by 0.5 p.c. at Apr. 1. The average per worker then stood at \$42.77, as compared with \$42.58 at Mar. 1, and \$38.05 at Apr. 1, 1948. In the latter comparison, there was an increase of 0.5 p.c. in the index of employment in Three Rivers, while the index of weekly payrolls showed a gain of 12.8 p.c.

Toronto.- The trend in Toronto was downward, in a contra-seasonal movement. Employment generally in manufacturing showed a decline of 0.8 p.c.; there were losses in vegetable food, rubber, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured products and other classes. Building, transportation, hotels and restaurants and retail trade also released some workers, while communications afforded rather more employment. In most cases, the changes were small.

The 2,839 larger establishments furnishing information at Apr. 1 had reduced their working force by 0.6 p.c. since Mar. 1. This loss was accompanied by that of 0.2 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The per capita figure was \$44.07, as compared with \$43.85 in the preceding period of observation, and \$39.69 at the first of April of last year. The latest index of employment, at 200.4, was higher by 2.1 p.c. than that of 196.2 at Apr. 1, 1948, since when the payroll index has risen by 13.3 p.c.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing in this city was quieter at Apr. 1 than at the beginning of March. Iron and steel and printing and publishing plants showed rather small losses, while animal food processing and some other branches of manufacturing showed similar gains. Construction reported a decline; trade afforded rather more employment while other industries showed little change on the whole. These statements are based on statistics received from 348 leading firms employing 0.4 p.c. fewer workers at Apr. 1 than at Mar. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments at the date under review were lower by 0.8 p.c. than their total a month earlier. The per capita weekly earnings fell from \$37.71 in the last return, to \$37.56 at Apr. 1, as compared with \$33.34 at the same date of last year. In the latter comparison, there was an increase of 5.3 p.c. in the index of employment, accompanied by that of 18.3 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Hamilton.- Greater industrial activity was indicated in Hamilton at the

beginning of April, when manufacturing showed improvement, and there were slight advances in several of the non-manufacturing classes. Within the former division, there was a fairly large gain in vegetable food processing, together with small increases in some other plants. On the whole, there was a rise of 0.6 p.c. in the staffs of the 475 larger employers co-operating in the monthly survey, accompanied by a decline of 0.7 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The per capita figure, at \$46.34, was lower than that of \$46.97 a month earlier, but was greater than the average of \$41.45 indicated at Apr. 1, 1948. During the 12 months, the index of employment has mounted by 4.7 p.c., and that of aggregate weekly salaries and wages, by 17 p.c.

Windsor.- There was some expansion in the volume of employment in Windsor at the date under review. Manufacturing was brisker, additions to the staffs being reported in iron and steel plants. Trade was rather quieter. The 289 leading firms furnishing data increased their working forces by 0.9 p.c. as compared with Mar. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid at Apr. 1 by these employers were higher by 0.2 p.c., in spite of reduced hours of work in some establishments. The average weekly earnings per employee stood at \$50.95 at Apr. 1, as compared with \$51.35 at Mar. 1, and \$46.83 at Apr. 1 of last spring. In the latter comparison, the latest index number of employment, at 281.7, shows an increase of 5.2 p.c., while the index of payrolls has risen by 14.5 p.c. in the 12 months.

Brantford.- Employment in the major industries in Brantford, as reported by 133 representative firms, showed a falling-off at Apr. 1 as compared with Mar. 1, there being a decrease of 0.9 p.c. in their staffs. Their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages were lower by 0.8 p.c. The average earnings of their employees rose slightly, from \$45.00 at Mar. 1, to \$45.06 at the beginning of April. Activity declined in manufacturing at the date under review, there being losses in vegetable food and textile-using factories. Building was also slacker, while slight improvement in employment was noted in hotels and restaurants and retail trade.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- The general level of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur was unchanged at Apr. 1, according to information from 155 of the larger industrial establishments. Manufacturing, (mainly of lumber products), and construction reported moderate reductions, but there were small increases in transportation and trade. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms were reduced by 2.1 p.c. from Mar. 1 to Apr. 1. The average weekly earnings per employee declined from \$45.66 in the last report, to \$44.75 at the first of April, when the figure was considerably higher than that of \$40.65 indicated a year earlier. From Apr. 1, 1948, to the date under review, the index of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur fell by 4.2 p.c., but there has been a gain of 5.6 p.c. in the index of weekly salaries and wages.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Improvement was indicated in Kitchener and Waterloo at the beginning of April, when increased employment was noted in manufacturing, mainly in leather, vegetable food and electrical apparatus factories. Construction and trade also showed greater activity. In all cases, the gains were slight. The 208 leading firms furnishing data reported a general advance of 1.8 p.c. in their staffs, with a rise of 0.2 p.c. in their aggregate weekly salaries and wages. The average per worker was \$40.67, as compared with \$40.91 at Mar. 1, and \$37.59 at Apr. 1 of last spring. Since then, the index of employment in these cities has declined by 1.9 p.c., but that of payrolls has mounted by 5.8 p.c.

London.- Industrial employment in London was in rather smaller volume at the date under review. 307 of the larger establishments then reported the release of 0.3 p.c. of their employees as compared with Mar. 1. Manufacturing showed a moderate recession, there being a small falling-off in paper products and some other classes; construction was also quieter, while transportation afforded rather more employment. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating firms

were lower by 0.6 p.c. than at Mar. 1. The latest average per employee was \$40.39, being lower than that of \$40.48 in the preceding period of observation, but higher than the mean of \$37.62 indicated at the same date a year ago. In the latter comparison, the index of employment in London showed an increase of 3.9 p.c. at Apr. 1, while the indicated salaries and wages have risen by 11.7 p.c. in the 12 months.

St. Catharines.- The upward trend in industrial activity noted at Mar. 1 in the St. Catharines, Merritton, Thorold and Welland Area continued in evidence at Apr. 1, according to data from 196 leading employers in the major industrial groups. Manufacturers reported little general change, but construction showed a substantial increase. The changes in the remaining groups were slight. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the firms furnishing information at the first of April rose by one p.c. as compared with Mar. 1. The average earnings of members of their staffs stood at \$49.49 at Apr. 1, as compared with \$49.36 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.- There was some curtailment in industrial employment in Winnipeg at Apr. 1, according to information supplied by 784 representative firms, whose working forces were lower by 0.6 p.c. than at the beginning of March. The weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed declined by 0.8 p.c. The per capita weekly earnings at Apr. 1, at \$39.17, were below the figure of \$39.21 indicated in the preceding report, but considerably exceeded the average of \$35.54 at the first of April in 1948.

Manufacturing was quieter than at the first of March; the most noteworthy reductions in employment resulted from industrial disputes in bakeries. The printing and publishing and animal food processing divisions released some employees, in a seasonal movement. Transportation also showed a falling-off at the beginning of April, while construction and trade were brisker. Improvement in the situation in Winnipeg had been shown at Apr. 1 of last year, when the index of employment, at 154.2, was slightly below the latest figure of 157.3. There was an increase of 12.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months.

Regina.- No general change in the level of employment was noted in Regina at the first of April. Manufacturing and construction showed slight advances, but trade released some employees. Although the index number of employment was unchanged, there was a decline of 1.4 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by the 188 larger industrial establishments furnishing data at Apr. 1. The average weekly earnings per person in recorded employment fell from \$37.68 at Mar. 1, to \$37.14 at the date under review, when the figure was considerably higher than that of \$34.79 recorded a year earlier. Since then, the index numbers of employment and payrolls in Regina have risen by 2.3 p.c. and 9.8 p.c., respectively.

Saskatoon.- Employment in Saskatoon showed some improvement at Apr. 1, according to statistics furnished by 158 leading employers whose working forces were higher by 4.7 p.c. than at Mar. 1. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, and trade were somewhat busier at the date under review. The variations in the remaining industries were slight. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting employers were also higher, rising by 2.6 p.c. at the beginning of April, when the per capita earnings were \$36.73, as compared with \$36.61 in the preceding period of observation. The Apr. 1, 1948, figure, had been \$34.52. In the 12 months, the index number of employment in Saskatoon has fallen by 2.4 p.c., but there has been a gain of four p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Calgary.- Moderately heightened industrial activity was noted in Calgary at Apr. 1, when manufacturing and construction showed an upward tendency. Statistics were received from 339 representative firms whose working forces were greater by 0.6 p.c. than at Mar. 1, while their weekly salaries and wages rose by 1.4 p.c. The average earnings per employee advanced from \$41.74 a month earlier, to \$42.05 at the date under review, as compared with \$37.40 at Apr. 1, 1948. In the last year, the

index of employment in this city has mounted by 5.4 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 18.3 p.c.

Edmonton.- Improvement in the industrial situation was noted in Edmonton at the beginning of April, the index rising by 1.5 p.c. as compared with the beginning of March. Employment in manufacturing, hotels and restaurants and construction was brisker, although the gains, on the whole, were small. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the 289 leading firms co-operating in the monthly survey at the date under review were higher by 2.2 p.c. than at Mar. 1. The latest average per employee was \$40.72, as compared with \$40.44 a month earlier, and \$35.67 at Apr. 1, 1948. Since then, the index number of employment in this city has risen by 11.2 p.c., and there has been a gain of 27.4 p.c. in the index of weekly salaries and wages.

Vancouver.- The movement of employment in the major industrial groups in Vancouver at the beginning of April was decidedly upward. Communications and transportation were quieter, but general improvement from Mar. 1 was indicated in the remaining industries, notably in manufacturing, construction, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and retail trade. Within the manufacturing division, lumber, textile and iron and steel factories showed moderate gains, while the trend was unfavourable in the animal food and a few other classes. The 1,083 leading establishments whose returns were compiled reported a gain of 2.2 p.c. in their personnel, and of 3.7 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The latest per capita earnings were \$43.46, as compared with \$42.80 at Mar. 1, and \$38.88 at Apr. 1, 1948. In the year, the general index of employment in Vancouver has fallen by 1.2 p.c., but that of payrolls has advanced by 10.2 p.c.

Victoria.- The trend of industrial employment in Victoria was favourable at the first of April, according to data from 229 of the larger employers, whose staffs were higher by 1.8 p.c. than at Mar. 1. Manufacturing showed some improvement, there being small gains in lumber mills and a few other classes. Iron and steel plants, however, were slacker. Construction, hotels and trade reported slight increases. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating firms rose by 3.8 p.c. in the month. The average earnings of members of their working forces stood at \$41.88 at the date under review, as compared with \$41.09 at Mar. 1, and \$36.93 at Apr. 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Victoria has fallen by 3.3 p.c., but that of weekly salaries and wages has risen by 9.1 p.c.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 5 in the following pages show the numbers of employees reported at Apr. 1, 1949, by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the provinces and economic areas, and in the 22 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. In Tables 6 to 11 are given index numbers of employment on the 1926 base, for the provinces and economic areas, the eight leading cities, and the major industrial groups in the Dominion as a whole.

In the table on page 6 appears a summary of the statistics of sex distribution in the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, while Table 12 gives industrial data, in considerable detail, for the Dominion as a whole.

The Appendix to this bulletin, beginning on page 31, gives the preliminary results of the 1947 annual survey of hours and earnings of men and women salaried employees and wage-earners on the staffs of leading manufacturers in 22 of the larger cities.

Table 2.- Number of Persons Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries, and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Apr. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Mar. 1, 1949 and Apr. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Apr. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Apr. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			Apr. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1949	Apr. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1949	Apr. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1949	Apr. 1 1948
		\$	\$	\$	\$						
MANUFACTURING	1,057,229	47,037,399	44.49	44.39	39.60	120.8	120.8	120.2	207.1	206.6	183.3
Animal products - edible	32,495	1,413,569	43.50	42.82	39.62	117.8	118.3	122.6	201.6	199.3	194.7
Fur and products	4,343	174,482	40.18	40.07	37.47	140.6	139.3	128.8	210.8	208.3	180.4
Leather products	31,643	1,046,609	33.08	32.93	29.10	110.8	111.5	111.2	193.5	193.7	169.8
Boots and shoes	20,585	662,343	32.18	31.87	27.80	113.2	113.4	109.4	205.2	203.6	171.1
Lumber and its products	76,113	3,072,016	39.33	39.37	34.01	116.7	114.5	120.4	212.5	208.7	194.5
Rough and dressed lumber	45,354	1,850,016	40.79	40.85	35.62	107.7	103.9	110.1	206.3	199.4	184.7
Furniture	18,277	701,313	38.57	38.57	32.64	154.4	156.7	154.0	220.0	222.2	207.0
Other lumber products	14,482	520,687	35.95	36.42	30.92	116.4	114.9	129.3	226.3	226.2	217.6
Plant products - edible	52,989	1,986,576	37.52	37.78	33.95	121.4	123.3	123.9	201.8	203.7	187.4
Pulp and paper products	112,075	5,560,716	49.62	49.74	44.78	137.9	138.5	138.9	230.6	232.3	209.0
Pulp and paper	48,312	2,756,506	57.06	57.59	50.97	126.7	127.4	132.9	229.1	232.4	212.4
Paper products	20,581	813,368	39.52	39.53	35.72	162.9	163.0	158.2	265.7	266.0	234.2
Printing and publishing	43,182	1,990,842	46.10	45.80	42.31	142.7	143.5	137.6	220.7	220.6	196.1
Rubber products	21,232	968,162	45.60	45.77	41.98	125.0	127.9	139.7	243.1	249.8	250.2
Textile products	167,672	5,906,395	35.23	35.00	30.46	119.6	119.3	114.9	220.2	218.0	182.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	61,458	2,370,435	38.57	38.57	32.73	116.0	116.9	113.8	236.7	238.5	197.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,748	907,488	38.21	38.08	31.76	96.0	96.3	92.4	190.3	190.3	152.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	15,240	562,192	36.89	36.77	31.60	112.3	113.8	116.0	230.6	232.9	205.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,913	687,581	40.65	40.91	35.08	153.1	154.0	146.8	335.7	340.0	277.9
Hosiery and knit goods	26,010	817,285	31.42	31.52	26.30	120.3	121.7	123.4	208.5	211.6	179.0
Garments and personal furnishings	63,264	2,092,077	33.07	32.44	29.38	131.0	128.6	117.2	224.2	215.9	179.4
Other textile products	16,940	626,596	36.99	36.70	32.52	96.2	95.4	99.1	176.0	173.2	156.0
Tobacco	11,125	424,490	38.16	37.49	32.69	125.0	137.6	112.8	265.8	287.2	205.4
Beverages	18,206	860,513	47.27	47.10	44.29	157.3	157.2	156.0	251.1	250.1	232.7
Chemicals and allied products	42,359	2,018,762	47.66	47.46	43.22	96.8	96.6	95.9	168.8	167.8	154.0
Clay, glass and stone products	20,809	941,224	45.23	45.28	40.38	136.7	136.4	137.8	251.4	251.1	223.9
Electric light and power	32,086	1,534,747	47.83	48.06	44.75	155.9	155.8	137.4	236.7	237.6	194.3
Electrical apparatus	53,233	2,552,874	47.96	47.68	41.99	167.7	168.1	169.2	301.1	300.1	263.7
Iron and steel products	297,371	14,703,929	49.46	49.61	43.84	111.0	110.8	110.5	180.2	180.2	169.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,966	2,017,719	51.78	52.03	46.95	143.8	143.4	134.2	201.6	202.1	180.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,827	1,408,129	47.21	47.12	43.02	117.9	118.6	114.4	194.7	195.4	172.0
Agricultural implements	19,195	968,707	50.47	51.76	44.54	212.8	211.5	202.6	397.3	405.0	341.3
Land vehicles and aircraft	116,797	5,974,726	51.15	51.30	45.14	102.8	102.1	98.4	161.8	161.2	136.7
Automobiles and parts	45,551	2,412,135	52.95	53.33	47.78	116.5	113.6	112.8	160.4	157.6	140.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	16,379	768,560	46.92	45.77	41.95	82.9	81.3	113.0	129.8	124.1	158.6
Heating appliances	8,403	372,799	44.56	44.30	38.84	149.9	150.9	143.2	251.7	253.0	213.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,350	550,416	48.49	48.23	42.88	98.3	99.6	103.5	200.0	201.6	182.2
Foundry and machine shop products	9,264	438,663	47.35	48.16	40.83	96.8	97.8	100.3	216.8	222.6	179.3
Other iron and steel products	47,190	2,204,210	46.71	46.45	40.87	100.8	101.7	103.3	172.3	172.8	150.9
Non-ferrous metal products	49,185	2,403,894	48.87	48.22	43.28	120.4	118.5	119.1	215.2	208.9	187.0
Non-metallic mineral products	14,615	798,184	53.88	53.51	48.59	117.2	116.5	117.1	215.5	212.7	193.9
Miscellaneous	17,469	668,259	38.25	38.09	33.76	149.2	150.2	133.9	271.7	272.2	209.6
LOGGING	56,572	2,424,037	42.85	41.01	40.95	119.2	165.6	172.6	254.3	337.9	354.3
MINING	80,235	4,118,729	51.33	51.62	48.24	96.3	96.2	95.3	154.7	155.4	143.9
Coal	25,057	1,196,567	47.15	48.71	48.29	99.3	101.9	93.9	186.4	195.0	178.2
Metallic ores	43,321	2,347,562	54.19	54.26	49.92	90.8	89.6	86.1	135.6	134.1	118.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,857	574,600	48.46	48.34	43.44	111.1	109.6	137.0	198.4	195.1	220.5
COMMUNICATIONS	49,627	1,952,128	39.34	39.63	36.80	188.1	188.6	175.4	268.1	270.9	234.6
Telegraphs	8,134	364,467	44.81	45.82	39.08	119.5	119.7	119.3	210.1	215.3	183.0
Telephones	40,418	1,545,820	38.25	38.34	36.30	207.5	208.1	192.5	284.1	285.7	260.2
TRANSPORTATION	176,034	9,080,424	51.58	52.02	46.26	137.0	134.5	134.1	215.6	213.6	189.6
Street railways, cartage and storage	59,853	2,719,682	45.44	45.28	41.58	151.4	151.2	149.2	235.5	234.4	212.6
Steam railway operations	90,447	5,299,947	58.60	58.61	51.04	132.0	131.7	132.0	213.6	213.0	186.0
Shipping and stevedoring	25,734	1,060,795	41.22	43.70	39.31	116.2	103.6	105.2	184.5	174.4	159.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	188,242	7,899,435	41.96	42.42	36.92	101.9	99.8	94.1	185.8	183.9	150.9
Building	98,913	4,447,143	44.96	45.11	39.08	142.5	140.2	127.9	224.0	221.1	173.6
Highway	51,755	1,872,469	36.18	36.75	33.66	70.7	68.9	69.2	133.0	131.6	120.7
Railway	37,574	1,579,823	42.05	43.11	36.40	86.9	84.5	81.9	184.1	183.4	150.0
SERVICES (as indicated below)	67,523	1,863,911	27.90	28.04	25.66	141.8	140.7	136.2	238.8	236.2	214.8
Hotels and restaurants	43,452	1,135,629	26.14	26.72	24.01	146.1	145.2	144.5	252.7	256.8	229.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	19,854	565,575	28.49	27.74	28.80	126.8	125.7	128.1	202.3	196.2	195.3
TRADE	278,076	10,222,462	36.76	36.67	33.67	141.1	140.3	137.3	217.5	215.8	194.9
Retail	198,871	6,817,613	34.28	34.22	31.21	138.3	137.2	135.7	216.5	214.4	194.9
Wholesale	79,205	3,404,839	42.99	42.79	39.77	151.8	151.8	145.2	219.7	218.7	194.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,953,538	84,618,516	43.32	43.27	39.04	122.9	123.7	122.2	206.4	207.5	184.8
FINANCE	87,998	3,619,174	41.13	40.53	38.56	143.9	143.9	137.1	203.8	200.9	182.2
Banks and trust companies	50,312	1,866,696	37.10	37.12	33.21	155.0	155.0	144.9	220.1	220.3	184.2
Brokerage and stock market	3,677	176,695	49.40	48.54	46.46	154.1	155.5	158.0	221.2	219.2	212.7
Insurance	34,109	1,575,883	46.20	44.74	45.30	129.2	129.0	125.3	185.9	179.8	177.2
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,041,536	88,237,689	43.22	43.15	39.02	123.7	124.5	122.7	206.3	207.2	184.7

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Apr. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Mar. 1, 1949 and Apr. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Apr. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Apr. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Apr. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1949	Apr. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1949	Apr. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1949	Apr. 1 1948			
MARITIME PROVINCES														
Manufacturing	45,958	1,864,555	40.57	40.25	36.66	107.7	109.2	110.6	188.1	189.2	174.6	188.1	189.2	174.6
Lumber products	5,178	149,624	28.90	29.88	26.83	99.4	98.5	96.6	159.0	162.8	144.3	159.0	162.8	144.3
Pulp and paper products	5,765	279,560	48.49	49.08	43.52	109.7	111.1	119.9	202.0	207.2	198.2	202.0	207.2	198.2
Iron and steel	17,662	827,630	46.86	46.92	41.81	107.3	108.0	107.2	184.1	185.6	163.9	184.1	185.6	163.9
Logging	3,333	99,283	29.79	35.88	29.21	55.7	107.2	73.7	109.0	252.8	141.6	109.0	252.8	141.6
Mining	15,155	674,289	44.49	44.49	44.65	83.8	84.3	85.0	162.7	163.5	164.0	162.7	163.5	164.0
Transportation	20,489	923,818	45.09	47.31	43.14	202.2	191.7	195.9	314.0	312.4	291.2	314.0	312.4	291.2
Construction	22,644	694,110	30.65	32.67	28.53	92.3	80.6	85.0	147.8	137.5	126.4	147.8	137.5	126.4
Trade	17,299	537,059	31.05	31.20	28.73	133.2	132.4	126.6	198.6	198.4	180.0	198.6	198.4	180.0
- Eight Leading Industries	131,141	4,978,738	37.96	38.77	35.61	110.0	109.6	109.0	190.3	193.9	177.5	190.3	193.9	177.5
QUEBEC														
Manufacturing	343,200	14,463,259	42.14	41.90	37.31	118.2	118.2	117.7	208.3	207.1	183.4	208.3	207.1	183.4
Lumber products	16,633	587,460	35.32	35.77	29.76	100.4	100.6	102.6	213.9	217.2	196.6	213.9	217.2	196.6
Pulp and paper products	38,831	1,995,880	51.40	51.41	45.69	127.1	127.4	131.6	226.3	227.0	206.4	226.3	227.0	206.4
Textile products	92,950	3,237,187	34.83	34.70	29.77	126.2	125.4	118.6	234.3	232.0	188.2	234.3	232.0	188.2
Chemicals	17,437	822,802	47.19	46.81	42.78	83.6	85.0	81.5	143.3	141.1	128.8	143.3	141.1	128.8
Iron and steel	69,387	3,333,559	48.04	47.82	42.40	109.3	109.9	113.8	174.3	174.1	159.8	174.3	174.1	159.8
Logging	20,716	837,419	40.42	37.79	39.61	101.3	178.1	164.0	291.4	479.1	475.3	291.4	479.1	475.3
Mining	11,812	584,759	49.51	49.88	45.36	94.3	94.3	118.3	142.2	143.2	163.9	142.2	143.2	163.9
Communications	13,377	548,399	41.00	41.28	38.64	210.7	209.5	193.0	272.3	272.7	235.2	272.3	272.7	235.2
Transportation	42,714	2,190,338	51.28	52.07	46.62	123.4	120.4	120.8	198.1	196.5	176.5	198.1	196.5	176.5
Construction	47,660	2,060,566	43.23	42.53	36.62	88.7	92.8	79.3	174.8	179.9	132.7	174.8	179.9	132.7
Services ^{1/}	18,032	493,808	27.39	27.42	25.73	152.3	152.9	146.3	239.4	240.7	217.1	239.4	240.7	217.1
Trade	63,146	2,319,651	36.73	36.45	33.72	136.4	136.0	137.4	209.4	207.3	192.7	209.4	207.3	192.7
- Eight Leading Industries	560,657	23,498,189	41.91	41.53	37.59	117.4	120.9	119.1	205.4	209.6	186.8	205.4	209.6	186.8
ONTARIO														
Manufacturing	527,122	24,281,432	46.06	46.18	41.15	121.8	121.9	119.6	205.4	206.3	180.4	205.4	206.3	180.4
Lumber products	25,001	933,521	37.34	37.70	32.26	112.6	111.6	115.4	193.6	193.7	175.6	193.6	193.7	175.6
Plant products - edible	23,182	1,064,609	37.78	37.48	33.77	123.7	123.6	126.5	199.8	198.0	183.5	199.8	198.0	183.5
Pulp and paper products	52,089	2,642,308	48.81	49.20	44.42	150.1	150.3	147.7	241.5	243.6	216.4	241.5	243.6	216.4
Textile products	62,340	2,281,968	36.61	36.21	31.94	109.5	109.9	108.8	201.0	199.6	174.3	201.0	199.6	174.3
Chemicals and allied products	20,358	980,106	48.14	48.27	43.84	104.0	104.7	104.1	183.2	184.9	168.2	183.2	184.9	168.2
Electrical apparatus	37,392	1,791,124	47.90	48.03	41.83	170.4	170.8	169.9	296.0	297.5	256.7	296.0	297.5	256.7
Iron and steel	176,054	8,867,609	50.37	50.76	44.99	111.2	110.9	107.1	179.9	180.7	154.9	179.9	180.7	154.9
Non-ferrous metal products	28,696	1,399,629	48.77	48.97	43.03	121.5	121.2	121.2	223.7	224.1	197.8	223.7	224.1	197.8
Logging	20,016	889,263	44.43	45.15	41.95	196.4	259.7	257.3	485.0	651.6	598.9	485.0	651.6	598.9
Mining	25,427	1,341,634	52.76	52.68	49.28	82.0	81.2	78.7	122.7	121.3	109.8	122.7	121.3	109.8
Communications	20,228	790,916	39.10	39.09	37.10	201.8	204.3	188.0	284.9	288.4	251.9	284.9	288.4	251.9
Transportation	51,949	2,732,616	52.60	52.99	46.86	136.1	133.2	133.2	207.0	203.9	180.8	207.0	203.9	180.8
Construction	64,415	2,799,856	43.47	44.08	38.67	108.5	107.8	106.6	185.3	186.6	161.8	185.3	186.6	161.8
Services ^{1/}	27,225	754,722	27.72	27.99	25.46	132.7	132.2	129.2	234.2	235.7	210.4	234.2	235.7	210.4
Trade	112,134	4,176,413	37.24	37.16	34.19	137.2	136.8	133.0	212.8	211.7	190.0	212.8	211.7	190.0
- Eight Leading Industries	648,516	37,766,852	44.51	44.66	40.15	124.4	125.1	122.6	204.3	206.2	181.5	204.3	206.2	181.5
PRAIRIE PROVINCES														
Manufacturing	69,508	2,993,849	43.07	42.95	38.52	130.7	131.3	128.8	216.4	216.7	191.2	216.4	216.7	191.2
Animal products - edible	8,536	386,676	45.30	45.62	40.50	118.8	120.1	126.6	186.4	189.7	195.6	186.4	189.7	195.6
Lumber products	5,270	191,980	36.43	37.42	32.59	129.2	128.5	129.5	214.3	218.8	203.7	214.3	218.8	203.7
Plant products - edible	5,868	229,820	39.16	38.86	36.30	126.3	136.0	138.3	201.1	214.9	203.6	201.1	214.9	203.6
Textile products	6,107	187,346	30.68	30.43	27.60	145.0	141.2	123.6	250.0	241.5	195.6	250.0	241.5	195.6
Iron and steel	22,879	1,094,001	47.82	47.67	41.04	123.9	123.3	120.0	215.1	213.4	178.7	215.1	213.4	178.7
Mining	18,677	1,026,958	54.99	56.30	52.19	168.1	169.8	149.3	262.8	271.9	221.6	262.8	271.9	221.6
Communications	6,766	261,942	38.86	40.04	35.18	158.5	155.7	146.5	236.0	239.8	199.8	236.0	239.8	199.8
Transportation	41,113	2,192,203	53.32	53.30	46.78	130.6	131.0	128.0	204.5	205.0	176.7	204.5	205.0	176.7
Construction	29,939	1,260,274	42.09	42.07	36.61	89.3	87.1	81.3	168.7	164.5	132.9	168.7	164.5	132.9
Services ^{1/}	10,566	295,146	27.93	28.24	25.44	139.4	137.6	134.6	227.7	227.3	201.7	227.7	227.3	201.7
Trade	53,027	1,951,301	36.80	36.91	33.88	142.8	141.5	138.9	216.7	215.3	194.4	216.7	215.3	194.4
- Eight Leading Industries	231,952	10,061,507	43.38	43.56	38.98	129.2	129.1	124.4	211.7	212.3	183.2	211.7	212.3	183.2
BRITISH COLUMBIA														
Manufacturing	71,441	3,434,304	48.07	47.22	42.02	127.9	125.1	137.0	218.3	209.7	204.0	218.3	209.7	204.0
Animal products - edible	4,086	190,015	46.50	47.04	40.43	97.1	95.1	106.4	181.0	179.3	167.0	181.0	179.3	167.0
Lumber products	26,031	1,209,431	46.46	45.83	39.69	137.4	131.0	145.8	239.5	225.1	218.7	239.5	225.1	218.7
Plant products - edible	3,541	137,605	41.19	40.42	36.82	100.5	100.3	111.1	210.6	206.2	203.5	210.6	206.2	203.5
Pulp and paper products	9,371	480,256	51.25	51.31	46.42	143.7	144.1	145.6	224.0	225.0	205.7	224.0	225.0	205.7
Iron and steel	11,389	581,130	51.03	48.32	44.23	95.2	94.0	122.5	161.9	151.5	180.6	161.9	151.5	180.6
Non-ferrous metal products	4,086	213,726	53.53	53.09	47.42	127.0	127.7	121.8	192.5	191.9	163.7	192.5	191.9	163.7
Logging	10,151	518,238	51.05	49.93	47.88	107.3	67.8	85.6	138.6	85.6	186.7	138.6	85.6	186.7
Mining	9,164	491,089	53.59	53.16	49.03	91.1	90.1	83.3	139.2	136.6	116.6	139.2	136.6	116.6
Transportation	19,769	1,041,449	52.68	51.39	46.08	146.2	146.2	145.2	248.2	242.2	216.5	248.2	242.2	216.5
Construction	23,584	1,084,639	45.99	46.68	41.40	176.8	160.8	147.6	314.6	290.6	239.8	314.6	290.6	239.8
Services ^{1/}	9,011	280,078	31.08	30.91	27.87	169.4	163.6	172.0	285.7	274.4	257.2	285.7	274.4	257.2
Trade	32,470	1,238,028	38.13	37.95	34.10	166.2	164.1	156.3	270.4	265.6	230.4	270.4	265.6	230.4
- Eight Leading Industries	181,272	8,313,229	45.86	45.25	41.04	139.4	133.1	141.4	224.3	211.4	203.7	224.3	211.4	203.7

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Apr. 1, 1949, Together with Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Mar. 1, 1949 and Apr. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Apr. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Apr. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			Apr. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1949	Apr. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1949	Apr. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1949	Apr. 1 1948
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND											
Manufacturing	870	30,023	34.51	33.92	31.92	156.1	156.9	157.4	267.4	262.6	249.4
Trade	673	15,085	22.41	22.04	21.52	117.3	116.2	112.2	150.0	146.2	137.8
- Eight Leading Industries	3,519	108,140	30.73	34.48	28.69	153.4	129.9	152.8	217.7	206.8	201.3
NOVA SCOTIA											
Manufacturing	25,076	1,012,212	40.37	39.70	37.11	104.2	106.2	107.5	174.3	174.7	165.1
Animal products - edible	2,209	84,850	38.41	31.87	40.60	98.7	103.0	102.8	200.3	173.5	214.7
Iron and steel	11,998	558,560	46.55	46.42	42.61	98.0	99.7	97.7	171.0	173.5	156.2
Mining	14,003	630,028	44.99	44.90	45.70	83.6	84.3	84.5	163.2	164.1	167.5
Coal	13,173	598,296	45.42	45.60	46.51	83.1	83.6	83.8	163.2	164.9	168.6
Transportation	9,074	378,138	41.67	43.66	38.85	165.0	158.2	168.9	250.8	251.9	239.7
Steam railway operations	3,663	196,214	53.57	54.51	47.58	109.0	105.3	111.1	199.6	196.1	180.5
Shipping and stevedoring	4,421	139,296	31.51	35.28	31.35	297.0	277.3	309.6	393.2	411.1	409.7
Construction	12,435	356,463	28.67	29.85	26.12	73.4	65.1	65.4	117.7	108.6	95.7
Building	3,567	129,163	36.21	35.60	29.45	70.7	70.3	58.6	117.2	114.6	79.1
Highway	6,342	166,010	24.60	24.38	23.25	61.9	61.9	60.4	97.0	96.0	95.6
Retail trade	6,356	181,318	28.53	28.47	26.14	131.9	130.2	126.8	198.2	195.3	181.2
Wholesale trade	2,990	114,128	38.17	38.21	35.32	153.9	159.1	139.5	196.8	203.7	178.4
- Eight Leading Industries	74,218	2,786,364	37.54	38.08	35.75	103.2	101.4	101.7	170.8	170.3	161.0
NEW BRUNSWICK											
Manufacturing	20,012	822,320	41.09	41.22	36.79	109.2	110.2	111.8	205.8	206.3	186.3
Lumber products	3,023	90,637	29.98	31.42	27.96	86.1	85.0	83.3	156.6	161.8	141.1
Pulp and paper products	3,760	196,239	52.19	53.22	47.46	111.0	112.1	117.3	206.6	212.6	200.5
Iron and steel	5,446	260,030	47.75	48.26	40.27	123.4	121.6	123.1	217.2	216.2	181.8
Logging	2,359	79,722	33.79	37.69	31.07	47.4	108.0	72.3	98.1	249.3	137.6
Transportation	10,843	515,591	47.55	50.07	46.82	241.7	226.6	223.3	393.0	387.9	357.3
Steam railway operations	5,558	310,850	55.93	56.49	50.35	187.1	184.2	192.3	300.5	298.9	278.0
Construction	9,143	313,845	34.33	36.26	32.45	111.7	100.2	106.0	203.5	192.8	182.8
Highway	4,442	133,766	30.11	32.08	29.07	105.4	75.8	96.9	219.2	167.9	198.6
Railway	2,079	84,912	40.84	39.96	35.25	78.4	87.4	84.2	178.5	194.7	165.4
Retail trade	4,839	140,595	29.05	29.33	26.94	129.2	127.5	126.6	217.8	217.0	193.3
- Eight Leading Industries	53,404	2,084,234	39.03	39.93	35.86	119.0	122.2	118.8	223.0	234.3	204.9
MANITOBA											
Manufacturing	39,327	1,670,944	42.49	42.30	38.03	127.0	129.3	123.5	208.8	211.7	182.2
Animal products - edible	2,926	140,907	48.16	47.98	42.04	112.2	117.1	109.1	174.9	182.0	177.0
Plant products - edible	2,455	91,983	37.47	37.47	35.30	113.1	138.3	138.9	171.4	209.6	195.1
Pulp and paper products	3,998	178,579	44.67	42.63	40.58	140.7	150.9	131.0	218.0	223.1	185.8
Textiles	5,168	157,782	30.53	30.27	26.96	148.8	144.3	124.3	253.0	243.4	189.9
Iron and steel	15,263	722,720	47.35	47.36	41.11	123.1	122.3	119.9	212.5	211.2	179.7
Transportation	19,000	1,020,647	53.72	53.22	45.73	133.4	135.7	134.0	211.9	213.5	181.4
Street railways	7,777	345,320	44.40	44.00	40.09	154.8	156.9	154.5	236.7	237.8	214.5
Steam railway operations	11,177	673,418	60.25	59.65	49.74	120.4	122.8	121.0	201.3	203.2	166.9
Construction	10,750	447,418	41.62	41.72	36.08	85.5	85.0	72.0	150.9	150.4	109.3
Building	4,477	185,778	41.50	42.25	35.71	87.3	84.9	64.7	123.1	121.9	75.7
Railway	4,487	197,127	43.93	43.38	36.91	80.7	82.3	73.6	179.3	180.8	137.6
Services	4,517	121,156	26.82	26.81	24.32	156.8	156.0	151.7	242.6	241.2	215.2
Retail trade	16,260	575,616	35.40	35.92	32.38	142.3	139.6	144.9	212.4	211.5	200.7
Wholesale trade	7,604	311,324	40.94	41.03	38.12	132.0	131.8	128.4	195.2	195.3	175.8
- Eight Leading Industries	104,166	4,479,404	43.00	43.05	38.30	124.7	125.4	121.2	202.4	203.8	174.9
SASKATCHEWAN											
Manufacturing	9,627	414,299	43.04	43.46	38.86	123.5	122.2	130.3	196.2	196.0	186.6
Animal products - edible	2,394	97,210	40.61	41.76	37.36	117.2	114.5	146.7	190.6	191.4	216.7
Street railways	4,497	170,838	37.99	38.48	34.85	102.4	98.9	99.0	154.4	151.0	135.9
Steam railway operations	4,951	316,592	63.95	64.12	57.93	129.7	129.5	126.1	190.2	190.5	167.5
Construction	7,020	287,761	40.99	41.30	36.71	74.3	73.8	81.1	146.5	146.4	142.9
Highway	1,718	65,559	38.16	39.90	36.02	54.2	54.8	65.3	103.0	108.7	116.0
Railway	3,262	144,690	44.36	44.10	37.16	72.5	72.2	81.5	147.9	146.4	139.3
Retail trade	7,070	236,046	33.39	33.03	31.45	134.2	134.3	131.2	214.8	212.8	197.9
Wholesale trade	4,412	178,284	40.41	40.49	37.42	127.1	126.2	118.9	204.7	203.8	177.7
- Eight Leading Industries	42,271	1,761,319	41.67	41.98	38.03	115.3	114.5	116.8	185.3	185.5	171.5
ALBERTA											
Manufacturing	20,554	908,606	44.21	44.00	39.28	141.7	139.4	139.0	244.2	239.2	213.4
Animal products - edible	3,216	148,559	46.19	46.19	41.29	122.9	123.6	138.5	195.7	196.8	204.6
Plant products - edible	2,285	92,294	40.39	40.11	37.40	132.9	128.7	131.3	223.5	215.1	204.6
Iron and steel	5,378	263,140	48.93	47.88	40.73	148.7	148.4	139.5	255.5	249.9	199.6
Mining	14,479	777,373	53.69	55.24	52.16	195.0	197.7	167.1	282.6	294.7	235.6
Coal	8,300	419,596	50.55	53.13	52.25	155.6	165.1	148.2	236.9	264.2	233.3
Transportation	12,665	684,126	54.02	54.28	48.20	137.3	136.8	130.9	218.5	218.8	185.1
Street railways	4,798	211,211	44.02	44.32	40.49	123.7	125.6	126.3	188.9	193.0	168.9
Steam railway operations	7,698	466,139	60.55	60.80	53.05	140.3	139.0	132.0	238.2	237.1	196.3
Construction	12,189	525,075	43.15	42.86	37.00	104.5	99.2	90.4	206.7	194.9	152.7
Highway	3,990	152,211	38.15	39.54	35.58	80.6	78.6	80.4	138.3	139.8	126.1
Railway	3,452	151,728	43.95	44.44	38.21	79.4	75.9	73.2	181.2	175.3	145.2
Services	3,963	118,504	29.90	30.35	27.06	127.6	124.7	122.6	206.4	205.1	179.4
Retail trade	11,930	415,741	34.95	35.00	31.74	148.2	146.7	141.4	241.4	240.0	211.0
Wholesale trade	5,751	234,290	40.74	40.20	37.52	154.5	153.7	137.3	232.2	228.0	191.0
- Eight Leading Industries	85,515	3,820,784	44.68	44.96	40.38	144.2	143.0	133.7	240.5	240.0	201.7

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Eight Leading Cities and their Agglomerations and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Apr. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Mar. 1, 1949 and Apr. 1, 1948.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Apr. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Apr. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Apr. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1949	Apr. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1949	Apr. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1949	Apr. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1949	Apr. 1 1948
MONTREAL														
Manufacturing	187,491	8,134,150	43.38	42.99	38.49	123.4	123.6	121.0	208.3	206.7	181.0			
Plant products - edible	10,375	389,988	37.59	37.60	33.88	117.4	122.0	116.2	208.1	216.5	184.3			
Pulp and paper products	13,555	641,083	48.00	47.65	41.78	148.2	148.9	152.3	254.3	253.5	220.8			
Textiles	43,053	1,525,154	35.43	34.98	30.80	126.9	124.0	114.7	225.3	217.5	176.9			
Tobacco	6,045	250,836	41.49	41.30	33.79	102.8	102.3	101.3	247.4	244.8	198.4			
Iron and steel	47,291	2,348,124	49.65	49.17	43.83	104.9	106.3	104.8	165.6	166.0	145.7			
Communications	6,992	324,978	46.48	46.71	44.39	219.5	218.3	201.7	275.0	274.8	241.2			
Transportation	14,069	617,552	43.89	45.73	42.02	109.6	102.4	101.2	174.0	169.4	154.0			
Construction	21,190	940,859	44.40	44.44	38.30	170.8	178.0	156.3	273.2	285.0	220.2			
Services ^{1/}	13,546	384,992	28.42	28.35	26.78	155.6	155.7	148.3	239.9	239.5	216.8			
Trade	49,365	1,843,165	37.34	37.11	34.53	140.3	139.8	140.4	206.4	204.5	190.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	293,027	12,268,913	41.87	41.67	37.60	129.8	129.9	126.4	212.2	211.2	185.8			
QUEBEC														
Manufacturing	18,265	671,172	36.75	37.11	33.85	96.4	96.1	103.4	174.9	176.1	162.0			
Iron and steel	2,370	105,244	44.41	44.06	39.28	92.3	90.7	173.9	141.8	138.2	234.3			
Transportation	1,536	58,176	37.88	38.57	35.81	144.3	146.4	149.9	186.4	192.4	183.0			
Construction	3,757	146,136	38.90	38.92	32.48	139.4	140.0	127.0	275.8	277.2	215.1			
Services ^{1/}	1,648	41,460	25.16	26.07	22.85	147.1	149.8	148.1	269.1	284.1	246.0			
Trade	5,332	164,948	30.94	31.21	27.97	147.1	146.7	145.8	211.9	213.1	200.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	31,250	1,107,724	35.45	35.78	32.15	113.1	113.1	116.4	194.3	196.2	177.4			
TORONTO														
Manufacturing	170,804	7,815,516	45.76	45.53	40.84	124.0	125.0	121.6	210.3	211.0	184.8			
Plant products - edible	12,309	467,002	37.94	37.09	33.44	115.6	118.4	118.7	183.2	183.4	167.3			
Pulp and paper products	22,537	1,074,325	47.67	47.58	43.39	145.6	145.8	141.6	231.7	231.4	205.1			
Textiles	21,870	830,725	37.98	37.11	34.47	110.3	110.7	106.8	198.7	194.9	174.2			
Chemicals	10,432	486,268	46.61	46.42	42.58	170.1	137.1	134.5	244.5	245.5	221.9			
Electrical apparatus	16,109	767,959	47.67	47.68	41.84	171.8	172.5	176.5	298.0	299.2	271.6			
Iron and steel	37,315	1,832,004	49.10	49.23	43.08	107.6	108.3	101.5	181.7	183.5	150.6			
Communications	6,111	275,860	45.14	45.28	43.44	205.9	202.1	187.2	269.8	265.8	236.0			
Transportation	12,043	565,878	46.99	47.06	42.17	155.9	156.7	153.7	242.4	243.9	214.5			
Construction	12,236	613,997	50.18	49.22	42.78	132.8	136.5	142.4	209.0	210.8	187.9			
Services ^{1/}	14,310	429,208	29.96	30.11	27.31	126.8	127.2	124.4	233.1	234.7	209.2			
Trade	56,577	2,286,533	40.45	40.19	37.39	142.0	142.2	137.2	217.0	215.8	192.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	272,112	11,990,725	44.07	43.85	39.69	130.7	131.6	128.0	214.7	215.1	189.5			
OTTAWA														
Manufacturing	9,990	412,568	41.30	41.55	37.78	100.9	101.0	102.5	171.5	172.7	165.1			
Pulp and paper products	3,373	149,500	44.32	44.37	40.90	120.4	121.1	126.1	186.5	187.9	180.3			
Iron and steel	2,101	90,625	43.13	43.39	38.03	64.1	65.9	61.6	124.3	128.4	105.3			
Construction	4,223	177,903	42.13	42.35	35.12	159.2	163.7	123.9	286.8	296.4	184.5			
Services ^{1/}	2,641	68,803	26.05	26.52	23.23	138.7	140.1	140.6	258.9	266.3	235.5			
Trade	7,418	235,603	31.76	31.58	27.87	147.8	146.7	138.7	214.4	211.5	189.9			
- Eight Leading Industries	26,669	1,001,573	37.56	37.71	33.34	128.8	129.2	122.2	209.0	210.7	176.6			
HAMILTON														
Manufacturing	52,953	2,557,979	48.31	49.02	43.15	120.9	120.0	115.4	205.8	207.5	176.5			
Textiles	7,307	254,792	34.87	34.83	30.34	105.3	106.1	107.8	182.8	184.1	163.6			
Electrical apparatus	7,508	380,295	50.65	51.12	44.24	140.6	140.5	137.3	272.5	274.6	231.5			
Iron and steel	24,475	1,307,386	53.42	54.28	48.27	111.4	111.3	104.2	187.6	190.4	158.7			
Construction	3,248	152,847	47.06	47.53	38.96	118.8	119.0	105.0	205.3	207.7	151.3			
Trade	6,588	238,638	36.22	36.52	33.09	123.8	123.6	125.4	200.8	202.0	181.3			
- Eight Leading Industries	66,917	3,101,188	46.34	46.97	41.45	123.1	122.4	117.4	207.6	209.2	177.5			
WINDSOR														
Manufacturing	32,650	1,744,456	53.43	54.07	48.98	119.4	117.8	113.2	160.5	160.3	140.9			
Iron and steel	27,244	1,483,949	54.47	55.23	49.99	115.8	114.2	109.6	153.6	153.6	133.4			
Construction	1,176	57,493	48.89	50.15	41.70	169.0	167.1	143.9	274.6	278.5	203.2			
Trade	3,576	128,093	50.82	54.75	31.18	160.8	154.4	143.7	192.3	190.9	164.0			
- Eight Leading Industries	40,034	2,039,670	50.95	51.35	46.83	122.5	121.4	116.5	167.7	167.5	146.4			
WINNIPEG														
Manufacturing	32,494	1,344,636	41.38	41.12	37.19	126.0	129.1	123.0	205.3	209.0	180.9			
Animal products - edible	2,717	133,115	48.99	48.56	42.32	110.0	115.9	107.9	172.5	180.1	174.9			
Plant products - edible	2,304	87,608	38.02	37.87	35.79	107.8	133.5	133.6	168.9	208.4	193.5			
Textiles	4,875	151,990	31.18	31.04	27.22	144.8	140.1	122.0	248.8	239.6	187.8			
Iron and steel	11,485	533,396	46.44	46.44	40.52	120.9	120.1	117.7	207.1	205.7	176.1			
Communications	1,184	43,859	37.04	38.67	34.71	164.7	163.3	148.2	193.4	200.1	163.0			
Transportation	4,495	192,249	42.77	42.23	38.48	153.2	156.3	155.3	216.2	217.9	198.6			
Construction	3,566	145,980	40.94	40.98	36.89	72.2	70.0	59.5	103.4	100.4	73.7			
Services ^{1/}	4,185	113,795	27.14	26.46	24.11	157.8	160.7	155.9	244.8	243.1	217.6			
Trade	21,313	797,439	37.42	37.85	34.39	140.5	138.4	141.6	210.1	209.3	195.9			
- Eight Leading Industries	67,412	2,640,481	39.17	39.21	35.54	128.7	129.5	126.2	197.8	199.2	175.6			
VANCOUVER														
Manufacturing	31,909	1,495,243	46.86	45.49	41.55	132.8	130.7	141.9	220.2	210.4	210.3			
Lumber products	9,587	449,440	46.98	46.36	40.40	151.7	148.1	156.6	247.3	238.2	222.9			
Iron and steel	7,293	370,404	50.79	47.40	44.88	87.8	85.6	115.1	148.6	135.4	172.2			
Communications	4,229	165,105	39.04	38.58	36.14	179.5	185.1	175.9	256.2	261.1	234.1			
Transportation	8,506	402,176	46.73	46.28	42.31	150.8	156.0	169.5	225.0	230.6	229.8			
Construction	9,934	489,765	49.30	49.40	42.83	292.3	259.2	250.6	480.4	426.9	370.4			
Services ^{1/}	6,212	197,354	31.77	31.40	28.00	172.8	166.4	181.8	285.6	271.7	261.2			
Trade	23,675	925,779	39.10	39.08	35.15	162.7	160.3	154.3	270.6	266.5	232.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	84,606	3,676,874	43.46	42.80	38.88	157.1	153.7	158.9	256.1	246.9	232.4			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Apr. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Mar. 1, 1949 and Apr. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Apr. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Apr. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			Apr. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1949	Apr. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1949	Apr. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1949	Apr. 1 1948
HALIFAX											
Manufacturing	7,341	304,217	41.44	40.87	38.00	101.5	103.2	103.2	185.0	185.3	171.6
Plant products - edible	1,148	30,460	26.55	26.78	24.09	86.1	89.9	85.3	136.9	144.2	123.1
Iron and steel	3,280	152,049	46.36	45.62	44.08	105.0	108.1	102.2	194.1	200.9	179.7
Transportation	4,362	138,715	31.80	34.70	31.27	360.6	341.1	354.2	455.1	469.7	442.0
Construction	2,267	87,391	38.55	37.46	30.04	92.2	90.3	102.4	126.3	120.3	109.3
Trade	5,757	184,822	32.10	32.17	29.61	141.2	140.6	133.1	199.7	199.2	183.0
- All Industries	23,228	827,435	35.62	36.17	32.84	128.7	126.9	127.3	200.0	200.3	184.5
SAINT JOHN											
Manufacturing	4,637	188,468	40.64	39.25	35.22	93.1	91.2	102.7	173.5	164.2	165.2
Iron and steel	972	48,393	49.79	46.30	39.98	75.4	67.8	70.3	135.9	113.8	102.7
Trade	3,170	97,264	30.68	31.32	28.33	111.4	110.0	105.9	172.0	173.8	162.9
- All Industries	15,912	578,283	36.34	37.34	34.85	145.3	137.2	135.0	246.2	238.9	219.9
SHERBROOKE											
Manufacturing	7,925	295,837	37.33	37.58	31.84	111.1	110.7	112.7	198.2	198.7	171.9
Textiles	4,724	168,246	35.62	35.96	29.12	111.1	111.7	108.1	215.1	218.3	171.1
Iron and steel	1,829	79,489	43.46	43.26	38.32	91.7	92.0	107.4	152.6	152.3	157.5
- All Industries	10,713	389,818	36.39	36.43	31.70	118.3	118.9	118.3	207.4	208.6	180.3
THREE RIVERS											
Manufacturing	8,153	370,665	45.46	45.15	40.31	128.3	128.4	127.8	212.1	210.8	186.7
Pulp and paper products	3,441	202,458	58.84	58.72	51.88	120.1	118.6	122.3	218.1	214.9	196.0
Textiles	2,268	70,319	31.00	30.61	43.00	97.4	98.3	96.1	174.2	173.4	140.3
- All Industries	10,349	442,601	42.77	42.58	38.05	124.7	124.6	124.1	205.6	204.6	182.2
BRANTFORD											
Manufacturing	13,734	643,913	46.88	46.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	2,113	86,697	41.03	38.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	7,665	394,040	51.41	52.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- All Industries	16,078	724,429	45.06	45.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KITCHENER WATERLOO											
Manufacturing	16,093	659,957	41.01	41.20	37.86	130.5	129.8	136.8	234.9	234.7	227.0
Animal products - edible	1,324	57,445	43.39	43.09	41.68	122.8	122.6	122.6	217.5	215.7	208.6
Leather and products	1,727	68,985	39.94	40.34	38.18	103.9	102.4	108.8	184.6	183.7	184.8
Lumber products	2,093	83,574	39.93	40.63	35.25	157.0	156.5	152.7	273.8	277.5	232.8
Rubber products	4,760	208,286	43.76	43.38	40.92	143.3	144.3	166.0	262.3	261.9	284.1
Textiles	1,820	61,359	33.71	33.94	30.64	105.3	105.4	100.3	204.9	206.5	177.4
- All Industries	20,350	827,664	40.67	40.91	37.59	132.7	131.7	135.3	237.7	237.2	224.7
LONDON											
Manufacturing	15,843	664,883	41.97	42.00	38.11	139.2	139.6	136.3	235.2	236.2	209.0
Plant products - edible	2,348	81,547	34.73	33.42	30.91	151.6	152.6	149.0	236.5	228.8	206.8
Pulp and paper products	2,187	94,660	43.28	43.98	40.17	144.1	146.2	143.9	231.7	235.9	215.0
Iron and steel	4,047	190,068	46.97	47.45	41.95	141.1	141.6	141.9	239.8	243.2	215.3
Trade	4,337	155,039	35.29	35.65	34.20	162.7	162.8	146.2	217.4	219.7	189.0
- All Industries	26,654	1,076,640	40.39	40.48	37.62	147.5	148.0	142.0	234.2	235.5	209.8
FT. WILLIAM FT. ARTHUR											
Manufacturing	5,427	271,425	50.01	50.87	44.12	60.3	61.7	66.4	112.4	116.9	109.5
Pulp and paper products	2,264	130,349	57.83	58.75	51.98	143.5	144.9	147.0	225.6	231.2	207.6
Iron and steel	1,736	79,487	45.79	47.11	39.68	25.5	25.6	30.2	47.9	49.3	48.8
Transportation	1,565	74,582	47.66	48.13	43.13	106.2	101.5	101.5	119.8	115.7	103.6
Trade	2,018	71,970	35.66	36.58	31.72	126.8	124.7	125.7	211.4	213.2	190.8
- All Industries	11,016	492,949	44.75	45.66	40.65	75.6	75.6	78.9	127.3	130.1	120.5
SAINT CATHARINES											
Manufacturing	22,974	1,173,941	51.10	51.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp and paper products	2,887	162,736	56.37	57.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	2,247	85,088	37.87	38.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	14,395	759,602	52.77	52.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- All Industries	26,070	1,290,147	49.49	49.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGINA											
Manufacturing	2,156	92,276	42.80	43.29	39.08	95.0	93.6	100.9	142.4	141.9	138.1
Animal products - edible	466	19,500	41.85	42.33	39.62	118.7	117.9	130.4	175.3	176.2	182.4
Trade	5,142	184,453	35.87	35.77	33.42	146.5	148.4	142.1	231.7	234.0	210.0
- All Industries	10,977	407,674	37.14	37.68	34.79	128.2	128.2	125.3	202.1	205.0	184.0
SASKATOON											
Manufacturing	2,086	84,061	40.30	40.54	37.66	171.8	166.3	181.0	270.9	262.1	261.0
Animal products - edible	651	26,172	40.20	42.97	37.45	179.3	170.0	204.7	293.1	296.9	324.2
Trade	2,852	99,906	35.03	35.42	32.98	129.2	125.9	124.6	204.6	201.6	186.0
- All Industries	7,881	267,407	36.73	36.61	34.52	138.3	135.3	141.7	231.7	225.9	222.7
EMBRAY											
Manufacturing	7,600	351,956	46.31	45.58	40.61	134.4	133.9	134.9	230.6	226.0	200.9
Plant products - edible	953	40,009	41.88	41.75	38.90	131.3	131.0	133.0	234.4	232.4	219.9
Iron and steel	2,726	134,876	49.48	47.61	41.10	145.3	144.6	133.6	244.0	233.8	186.3
Construction	1,596	69,257	43.39	43.79	36.70	78.1	74.3	82.5	172.4	165.5	146.7
Trade	7,644	289,306	37.85	37.19	34.55	148.9	149.1	129.8	224.5	220.9	184.3
- All Industries	22,338	939,344	42.05	41.74	37.40	135.9	135.1	128.9	224.7	221.6	190.0
YIMONTON											
Manufacturing	6,931	303,734	43.82	43.82	38.96	136.0	135.4	132.0	234.1	233.3	206.7
Animal products - edible	1,979	94,352	47.68	47.37	42.55	126.6	128.0	127.7	199.9	200.7	207.6
Iron and steel	1,777	82,893	46.65	46.88	39.50	143.9	145.5	137.3	261.1	266.3	210.3
Construction	3,539	164,570	49.29	46.15	37.55	267.4	261.2	170.9	467.5	427.5	228.0
Trade	7,402	263,293	35.67	35.76	32.50	176.3	175.4	169.4	276.5	275.4	234.7
- All Industries	21,977	894,947	40.72	40.44	35.67	164.9	162.4	148.3	270.9	265.0	212.5
VICTORIA											
Manufacturing	5,255	252,925	48.13	47.42	41.34	138.5	135.3	160.4	228.8	220.3	229.1
Lumber products	1,315	61,768	46.97	46.90	41.24	122.6	111.2	127.4	211.8	191.7	198.9
Iron and steel	1,737	87,670	50.47	49.14	41.46	130.7	135.5	201.6	214.6	218.3	271.7
Trade	3,494	121,142	34.67	34.03	29.28	158.2	156.0	150.6	252.6	244.6	207.7
- All Industries	12,988	543,957	41.88	41.09	36.93	147.2	144.6	152.2	244.9	236.0	224.4

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

x Includes Merritton, Thorold and Welland.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	78.3	-	-	-	73.1	78.3	78.3	-	-	-	68.8
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	95.1	-	-	-	85.1	98.7	83.3	-	-	-	86.6
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	95.8	-	-	-	85.9	100.7	86.9	-	-	-	91.8
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.8	-	-	-	91.4	103.4	90.5	-	-	-	95.9
Apr. 1, 1937	103.0	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5
Apr. 1, 1938	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
Apr. 1, 1939	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
Apr. 1, 1940	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
Apr. 1, 1941	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
Apr. 1, 1942	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
Apr. 1, 1943	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
Apr. 1, 1944	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
Apr. 1, 1945	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	168.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug. 1	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Sept. 1	201.8	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2
Oct. 1	203.3	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.8
Nov. 1	203.6	194.9	160.4	207.7	180.8	207.1	208.6	180.3	168.6	167.9	206.1	212.2
Dec. 1	204.3	197.8	156.2	209.9	184.9	207.5	210.4	180.9	169.3	167.0	207.6	206.1
Jan. 1, 1949	196.0	177.2	151.8	178.2	177.6	198.2	206.1	173.9	162.4	158.0	201.8	192.4
Feb. 1	190.5	168.2	139.9	172.4	164.7	193.0	202.8	166.7	157.3	146.2	194.4	181.5
Mar. 1	188.9	167.1	139.1	170.3	164.8	190.2	201.8	165.6	156.4	145.9	192.3	179.6
Apr. 1	187.6	167.6	164.3	173.2	160.5	184.7	200.6	165.8	155.5	146.9	193.9	188.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at April 1, 1949.

100.0 6.7 .2 3.8 2.7 28.7 43.4 11.9 5.3 2.2 4.4 9.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1933	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
Apr. 1, 1934	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
Apr. 1, 1935	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
Apr. 1, 1936	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
Apr. 1, 1937	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
Apr. 1, 1938	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
Apr. 1, 1939	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
Apr. 1, 1940	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
Apr. 1, 1941	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
Apr. 1, 1942	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
Apr. 1, 1943	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
Apr. 1, 1944	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
Apr. 1, 1945	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	238.5
Nov. 1	190.2	201.9	203.4	201.1	200.5	288.4	168.3	239.7
Dec. 1	192.6	200.7	206.4	202.9	202.8	288.9	171.4	236.5
Jan. 1, 1949	186.8	186.7	204.7	202.2	197.8	284.7	165.5	228.1
Feb. 1	184.6	181.1	202.0	196.0	197.2	274.6	158.8	219.4
Mar. 1	183.3	185.4	201.7	194.6	198.1	279.1	158.2	218.1
Apr. 1	183.2	185.4	200.4	193.9	199.3	281.7	157.3	222.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at April 1, 1949.

15.0	1.6	13.9	1.4	3.4	2.0	3.5	4.3
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	* Services	Trade
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
Apr. 1, 1937	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
Apr. 1, 1938	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
Apr. 1, 1939	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
Apr. 1, 1940	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
Apr. 1, 1941	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
Apr. 1, 1942	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
Apr. 1, 1943	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
Apr. 1, 1944	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
Apr. 1, 1945	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	188.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May 1	186.6	201.8	188.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June 1	192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July 1	198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0
Aug. 1	200.9	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4
Sept. 1	201.8	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5
Oct. 1	203.3	210.0	267.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	263.7	224.8
Nov. 1	203.6	208.3	321.6	181.5	182.7	144.6	192.7	253.9	230.5
Dec. 1	204.3	207.9	351.0	181.1	182.6	144.5	184.6	251.0	239.5
Jan. 1, 1949	196.0	202.7	326.2	176.5	182.8	140.7	153.6	245.6	238.9
Feb. 1	190.5	202.6	280.8	178.8	181.8	134.9	142.9	245.0	221.1
Mar. 1	188.9	203.0	262.1	170.6	183.3	132.9	138.7	242.2	220.0
Apr. 1	187.6	203.0	188.7	170.6	182.8	135.4	141.7	244.1	221.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at April 1, 1949.

100.0	54.1	2.9	4.1	2.6	9.0	9.6	3.5	14.2
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Notes:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning establishments.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1949	Apr. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947	Apr. 1 1946	Apr. 1 1945	Apr. 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	54.1	203.0	203.0	202.0	195.2	184.9	212.9	225.5
Animal products - edible	1.7	203.7	204.6	212.0	204.4	212.2	204.2	209.9
Fur and products	.2	173.8	172.2	159.2	151.7	157.8	133.7	125.6
Leather and products	1.6	151.8	152.7	152.3	161.0	155.9	140.6	140.2
Boots and shoes	1.1	148.3	148.6	143.3	147.0	142.1	128.9	127.7
Lumber and products	4.0	141.1	138.4	145.6	136.1	122.9	120.2	115.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	124.6	120.2	127.4	114.2	99.4	97.1	90.8
Furniture	.9	172.8	175.4	172.3	167.2	147.1	128.5	123.7
Other lumber products	.8	172.9	170.6	192.0	192.6	187.9	199.9	198.8
Musical instruments	.04	41.4	41.3	41.6	41.9	36.9	28.6	29.5
Plant products - edible	2.7	162.4	165.0	165.8	170.4	157.0	160.5	150.6
Pulp and paper products	5.7	176.9	177.7	178.2	167.7	155.2	137.5	133.0
Pulp and paper	2.5	152.7	153.5	160.1	150.0	137.4	121.2	117.4
Paper products	1.0	272.5	272.7	261.4	256.2	235.2	213.6	209.0
Printing and publishing	2.2	178.6	179.7	172.3	161.2	151.4	133.3	127.7
Rubber products	1.1	168.2	172.2	188.0	198.1	188.5	181.3	159.5
Textile products	8.6	190.7	190.1	183.1	175.8	167.5	160.9	161.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	197.0	198.6	193.3	180.6	171.1	160.0	160.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	120.8	121.1	116.3	112.4	111.0	111.0	113.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	209.3	212.1	216.2	200.9	188.7	169.6	171.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	896.3	902.1	859.7	781.8	710.0	627.5	599.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	172.1	174.1	176.4	165.8	160.8	147.2	151.3
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	203.9	200.1	182.4	176.8	165.2	163.0	162.5
Other textile products	.9	159.7	158.4	164.6	173.1	174.0	178.5	177.4
Tobacco	.6	133.8	147.2	120.7	142.0	127.8	145.8	140.4
Beverages	.9	323.4	323.3	320.7	297.9	282.4	253.6	230.3
Chemicals and allied products	2.2	341.2	340.6	338.0	330.9	327.2	597.0	587.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	182.2	181.8	183.7	181.9	160.3	134.7	137.5
Electric light and power	1.6	233.7	233.5	206.0	175.9	165.2	140.5	134.9
Electrical apparatus	2.7	357.4	358.2	360.6	339.9	281.9	293.2	330.9
Iron and steel products	15.2	220.8	220.5	219.9	211.9	206.8	296.6	341.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	2.0	303.7	302.9	283.4	261.5	257.4	246.2	250.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	265.6	267.0	257.7	256.7	232.5	220.6	221.8
Agricultural implements	1.0	229.6	228.2	218.6	183.1	166.5	135.2	122.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	6.0	186.1	184.9	178.2	171.7	166.2	261.6	312.6
Automobiles and parts	2.3	298.4	291.3	289.3	278.2	229.1	285.8	294.6
Steel shipbuilding	.8	331.8	325.4	452.5	491.0	544.5	1251.3	1562.1
Heating appliances	.4	237.5	239.1	226.9	209.7	193.0	193.8	164.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	222.3	225.3	234.1	199.1	176.3	281.9	292.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	224.9	227.1	233.1	228.3	222.8	237.2	279.4
Other iron and steel products	2.4	216.6	218.5	221.8	222.6	222.7	338.6	398.0
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	350.0	344.4	346.1	324.3	291.0	395.1	453.9
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	210.6	209.3	210.5	209.2	217.0	213.7	209.6
Miscellaneous	.9	330.8	332.9	281.1	303.1	294.0	349.7	371.4
LOGGING	2.9	188.7	262.1	273.3	331.0	303.6	267.6	240.5
MINING	4.1	170.6	170.5	168.8	138.7	153.8	149.5	159.1
Coal	1.3	90.9	93.2	85.9	49.9	96.0	94.8	99.2
Metallic ores	2.2	337.8	333.5	320.3	300.7	273.6	261.7	292.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	178.9	176.4	220.6	193.8	161.7	160.5	156.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.6	182.8	183.3	170.5	159.0	132.4	112.1	105.5
Telegraphs	.4	138.0	138.3	137.8	133.8	133.9	127.2	129.1
Telephones	2.1	191.3	191.9	177.5	164.5	131.4	107.6	99.0
TRANSPORTATION	9.0	135.4	132.9	132.5	131.1	124.0	120.7	117.1
Street railways, cartage and storage	3.1	221.8	221.5	218.6	218.5	199.6	186.4	179.9
Steam railway operation	4.6	113.4	113.1	113.4	111.4	109.8	107.2	105.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	110.3	98.3	99.8	98.6	86.4	95.6	90.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.6	141.7	138.7	130.8	128.6	106.0	87.0	81.8
Building	5.1	201.1	197.8	180.5	167.1	123.1	82.9	83.0
Highway	2.6	127.5	124.3	124.8	124.9	106.8	87.8	79.7
Railway	1.9	87.2	84.8	82.2	91.3	87.5	90.3	82.5
SERVICES (as listed below)	3.5	244.1	242.2	237.9	228.5	217.1	201.1	198.9
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	242.1	240.6	239.4	227.1	210.8	200.5	196.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	232.8	230.7	235.1	231.2	229.4	202.3	203.0
TRADE	14.2	221.2	220.0	215.3	200.2	184.8	172.6	159.4
Retail	10.2	227.6	225.9	223.3	206.8	191.0	180.4	166.4
Wholesale	4.0	206.7	206.7	197.8	185.5	169.9	153.6	141.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	187.6	188.9	186.6	180.7	168.9	176.9	180.5
FINANCE	-	167.1	167.1	159.2	152.8	143.5	128.8	125.4
Banks and trust companies	-	172.5	172.5	161.3	154.3	144.2	133.0	129.9
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	190.0	191.7	194.8	214.5	248.3	159.9	135.7
Insurance	-	158.0	157.8	153.2	146.1	136.6	121.3	118.6
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	186.6	187.8	185.2	179.4	167.7	174.5	177.8

^{1/} The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1949	Apr. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947	Apr. 1 1946	Apr. 1 1945	Apr. 1 1944
<u>Maritime</u>	- Manufacturing	35.0	163.9	166.2	168.4	162.4	175.6	206.4	212.5
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.9	111.3	110.3	108.2	108.9	97.5	113.4	121.4
	Pulp and paper products	4.4	205.2	207.9	224.3	210.3	202.1	183.8	180.3
	Textile products	3.4	121.9	124.5	130.2	123.2	107.8	114.8	112.1
	Iron and steel	13.5	196.4	197.7	196.2	205.5	247.5	335.7	362.3
	Other manufactures	9.8	162.7	167.9	169.9	147.1	162.6	164.9	152.2
	Logging	2.5	144.7	278.5	191.6	447.9	345.0	346.1	412.1
	Mining	11.6	99.6	100.2	100.1	22.9	105.6	102.3	107.3
	Communications	2.7	149.8	146.7	143.0	138.2	129.3	122.0	121.3
	Transportation	15.6	172.3	163.3	166.9	159.9	167.3	190.9	175.4
	Construction	17.3	233.4	203.8	215.0	204.8	179.1	167.9	136.3
	Services2/	2.1	261.6	257.8	261.4	268.1	271.8	297.1	302.1
	Trade	13.2	224.7	223.4	213.6	210.0	208.1	194.6	173.9
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	167.6	167.1	166.1	153.3	168.8	180.5	177.3
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	61.2	205.5	205.5	204.6	200.1	189.1	224.1	243.6
	Lumber products	3.0	144.5	144.8	147.6	148.9	144.9	131.8	128.6
	Pulp and paper products	6.9	158.1	158.5	163.7	154.2	146.4	131.6	128.7
	Textile products	16.6	226.6	225.2	213.0	204.9	195.3	187.8	188.1
	Iron and steel	12.4	210.1	210.9	218.8	215.7	211.8	320.8	384.5
	Other manufactures	22.3	220.6	220.8	218.2	216.4	198.1	248.7	268.7
	Logging	3.7	230.9	406.1	374.0	452.7	422.6	357.2	320.3
	Mining	2.1	278.0	277.9	348.6	319.7	291.7	284.6	314.9
	Communications	2.4	192.8	191.7	176.6	162.6	131.2	109.3	101.4
	Transportation	7.6	118.5	115.6	116.0	114.5	108.3	101.5	99.2
	Construction	8.5	107.4	112.4	96.0	102.7	81.1	66.0	63.1
	Services2/	3.2	226.1	227.0	217.3	207.0	199.0	188.4	185.3
	Trade	11.3	225.2	224.7	226.8	208.9	192.9	182.1	175.3
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	184.7	190.2	187.3	185.8	172.5	185.2	194.2
<u>Ontario</u>	- Manufacturing	62.1	209.0	209.2	205.2	197.6	184.8	207.2	213.4
	Lumber products	2.9	112.6	111.6	115.4	113.1	103.5	104.8	98.5
	Pulp and paper products	6.1	188.7	188.9	185.7	176.2	159.9	137.9	131.9
	Textile products	7.4	154.3	154.9	153.3	146.8	141.9	133.8	135.3
	Iron and steel	20.8	247.6	246.8	238.4	224.0	209.8	284.0	313.1
	Other manufactures	24.9	232.7	234.0	229.1	225.7	210.9	224.7	221.3
	Logging	2.4	217.6	287.7	285.1	314.4	305.4	261.2	191.6
	Mining	3.0	257.5	255.1	246.9	244.8	219.3	216.1	225.0
	Communications	2.4	181.4	183.7	169.0	161.0	127.5	102.6	94.8
	Transportation	6.1	128.9	126.1	126.1	122.3	114.7	111.3	106.6
	Construction	7.6	159.3	158.2	156.5	148.1	122.0	97.0	86.6
	Services2/	3.2	264.8	263.8	257.7	245.4	237.9	216.9	220.9
	Trade	13.2	226.5	225.8	219.6	200.9	186.6	174.5	158.3
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	200.6	201.8	197.7	189.9	175.5	183.0	182.9
<u>Prairie</u>	- Manufacturing	30.0	182.0	182.7	179.3	174.8	171.7	179.1	195.6
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.3	182.2	181.2	182.6	188.2	164.8	169.6	143.4
	Pulp and paper products	2.6	150.1	156.9	138.9	128.4	119.3	106.0	101.0
	Textile products	2.6	285.5	278.0	243.4	241.0	222.4	234.9	228.0
	Iron and steel	9.9	137.2	136.5	132.8	124.0	119.2	135.2	170.8
	Other manufactures	12.6	234.2	236.7	238.6	237.5	244.0	249.0	261.7
	Logging	1.0	137.0	165.2	151.7	192.6	236.0	209.9	230.5
	Mining	8.0	204.4	206.5	181.5	166.4	149.6	148.3	150.7
	Communications	2.9	175.1	172.0	161.9	145.7	135.0	122.5	117.0
	Transportation	17.7	144.3	144.7	141.4	140.1	134.3	129.1	127.3
	Construction	12.9	116.8	113.9	106.3	102.4	89.8	73.6	70.1
	Services2/	4.6	226.8	223.9	219.0	213.4	206.2	183.0	181.1
	Trade	22.9	188.2	186.5	183.1	177.3	161.9	151.0	138.6
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	165.8	165.6	159.6	155.3	146.8	141.2	142.6
<u>British</u>	- Manufacturing	39.4	202.7	198.3	217.1	203.3	187.8	244.1	268.7
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	14.4	184.7	176.0	195.9	161.0	135.4	126.9	123.2
	Pulp and paper products	5.1	213.5	214.1	216.3	195.2	175.8	165.5	161.4
	Textile products	1.0	261.9	241.8	253.8	246.9	217.6	206.9	220.5
	Iron and steel	6.3	233.9	231.0	300.9	320.9	347.5	816.6	1035.2
	Other manufactures	12.6	204.1	203.2	205.8	204.5	185.7	178.8	171.2
	Logging	5.6	130.3	82.3	188.6	197.8	157.0	153.8	153.2
	Mining	5.1	107.2	106.0	98.0	100.2	93.9	85.4	97.8
	Communications	3.1	202.3	207.9	196.3	178.0	153.6	133.9	129.7
	Transportation	10.9	148.4	148.4	147.4	156.9	134.0	122.0	122.5
	Construction	13.0	185.5	168.7	155.4	152.5	117.1	91.7	112.1
	Services2/	5.0	242.3	234.0	246.0	238.2	198.3	182.1	166.6
	Trade	17.9	264.0	260.6	248.2	225.7	198.9	181.5	168.3
<u>B.C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	188.0	179.6	190.8	183.6	160.7	173.0	184.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review. 2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1949	Apr. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947	Apr. 1 1946	Apr. 1 1945	Apr. 1 1944
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	64.0	196.9	197.2	193.0	191.8	184.3	214.1	238.1
	Plant products - edible	3.6	169.0	175.7	165.9	160.2	149.9	149.6	144.7
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	183.2	184.0	188.2	168.9	163.6	150.1	145.5
	Textiles	14.7	201.6	197.1	182.3	177.4	172.9	166.4	171.8
	Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	3.9	177.0	175.9	176.1	176.2	163.0	171.7	172.6
	Iron and steel	16.1	193.1	195.5	192.8	195.9	201.7	308.2	375.3
	Other manufactures	21.1	210.2	211.1	210.7	213.3	193.2	204.2	222.3
	Communications	2.4	142.7	141.9	131.1	124.4	59.1	78.1	71.1
	Transportation	4.8	110.8	103.5	102.3	106.4	93.5	83.2	80.9
	Construction	7.2	114.8	119.6	105.0	98.3	77.9	58.0	53.1
	Trade	16.9	219.3	218.5	219.4	203.2	186.6	177.4	168.6
<u>Montreal</u>	- All Industries	100.0	183.2	183.3	178.3	175.0	164.0	177.1	190.0
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	58.4	181.3	180.7	194.5	172.4	166.6	293.1	366.0
	Leather products	10.6	125.3	128.5	112.6	126.6	125.1	110.9	112.4
	Other manufactures	47.8	201.2	199.3	230.5	192.6	185.1	374.1	476.8
	Transportation	4.9	99.6	101.0	103.4	100.7	89.6	85.1	78.6
	Construction	12.0	220.2	221.2	200.6	142.4	148.2	139.6	144.0
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	185.4	185.4	190.7	167.9	162.7	230.8	270.7
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	62.8	201.8	203.4	197.8	193.3	184.2	212.6	231.3
	Plant products - edible	4.5	172.2	176.4	176.9	189.7	175.0	173.2	166.2
	Printing and publishing	8.3	217.7	217.9	211.7	201.0	188.3	166.2	158.4
	Textiles	8.1	132.3	131.1	128.2	126.5	124.6	116.0	119.2
	Iron and steel	13.7	250.2	252.0	236.0	221.5	207.5	343.5	442.9
	Other manufactures	28.2	215.1	217.1	213.8	210.1	201.8	223.2	228.8
	Communications	2.2	146.0	143.3	132.7	131.6	104.8	82.9	75.4
	Transportation	4.4	162.0	162.8	159.7	155.7	144.9	132.3	127.2
	Construction	4.5	179.9	185.0	191.3	169.5	144.6	107.4	95.7
	Trade	20.8	209.2	209.4	202.1	186.9	173.3	158.4	145.2
<u>Toronto</u>	- All Industries	100.0	200.4	201.7	196.2	188.3	177.5	189.4	197.8
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	37.5	151.3	151.4	153.8	143.1	141.7	158.8	159.3
	Lumber products	2.2	52.5	50.9	49.5	55.9	45.6	42.4	42.0
	Pulp and paper products	12.6	140.1	141.0	146.8	138.7	137.9	127.4	133.4
	Other manufactures	22.7	194.7	194.8	194.8	177.3	184.7	223.5	239.4
	Construction	15.8	257.0	264.2	199.9	212.2	173.1	115.3	97.1
	Trade	27.8	254.8	252.9	239.2	231.5	223.8	206.5	188.4
<u>Ottawa</u>	- All Industries	100.0	193.9	194.6	184.1	178.2	170.4	163.7	161.5
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	79.1	200.2	198.8	191.1	180.8	173.4	191.2	191.5
	Textiles	10.9	113.2	114.1	115.9	105.9	109.4	102.3	105.3
	Electrical apparatus	11.2	227.7	227.4	222.3	210.6	195.0	201.2	210.1
	Iron and steel	36.6	237.5	237.2	222.2	208.6	200.0	253.6	259.3
	Other manufactures	20.4	213.6	207.8	200.5	196.1	184.0	176.8	161.9
	Construction	2.7	181.7	182.0	160.5	166.4	152.0	104.2	68.0
	Trade	9.8	188.0	187.6	190.3	179.3	169.1	169.6	150.4
<u>Hamilton</u>	- All Industries	100.0	199.3	198.1	190.4	181.2	172.3	183.3	179.7
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	81.6	308.8	304.7	292.8	276.3	283.9	312.5	337.4
	Iron and steel	68.1	326.9	322.5	309.4	283.8	296.8	332.6	372.8
	Other manufactures	13.5	241.3	238.4	236.7	250.7	240.5	244.7	218.6
	Construction	2.9	115.4	114.1	98.3	103.5	92.8	74.9	68.9
<u>Windsor</u>	- All Industries	100.0	281.7	279.1	267.8	252.6	255.7	277.2	295.4
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	48.2	169.4	173.5	165.3	163.6	157.2	168.9	187.7
	Animal products - edible	4.0	212.8	224.2	208.7	221.9	261.9	242.1	284.4
	Printing and publishing	5.1	149.4	162.4	139.3	129.4	119.5	104.7	102.4
	Textiles	7.2	291.0	281.6	245.3	239.1	223.8	244.0	237.0
	Iron and steel	17.1	134.4	133.5	130.9	123.7	115.7	128.4	167.5
	Other manufactures	14.8	185.5	196.4	191.4	196.3	181.2	212.7	207.9
	Transportation	6.7	111.1	113.3	112.6	103.6	101.2	94.8	85.9
	Construction	5.3	111.7	108.3	92.0	96.0	75.6	42.7	41.5
	Trade	31.6	156.8	154.4	158.0	156.1	142.2	129.0	119.1
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- All Industries	100.0	157.3	158.2	154.7	151.9	141.7	136.3	144.4
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	37.7	246.3	242.4	263.1	247.9	236.6	370.2	442.2
	Lumber products	11.3	199.0	194.3	205.4	172.3	149.0	135.6	122.0
	Other manufactures	26.4	274.2	270.7	294.8	287.8	282.5	493.9	610.3
	Communications	5.0	195.1	201.2	191.2	167.6	144.4	122.1	116.2
	Transportation	10.2	126.2	130.6	141.9	166.0	129.5	111.5	111.7
	Construction	11.8	231.5	205.3	198.5	190.1	132.2	77.2	85.6
	Services ^{2/}	7.3	236.7	227.9	249.1	235.3	198.6	181.5	164.6
	Trade	28.0	251.0	257.2	247.5	224.7	199.4	184.2	170.3
<u>Vancouver</u>	- All Industries	100.0	222.9	218.1	225.5	216.0	189.7	223.9	247.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Apr. 1, 1949 with Comparisons as at Mar. 1, 1949 and Apr. 1, 1948.

Industries	Apr. 1, 1949					Mar. 1, 1949		Apr. 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,057,229	618,013	239,216	77.4	22.6	77.3	22.7	77.8	22.2
Animal products - edible	32,496	26,482	6,013	81.5	18.5	81.4	18.6	82.8	17.2
Fur and products	4,343	2,944	1,399	67.8	32.2	66.6	33.4	64.7	35.3
Leather and products	31,643	19,248	12,395	60.8	39.2	60.7	39.3	61.8	38.2
Boots and shoes	20,586	11,717	8,868	56.9	43.1	56.8	43.2	57.8	42.2
Lumber and products	78,113	71,543	6,570	91.6	8.4	91.5	8.5	91.8	8.2
Rough and dressed lumber	45,354	42,948	2,406	94.7	5.3	94.7	5.3	94.6	5.4
Furniture	18,277	16,265	2,012	89.0	11.0	89.0	11.0	90.2	9.8
Other lumber products	14,482	12,330	2,152	85.1	14.9	85.3	14.7	85.6	14.4
Plant products - edible	52,999	36,272	16,727	68.4	31.6	68.3	31.7	68.4	31.6
Pulp and paper products	112,075	89,844	22,231	80.2	19.8	80.0	20.0	80.5	19.5
Pulp and paper	48,312	45,738	2,574	94.7	5.3	94.7	5.3	95.1	4.9
Paper products	20,581	12,933	7,648	62.8	37.2	63.0	37.0	64.7	35.3
Printing and publishing	43,182	31,173	12,009	72.2	27.8	71.6	28.4	71.8	28.2
Rubber products	21,232	16,269	4,963	76.6	23.4	76.8	23.2	74.4	25.6
Textile products	167,672	75,772	91,900	45.2	54.8	45.3	54.7	45.4	54.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	61,458	38,740	22,718	63.0	37.0	62.7	37.3	61.7	38.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,748	14,508	9,240	61.1	38.9	61.1	38.9	60.7	39.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	15,240	8,708	6,532	57.1	42.9	56.7	43.3	57.1	42.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,913	11,590	5,323	68.5	31.5	67.7	32.3	66.7	33.3
Hosiery and knit goods	26,010	9,295	16,715	35.7	64.3	35.4	64.6	35.5	64.5
Garments and personal furnishings	63,264	18,741	44,523	29.6	70.4	29.8	70.2	30.0	70.0
Other textile products	16,940	8,996	7,944	53.1	46.9	53.4	46.6	54.6	45.4
Tobacco	11,125	4,933	6,192	44.3	55.7	44.9	55.1	44.4	55.6
Beverages	18,205	16,008	2,197	87.9	12.1	87.7	12.3	87.2	12.8
Chemicals and allied products	42,359	32,102	10,257	75.8	24.2	75.9	24.1	76.5	23.5
Clay, glass and stone products	20,809	18,512	2,297	89.0	11.0	89.2	10.8	87.6	12.4
Electric light and power	32,086	28,059	4,027	87.4	12.6	87.5	12.5	87.8	12.2
Electrical apparatus	53,233	37,956	15,277	71.3	28.7	72.0	28.0	70.6	29.4
Iron and steel products	297,371	275,031	22,340	92.5	7.5	92.5	7.5	92.9	7.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,956	37,224	1,732	95.5	4.5	95.5	4.5	95.6	4.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,827	26,451	3,376	88.7	11.3	88.8	11.2	88.8	11.2
Agricultural implements	19,195	18,153	1,042	94.6	5.4	94.5	5.5	95.6	4.4
Land vehicles and aircraft	116,797	110,031	6,766	94.2	5.8	94.3	5.7	94.7	5.3
Automobiles and parts	45,551	40,548	5,003	89.0	11.0	89.0	11.0	90.0	10.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	16,379	15,835	544	96.9	3.1	96.8	3.2	97.2	2.8
Heating appliances	8,403	7,859	544	93.5	6.5	93.1	6.9	93.4	6.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,350	10,448	902	92.1	7.9	91.9	8.1	92.6	7.4
Foundry and machine shop products	9,264	8,858	406	95.6	4.4	95.7	4.3	95.3	4.7
Other iron and steel products	47,190	40,082	7,108	84.9	15.1	85.2	14.8	85.2	14.8
Non-ferrous metal products	49,185	42,521	6,664	86.5	13.5	86.3	13.7	85.5	14.5
Non-metallic mineral products	14,815	13,533	1,282	91.3	8.7	91.2	8.8	91.0	9.0
Miscellaneous	17,469	10,984	6,485	62.9	37.1	62.5	37.5	66.5	33.5
LOGGING	56,572	55,403	1,169	97.9	2.1	98.3	1.7	98.0	2.0
MINING	80,235	78,398	1,837	97.7	2.3	97.8	2.2	98.0	2.0
Coal	25,057	24,816	241	99.0	1.0	99.1	0.9	99.1	0.9
Metallic ores	43,321	42,437	884	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,857	11,145	712	94.0	6.0	95.1	4.9	96.0	4.0
COMMUNICATIONS	49,627	25,345	24,282	47.0	53.0	46.8	53.2	47.3	52.7
Telegraphs	8,134	6,618	1,516	81.4	18.6	81.5	18.5	80.7	19.3
Telephones	40,418	15,951	24,467	39.5	60.5	39.2	60.8	39.6	60.4
TRANSPORTATION	176,034	165,554	10,480	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0	93.8	6.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	59,853	55,779	4,074	93.2	6.8	93.1	6.9	92.9	7.1
Steam railway operation	90,447	85,110	5,337	94.1	5.9	94.1	5.9	93.8	6.2
Shipping and stevedoring	25,734	24,665	1,069	95.8	4.2	95.8	4.2	95.8	4.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	188,242	183,903	4,339	97.7	2.3	97.7	2.3	97.7	2.3
Building	98,913	95,982	2,931	97.0	3.0	97.1	2.9	97.2	2.8
Highway	51,755	50,468	1,287	97.5	2.5	97.4	2.6	97.3	2.7
Railway	37,574	37,453	121	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.6	0.4
SERVICES (as specified below)	67,523	32,570	34,953	48.2	51.8	48.5	51.5	48.0	52.0
Hotels and restaurants	43,452	21,754	21,698	50.1	49.9	50.5	49.5	50.3	49.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	19,854	7,670	12,184	38.6	61.4	38.8	61.2	43.1	56.9
TRADE	278,076	171,211	106,865	61.6	38.4	61.8	38.2	60.4	39.6
Retail	198,871	110,391	88,480	55.5	44.5	56.0	44.0	53.8	46.2
Wholesale	79,205	60,820	18,385	76.8	23.2	76.4	23.6	76.9	23.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,953,538	1,528,397	425,141	78.2	21.8	78.5	21.5	78.6	21.4
FINANCE	87,998	46,596	41,402	53.0	47.0	52.8	47.2	52.8	47.2
Banks and trust companies	50,312	24,857	25,455	49.4	50.6	49.4	50.6	48.6	51.4
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,577	2,315	1,262	64.7	35.3	64.7	35.3	65.5	34.5
Insurance	34,109	19,424	14,685	56.9	43.1	56.6	43.4	57.4	42.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,041,536	1,574,993	466,543	77.1	22.9	77.4	22.6	77.5	22.5

ADVANCE STATEMENT ON HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MALE AND FEMALE WAGE-EARNERS AND SALARIED
EMPLOYEES REPORTED BY LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN 22 CITIES,
FOR THE LAST WEEK OF NOVEMBER, 1947.

(Issued as an appendix to the monthly report on the Employment Situation
at the Beginning of April, 1949).

The present report* summarizes for 22 of the larger cities, the results of the annual survey of hours and earnings in the last week of November, 1947. Manufacturing establishments that usually employ 15 or more persons provided statistics of hours and earnings for their male and female salaried employees and wage-earners, except travelling salesmen, homeworkers, watchmen, charwomen and workers engaged on new construction. The first table in this appendix shows the average working time and average earnings of wage-earners and salaried employees of each sex. Table 2 gives the percentage distribution of the wage-earners in accordance with their hours of work in the last week of November, 1947, and Table 3 compares average wages and salaries reported in the 1947 and 1946 surveys.

Comparison of the statistics for the different cities should be made in the light of several factors influencing levels of pay and working time. The most important of these is the industrial distribution of the reported employees with the related variations in proportions of men and women and of skilled and unskilled workers. Average weekly wages are also affected by the amount of overtime work during the reported week, and by the number of part-time and casual workers employed. In cities where heavy industries predominate, wages are above-average, while in those where non-durable goods manufacturing is important, wages are lower, in part because of greater numbers of women workers. Salaries are also related to the type of industrial activity, and are influenced by the location of head office staffs, the proportions of professional personnel and the organization of distributive functions. (Employees in separate sales offices are excluded from the survey.)

The average hours of work changed only slightly between the last week of November in 1946 and in 1947. Increases in both wages and salaries were general. The amount of advance in different cities depended partly on varying increases in wage and salary rates and partly on changes in proportions of higher or lower paid employees on duty during the periods surveyed. Variations in the levels of industrial activity for seasonal and other reasons were important factors in some centres. In Halifax and Victoria, for example, a decrease during the year in the number of women employed in the iron and steel industry (where wages are above-average) affected the general figures for women workers. It must also be borne in mind that minor variations in employment and payrolls may result in sharp fluctuations in the averages in the small cities.

More recent information on earnings will be found in the monthly bulletins on employment and payrolls and on average hours and average hourly earnings. Preliminary results of the 1947 annual survey for Canada and the provinces were published in Report No. 9-1030, dated April 22, 1949. The final report will be available at a later date.

* This report was prepared by W.I. Harvey and E.L. Hughes.

Table 1.- Average Hours Worked and Average Earnings of Men and Women Employed by Leading Manufacturers^{1/} in Specified Cities in the Last Week in November, 1947.

City	Employees			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hours Per Week			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.	No.	¢	¢	¢
(a) WAGE-EARNERS												
CANADA	821,510	634,998	186,512	37.19	41.35	23.11	43.7	44.9	39.7	85.1	92.1	58.2
Halifax	6,026	4,966	1,060	35.99	39.91	17.39	44.6	45.1	42.0	80.7	88.5	41.4
Saint John	4,351	3,432	919	33.46	37.54	18.05	45.1	46.0	41.5	74.2	81.6	43.5
Montreal	143,998	100,256	43,742	35.10	40.45	23.01	43.5	45.5	39.0	80.7	88.9	59.0
Textiles - all branches	31,164	9,957	21,207	27.21	38.08	22.04	38.7	42.6	36.8	70.3	89.4	59.9
Electrical apparatus	11,127	7,657	3,470	39.30	42.60	32.03	43.0	44.1	40.7	91.4	96.6	78.7
Iron and steel products	39,342	37,614	1,728	41.62	42.39	24.52	44.9	45.1	41.0	92.7	94.0	59.8
Quebec	15,441	11,033	4,408	32.51	38.09	18.47	45.6	47.2	41.5	71.3	80.7	44.5
Sherbrooke	6,616	4,327	2,289	32.15	37.68	21.86	47.0	49.0	43.2	68.4	76.7	50.6
Three Rivers	7,345	5,800	1,545	39.25	45.09	17.45	47.4	49.6	39.3	82.8	90.9	44.4
Brantford	10,930	8,781	2,149	39.73	43.93	22.81	44.0	45.2	39.4	90.3	97.2	57.9
Fort William - Port Arthur	5,043	4,936	107	44.74	45.16	27.43	46.8	46.9	43.2	95.6	96.3	63.5
Hamilton	41,567	31,758	9,809	40.48	45.05	25.65	43.2	44.3	39.7	93.7	101.7	64.6
Kitchener - Waterloo	14,005	9,868	4,137	37.11	42.02	25.64	42.9	44.7	38.9	86.5	94.0	65.9
London	12,458	9,151	3,307	34.61	39.19	21.85	42.0	43.5	37.8	82.4	90.1	57.8
Ottawa	7,631	6,051	1,580	34.86	37.99	22.95	45.1	45.5	43.8	77.5	83.5	52.4
St. Catharines - Welland	19,707	16,941	2,766	43.21	46.09	25.92	44.0	44.7	40.0	98.2	103.1	64.8
Toronto	123,421	87,558	35,863	36.97	42.38	23.88	41.4	43.2	37.2	89.3	98.1	64.2
Plant products - edible	11,972	6,508	5,464	28.66	37.13	18.56	39.7	44.2	34.3	72.2	84.0	54.1
Textiles - all branches	16,284	6,127	10,157	30.78	41.98	24.11	38.1	41.4	36.2	80.8	101.4	66.6
Electrical Apparatus	11,547	7,559	3,988	38.56	43.16	29.90	42.7	44.0	40.3	90.3	98.1	74.2
Iron and Steel products	24,895	23,063	1,832	42.03	43.19	27.16	43.6	43.8	40.9	96.4	98.6	66.4
Windsor	26,516	24,113	2,403	47.16	48.93	29.89	41.5	41.5	39.7	114.2	117.9	75.3
Winnipeg	25,424	19,297	6,127	34.82	38.68	22.69	43.1	44.2	39.6	80.8	87.5	57.3
Regina	1,750	1,591	159	36.72	37.86	24.81	42.3	42.4	40.8	86.8	89.3	60.8
Saskatoon	1,759	1,487	272	37.50	39.81	24.85	44.8	45.5	41.0	83.7	87.5	60.6
Calgary	5,641	4,827	814	37.91	40.16	24.75	42.6	43.0	40.5	89.0	93.4	61.1
Edmonton	6,399	5,133	1,266	36.55	39.46	25.07	43.1	43.7	40.9	84.8	90.3	61.3
Vancouver	26,024	21,947	4,077	40.52	43.13	26.34	39.8	39.9	39.2	101.8	108.1	67.2
Victoria	4,919	4,644	275	42.08	43.23	22.89	39.7	39.7	39.8	106.0	108.9	57.5
(b) SALARIED EMPLOYEES												
CANADA	157,488	105,370	52,118	49.78	60.21	28.68	40.4	41.2	38.9			
Halifax	1,050	682	368	42.40	51.34	25.83	41.1	41.8	39.9			
Saint John	786	547	239	44.28	52.29	25.94	40.8	41.8	38.4			
Montreal	32,928	21,826	11,102	50.26	60.47	30.17	39.9	40.5	38.6			
Textiles - all Branches	5,192	3,999	2,093	49.65	62.25	31.00	40.1	41.0	38.8			
Electrical apparatus	3,614	2,263	1,251	51.46	62.77	31.01	39.3	39.6	38.8			
Iron and steel products	7,007	5,349	1,658	53.17	60.41	29.82	41.0	41.6	39.1			
Quebec	2,416	1,663	753	43.59	52.87	23.11	40.9	41.7	39.3			
Sherbrooke	1,109	710	399	42.46	52.86	23.94	43.0	44.3	40.6			
Three Rivers	792	652	140	57.17	63.62	27.16	41.3	41.6	39.9			
Brantford	2,168	1,410	758	45.73	56.58	25.53	39.0	39.7	37.6			
Fort William - Port Arthur	783	574	209	56.60	65.83	31.28	42.3	42.9	40.7			
Hamilton - Manufacturing	7,471	4,885	2,586	51.59	63.63	28.84	39.8	40.4	38.6			
Kitchener - Waterloo	2,392	1,562	830	47.14	58.06	26.60	39.6	40.6	37.7			
London	2,381	1,494	887	47.74	59.76	27.49	38.7	39.2	37.8			
Ottawa	1,715	1,152	563	46.81	55.43	29.15	39.3	39.6	38.8			
St. Catharines - Welland	3,378	2,235	1,143	55.41	69.79	27.36	39.7	40.3	38.6			
Toronto	34,370	21,610	12,760	48.94	60.27	29.76	39.4	40.1	38.1			
Plant products - edible	1,774	1,031	743	48.14	61.15	30.08	40.1	41.2	38.6			
Textiles - all branches	3,036	1,751	1,285	48.50	62.68	29.19	40.2	41.2	38.7			
Electrical apparatus	4,349	2,810	1,539	49.16	59.54	30.21	40.2	41.4	37.9			
Iron and steel products	7,543	5,331	2,212	48.93	57.06	29.36	39.3	39.8	38.2			
Windsor	4,610	2,974	1,636	60.51	75.99	32.39	39.7	39.9	39.4			
Winnipeg	4,294	2,963	1,331	45.69	54.57	25.93	41.5	42.0	40.4			
Regina	463	311	152	43.77	51.99	26.96	39.1	40.1	37.1			
Saskatoon	497	314	183	39.78	47.82	25.99	43.0	43.5	42.0			
Calgary	1,227	873	354	44.32	51.55	26.48	41.8	42.1	40.9			
Edmonton	1,171	789	382	44.80	53.13	27.60	42.2	42.9	40.9			
Vancouver	4,968	3,371	1,597	50.80	60.61	29.97	40.1	41.0	39.4			
Victoria	862	659	203	50.23	57.13	27.84	40.8	41.3	39.2			

1/ That is, Manufacturing establishments usually employing 15 persons and over.

Table 2.- Percentage Distribution of Wage-Earners Reported by Leading Manufacturers^{1/} in the Last Week of November, 1947, in Indicated Groups of Hours Worked in Manufacturing as a Whole in Specified Cities.

	P.C. Distribution													
	Wage-Earners	30 hours or less	31-34 hours	35-39 hours	40 hours	41-43 hours	44 hours	45-47 hours	48 hours	49-50 hours	51-53 hours	54 hours	55-64 hours	65 hours or more
	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
WAGE-EARNERS - BOTH SEXES														
CANADA	821,510	6.7	2.9	7.8	12.2	10.6	8.5	18.7	12.9	6.5	4.3	1.3	6.5	1.1
Halifax	6,026	4.5	2.2	4.7	11.3	8.0	33.3	10.6	5.0	3.3	5.2	2.6	7.3	2.0
Saint John	4,351	5.8	3.3	5.1	7.9	6.0	14.1	14.3	10.4	6.2	6.0	2.2	11.4	4.3
Montreal	143,998	7.6	3.5	9.9	10.0	13.2	7.4	19.6	7.8	6.1	4.7	1.4	7.3	1.5
Quebec	15,441	5.6	2.7	11.9	4.5	7.6	4.1	19.9	11.9	7.0	5.8	2.3	11.9	3.8
Sherbrooke	6,616	4.0	1.8	5.5	6.1	8.4	6.0	19.2	8.0	17.0	6.1	2.5	12.7	2.7
Three Rivers	7,345	5.7	2.0	9.0	7.4	4.0	5.7	7.0	21.8	6.7	5.0	2.8	18.9	4.0
Brantford	10,930	7.3	1.3	5.4	4.0	7.8	5.4	43.3	5.7	8.1	5.2	1.8	3.9	0.8
Port William - Port Arthur	5,043	2.9	1.2	4.0	4.8	6.2	14.5	6.2	39.7	6.3	5.5	1.1	5.8	1.8
Hamilton	41,567	5.5	2.5	5.7	7.0	20.3	7.4	23.0	16.1	5.0	4.5	0.7	2.0	0.3
Kitchener - Waterloo	14,005	9.9	2.5	7.2	5.8	10.5	6.0	29.5	9.6	7.8	5.2	1.8	4.0	0.2
London	12,458	8.9	2.0	7.8	12.2	13.7	9.1	27.3	7.6	5.5	3.0	0.2	2.5	0.2
Ottawa	7,631	3.3	1.2	8.6	8.0	10.5	9.7	15.5	24.1	5.4	6.7	0.5	5.9	0.6
St. Catharines - Welland	19,707	4.6	3.4	5.8	9.5	5.9	8.5	32.5	14.9	6.0	3.9	0.9	3.8	0.3
Toronto	123,421	9.6	3.6	10.0	14.3	14.5	8.8	20.3	7.7	4.1	3.7	0.5	2.6	0.3
Windsor	26,516	4.1	2.9	11.5	41.7	6.1	6.9	11.3	10.0	2.9	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.1
Winnipeg	25,424	5.1	3.4	6.4	12.3	10.9	19.5	23.3	5.0	5.9	3.3	1.1	3.2	0.6
Regina	1,750	6.3	1.8	4.6	17.1	10.2	34.3	9.7	5.0	3.3	4.3	0.7	2.6	0.1
Saskatoon	1,759	3.9	0.9	5.1	8.0	5.3	33.4	14.8	7.5	7.6	4.5	3.8	4.3	0.9
Calgary	5,641	4.7	1.9	6.7	18.5	13.9	19.0	13.8	11.2	2.7	5.0	0.9	1.6	0.1
Edmonton	6,399	5.0	1.6	5.2	13.1	10.3	14.5	29.4	13.5	3.2	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.1
Vancouver	26,024	6.4	3.7	14.6	39.6	11.1	13.7	4.9	2.8	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.3
Victoria	4,919	5.3	2.7	11.1	42.3	21.6	10.3	2.3	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.7	-
MALE WAGE-EARNERS														
CANADA	634,998	4.6	2.1	6.1	11.9	9.2	8.7	19.7	15.0	7.0	4.9	1.6	7.8	1.4
Halifax	4,966	3.8	1.7	4.3	13.1	7.5	32.0	9.1	5.7	3.5	5.2	3.1	8.6	2.4
Saint John	3,432	8.2	2.8	4.2	5.9	5.1	16.2	12.8	10.3	6.6	6.5	2.4	13.6	5.4
Montreal	100,256	4.8	2.1	6.6	8.3	11.4	6.0	21.7	9.8	7.5	6.1	1.7	9.8	2.2
Quebec	11,033	5.3	1.9	12.4	3.9	5.0	3.0	17.2	13.7	6.9	6.5	3.2	15.7	5.3
Sherbrooke	4,327	3.2	1.2	2.9	5.4	4.9	4.3	17.3	7.5	20.7	7.2	3.1	18.2	4.1
Three Rivers	5,800	4.2	1.4	2.2	4.3	3.4	5.3	7.2	27.0	8.1	6.1	3.5	22.3	5.0
Brantford	8,781	4.4	1.1	4.5	3.2	7.0	4.8	46.7	5.5	9.6	6.0	1.8	4.7	0.7
Port William - Port Arthur	4,936	2.7	1.2	4.0	4.8	6.2	14.5	6.2	39.7	6.4	5.5	1.1	5.9	1.8
Hamilton	31,758	3.4	1.9	3.9	5.7	18.9	8.3	23.6	20.1	5.0	5.6	0.9	2.4	0.3
Kitchener - Waterloo	9,868	5.3	1.7	5.4	6.4	8.6	5.0	33.1	12.0	8.8	6.8	2.1	4.5	0.3
London	9,151	5.1	1.0	4.9	12.5	12.8	9.9	29.7	9.8	6.6	4.0	0.3	3.2	0.2
Ottawa	6,051	2.5	0.8	8.7	7.0	10.0	5.7	14.5	27.6	5.7	6.4	0.5	5.9	0.7
St. Catharines - Welland	16,941	3.4	1.9	5.3	10.1	5.4	8.5	32.7	16.3	6.6	4.1	1.0	4.4	0.3
Toronto	87,558	5.7	2.1	7.5	13.6	13.3	9.7	24.1	9.9	5.0	4.6	0.7	3.4	0.4
Windsor	24,113	3.8	2.3	11.6	41.9	5.8	7.0	11.3	10.7	2.8	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.1
Winnipeg	19,297	3.7	2.6	4.0	8.0	10.1	21.3	27.9	5.7	6.7	3.9	1.3	4.1	0.7
Regina	1,591	6.3	1.8	3.3	18.0	8.7	34.1	10.4	5.5	3.5	4.7	0.8	2.8	0.1
Saskatoon	1,487	2.4	0.7	4.5	7.9	3.8	31.5	17.1	8.4	8.8	4.8	4.4	4.6	1.1
Calgary	4,827	4.2	1.8	4.4	19.7	12.7	21.4	13.1	11.1	3.0	5.8	1.0	1.7	0.1
Edmonton	5,133	5.1	1.2	3.9	8.2	10.6	14.2	32.2	16.0	3.5	2.3	0.3	2.4	0.1
Vancouver	21,947	5.8	3.4	14.5	41.5	10.5	13.0	5.2	3.0	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.8	-
Victoria	4,644	5.0	2.8	11.4	43.2	21.4	9.6	2.3	2.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	-
FEMALE WAGE-EARNERS														
CANADA	186,512	13.7	5.5	13.6	13.4	15.0	7.8	15.9	5.7	4.9	2.0	0.5	1.9	0.1
Halifax	1,060	7.8	4.3	6.5	3.1	10.3	39.5	17.6	2.1	2.3	5.0	-	1.5	-
Saint John	919	10.9	5.1	8.3	15.3	9.5	6.9	20.2	10.7	4.7	4.0	1.1	3.2	0.1
Montreal	43,742	14.0	6.5	17.6	14.0	17.3	5.9	14.6	3.3	2.9	1.7	0.5	1.6	0.1
Quebec	4,408	10.0	4.6	10.7	6.1	14.0	7.0	26.7	7.5	7.2	3.8	0.1	2.2	0.1
Sherbrooke	2,289	5.6	3.0	10.4	7.5	15.0	9.0	22.9	9.0	9.9	4.2	1.3	2.2	-
Three Rivers	1,545	11.4	4.7	34.5	19.2	6.3	7.4	6.1	2.1	1.4	.6	0.3	6.0	-
Brantford	2,149	19.4	2.3	9.5	7.0	10.9	8.0	29.3	6.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	0.4	1.0
Port William - Port Arthur	107	11.2	1.9	.9	6.5	9.3	16.0	6.5	39.3	5.6	2.8	-	-	-
Hamilton	9,809	12.6	4.4	11.6	11.3	24.8	4.5	21.2	3.2	5.0	0.8	0.1	0.6	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	4,137	20.9	4.2	11.5	4.5	14.9	8.5	21.3	3.7	5.5	1.3	1.0	2.7	-
London	3,307	19.6	4.7	15.6	11.3	16.3	6.9	20.6	1.5	2.4	0.5	-	0.6	-
Ottawa	1,580	6.4	2.8	8.4	11.5	12.3	9.7	19.2	10.7	4.4	7.8	0.6	6.1	0.1
St. Catharines - Welland	2,766	11.7	12.9	9.0	8.2	8.7	8.9	31.3	6.2	2.0	2.5	.1	0.5	-
Toronto	35,863	19.2	7.5	16.2	15.9	17.3	6.7	10.7	2.4	2.0	1.5	.1	0.5	-
Windsor	2,403	6.5	8.9	11.2	39.8	9.9	5.4	11.5	3.0	2.9	0.7	-	0.2	-
Winnipeg	6,127	9.4	5.9	13.9	25.8	13.3	14.0	9.3	2.5	3.4	1.5	0.5	0.5	-
Regina	159	5.7	2.5	18.2	7.5	25.8	35.2	2.5	-	1.3	1.3	-	-	-
Saskatoon	272	11.8	1.8	8.1	8.1	13.6	44.8	2.6	2.6	1.1	2.9	0.4	2.2	-
Calgary	814	7.1	2.7	20.5	11.9	20.9	5.5	18.1	11.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	.7	-
Edmonton	1,266	4.7	3.4	10.6	33.0	9.0	15.9	17.4	3.3	1.9	0.7	0.1	-	-
Vancouver	4,077	9.3	5.2	15.7	31.1	14.8	16.9	3.4	1.6	0.3	0.6	-	1.1	-
Victoria	275	12.0	1.8	5.8	28.3	23.6	22.2	1.5	0.4	-	0.4	-	4.0	-

^{1/} See footnote on page 32.

Table 3.- Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners and Salaried Employees Reported in Manufacturing⁽²⁾ in the Last Week of November, 1947, with Comparisons from the Last Week in November, 1946.

City	Both Sexes			Men			Women			Both Sexes			Men			Women		
	Average	Increase		Average	Increase		Average	Increase		Average	Increase		Average	Increase		Average	Increase	
	Weekly	over	P.C.	Weekly	over	P.C.	Weekly	over	P.C.	Hourly	over	P.C.	Hourly	over	P.C.	Hourly	over	P.C.
	1947	1946		1947	1946		1947	1946		1947	1946		1947	1946		1947	1946	
(a) Wage-Earners																		
CANADA	\$ 37.19	\$ 32.38	14.9	\$ 41.35	\$ 36.23	14.1	\$ 23.11	\$ 20.08	15.1	\$ 85.1	\$ 74.1	14.8	\$ 92.1	\$ 80.7	14.1	\$ 58.2	\$ 50.2	15.9
Halifax	35.99	32.35	11.3	39.91	35.08	13.8	17.39	17.60	-1.2	80.7	74.2	8.8	88.5	79.9	10.8	41.4	42.0	-1.4
Saint John	33.46	30.01	11.5	37.54	33.91	10.7	18.05	17.14	5.3	74.2	65.1	14.0	81.6	72.3	12.9	43.5	39.4	10.4
Montreal	35.10	31.26	12.3	40.45	36.21	11.7	23.01	20.42	12.7	80.7	72.2	11.8	88.9	80.1	11.0	59.0	52.1	13.2
Quebec	32.51	27.81	16.9	38.09	33.62	13.3	18.47	15.97	16.4	71.3	59.3	20.2	80.7	68.9	17.1	44.5	36.9	20.6
Sherbrooke	32.15	28.11	14.4	37.58	32.82	14.5	21.86	19.40	12.7	68.4	59.3	15.3	76.7	66.7	15.0	50.6	44.1	14.7
Three Rivers	39.25	32.68	20.1	45.09	38.34	17.6	17.45	14.78	18.1	82.8	71.5	15.8	90.9	80.2	13.3	44.4	37.7	17.8
Pt. William - Pt. Arthur	44.74	39.51	13.2	45.16	39.74	13.6	27.43	(1)		95.6	85.7	11.6	96.3	86.2	11.7	63.5	(1)	
Hamilton	40.48	35.07	15.4	42.05	36.43	14.3	25.65	21.75	18.0	93.7	81.0	15.7	101.7	88.8	14.5	64.6	54.6	18.3
Kitchener - Waterloo	37.11	32.40	14.5	42.02	36.98	13.6	25.64	21.55	19.0	86.5	75.7	14.3	94.0	83.1	13.1	65.9	56.4	19.0
London	34.61	30.13	14.9	39.19	34.14	14.8	21.85	18.14	20.5	82.4	71.4	15.4	90.1	78.3	15.1	57.8	47.6	21.4
Ottawa	34.86	30.90	12.8	37.99	33.69	12.8	22.95	20.08	14.3	77.3	69.3	11.1	83.5	75.2	11.0	52.4	46.7	12.2
Toronto	36.97	31.93	15.8	42.38	37.20	13.9	23.88	20.50	16.5	89.3	77.5	15.2	98.1	86.3	13.7	64.2	55.4	15.9
Windsor	47.16	40.93	15.2	48.93	42.61	14.8	29.89	24.66	21.2	114.2	101.3	12.7	117.9	105.2	12.1	75.3	61.2	23.0
Winnipeg	34.82	30.85	12.9	38.68	34.24	13.0	22.69	19.70	15.2	80.8	73.1	10.5	87.5	78.9	10.9	57.3	51.7	10.6
Regina	36.72	33.27	10.4	37.86	34.49	9.8	24.81	21.63	14.7	86.8	78.1	11.1	89.3	80.4	11.1	60.8	53.8	13.0
Saskatoon	37.50	33.38	12.3	38.81	35.30	12.8	24.85	21.64	14.8	83.7	73.2	14.3	87.5	76.4	14.5	60.6	51.9	16.8
Calgary	37.91	34.05	11.3	40.16	36.08	11.3	24.75	21.01	17.8	89.0	80.3	10.9	93.4	84.5	10.5	61.1	51.5	15.0
Edmonton	36.55	32.49	12.5	39.46	34.81	13.4	25.07	21.75	15.3	84.8	76.9	10.4	90.3	82.1	10.0	61.3	52.4	17.0
Vancouver	40.52	36.79	10.1	43.13	39.68	8.7	26.34	22.16	18.9	101.8	90.4	12.6	108.1	96.3	12.3	67.2	58.0	15.9
Victoria	42.08	36.91	14.0	43.23	38.33	12.8	22.89	22.15	3.3	106.0	93.2	13.7	108.9	96.3	13.1	57.5	58.9	-2.4
(b) Salaried Employees																		
CANADA	\$ 49.78	\$ 43.85	13.5	\$ 60.21	\$ 53.21	13.2	\$ 28.68	\$ 25.91	10.7									
Halifax	42.40	39.33	7.8	51.34	47.26	8.6	25.83	24.23	6.6									
Saint John	44.28	39.88	11.0	52.29	46.85	11.6	25.94	23.64	9.7									
Montreal	50.26	45.08	11.5	60.47	54.04	11.9	30.17	27.57	9.4									
Quebec	43.59	41.52	5.0	52.87	50.03	5.7	23.11	21.53	7.3									
Sherbrooke	42.46	37.88	12.1	52.86	46.72	13.1	23.94	22.73	5.3									
Three Rivers	57.17	51.41	11.2	63.62	59.48	7.0	27.16	24.80	9.5									
Pt. William - Pt. Arthur	56.60	46.70	21.2	65.83	53.69	22.6	31.28	27.38	14.2									
Hamilton	51.59	44.55	15.6	63.63	55.85	13.9	28.84	25.47	13.2									
Kitchener - Waterloo	47.14	42.87	10.0	58.06	53.36	8.8	26.60	24.28	9.6									
London	47.74	41.26	15.7	59.76	51.17	16.8	27.49	24.05	14.3									
Ottawa	46.81	41.49	12.8	55.43	49.16	12.8	29.15	26.28	10.9									
Toronto	48.94	42.72	14.6	60.27	52.78	14.2	29.76	26.73	11.3									
Windsor	60.51	53.55	13.0	75.99	67.73	12.2	32.39	28.81	12.4									
Regina	45.69	41.14	11.1	54.97	48.79	11.8	25.93	23.76	9.1									
Saskatoon	43.77	38.03	15.1	51.99	45.00	15.5	26.96	24.20	11.4									
Calgary	39.78	36.62	8.6	47.82	44.28	8.0	25.99	23.31	11.5									
Edmonton	44.32	38.16	16.1	51.55	45.43	13.5	26.48	23.04	14.9									
Vancouver	44.80	41.24	8.6	53.13	49.08	8.3	27.60	24.32	13.5									
Victoria	50.80	44.52	14.1	60.61	52.96	14.4	29.97	27.24	10.0									
	50.23	42.42	18.4	57.13	47.99	19.0	27.84	25.05	11.1									

(1) Number of women reported too small to be significant.

(2) See footnote on page 52.

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT SECTION

72-002

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

MAY, 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in April

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
July 14, 1949

9-4010



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Employment and Payrolls.

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EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and some time after the Census date; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. Since 1944, there has been considerable growth in the number of firms reporting to the monthly survey. It is estimated that the coverage in the industrial divisions now ranges from about 51 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and 56 p.c. in trade, to some 85 p.c. in mining and 88 p.c. in manufacturing. The last two figures are based on the statistics of the Annual Census of Industry, relating to practically all establishments in the indicated industries. In manufacturing, certain adjustments in respect of industrial coverage are required to bring about comparability in the two series. The proportion of 88 p.c. results from the use of the adjusted figures. It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys in the nine major industrial groups employ approximately 82 p.c. of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in the same industries throughout Canada; of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in all industries, including workers in the industries excluded from the monthly surveys as well as in those represented, the coverage is estimated at about 61 p.c.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose being

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by the firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

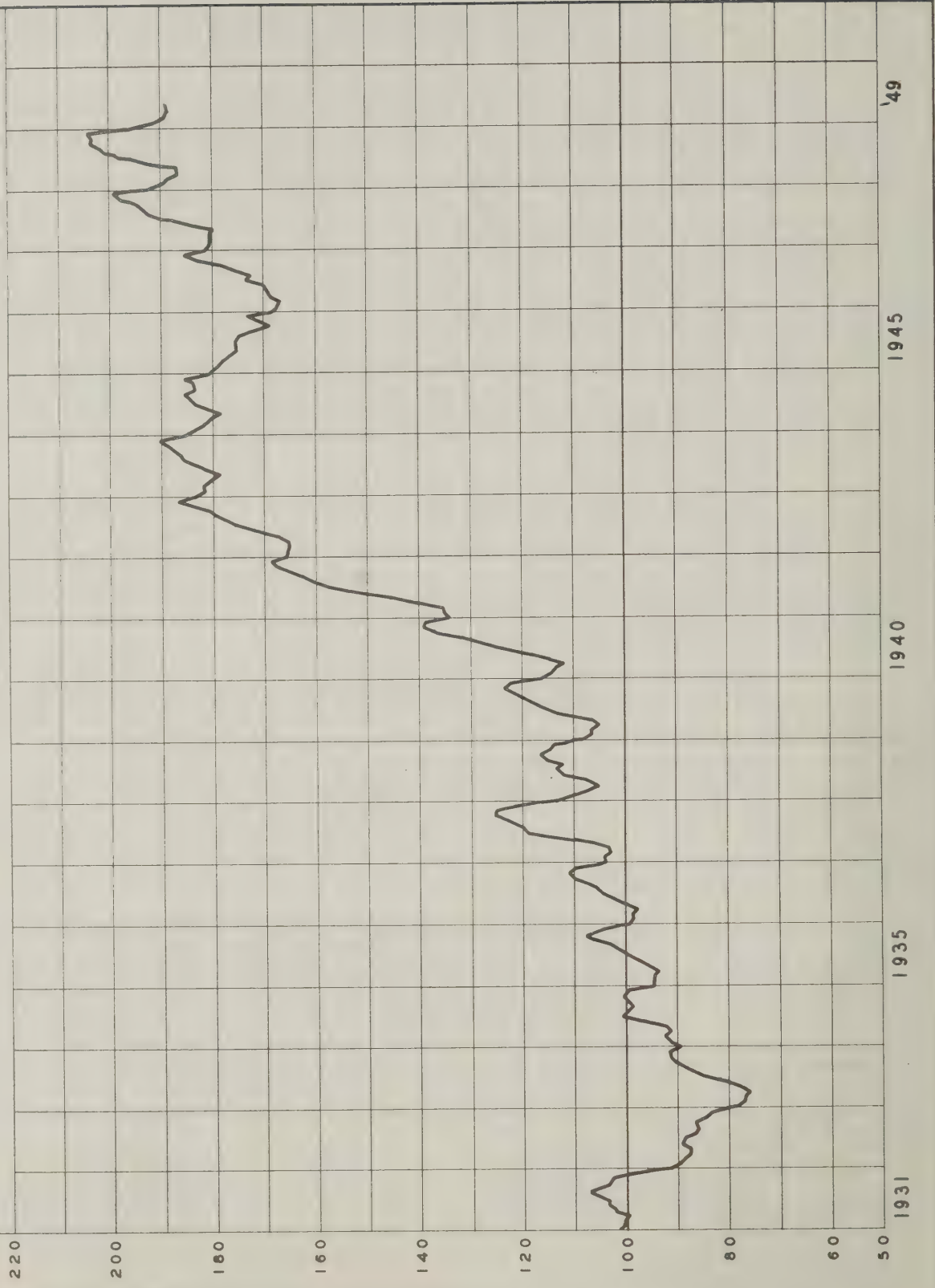
7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings, given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

8.- HOURLY EARNINGS - Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1931 = 100

1926 = 100



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS SECTION
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN APRIL, 1949.

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices Division:	H.F. Greenway
Chief, Employment Statistics Section:	M.E.K. Roughsedge

Note: In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

The trend of employment in the major industrial divisions was upward at the first of May, according to information furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 20,204 leading establishments^{1/}. The staffs employed therein rose by 0.6 p.c. from Apr. 1. The increase, which was the first noted since the beginning of December, was seasonal in character in the general experience of the period since 1920, although curtailment had been indicated at May 1 in five of the six immediately preceding years.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index number of employment stood at 188.6 at May 1, as compared with 187.6 at Apr. 1, 1949, and 186.5 at May 1, 1948, previously the maximum figure for the time of year. During the war, the highest level of employment reached in the early spring was recorded at May 1 in 1944 and 1943, when the index in both cases stood at 178.2.

A brief review of the returns, geographically, shows improvement as compared with Apr. 1 in Quebec and the four Western Provinces, with declines in employment in the remaining provinces. Industrially, there were general increases in all major groups except logging, in which there was a seasonal loss of 31.4 p.c. The gains in manufacturing and mining were slight, in each case amounting only to 0.1 p.c. These advances were below-average for May 1 in the experience of earlier years. The additions to the staffs reported in the other divisions ranged from 1.3 p.c. in trade to two p.c. in communications and 9.7 p.c. in construction.

PAYROLLS.

Accompanying the moderate gain generally indicated in employment at May 1 as compared with Apr. 1, was a small increase in the sums disbursed in weekly salaries and wages^{2/}.

1/See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

2/For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income" issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table A.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Apr. 1, 1949, May 1, 1948 and May 1, 1947.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at					Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.									
			May 1					Employment									
			1949	1949	1948	1947	1949	1949	1948	1947	Payrolls						
		\$	\$	\$	\$												
(a) Province																	
Maritime Provinces	125,500	4,700,235	37.45	38.00	36.34	33.25	105.2	109.8	110.2	99.5	179.7	190.4	183.1	151.0			
Prince Edward Island	2,947	104,135	35.34	30.73	31.90	30.30	128.5	152.2	133.5	119.5	209.6	216.0	195.4	165.9			
Nova Scotia	70,773	2,620,628	37.03	37.60	37.02	32.66	98.3	103.1	101.5	84.5	160.6	170.9	166.5	122.0			
New Brunswick	51,780	1,975,472	38.15	39.04	35.68	34.03	115.3	119.0	123.4	122.8	211.4	223.2	217.5	166.4			
Quebec	565,100	23,492,316	41.57	41.92	38.02	34.51	118.3	117.5	118.4	115.8	205.3	205.5	187.9	156.6			
Ontario	846,298	37,731,908	44.58	44.56	40.87	36.56	128.1	124.1	121.9	117.4	204.1	204.1	183.8	156.3			
Prairie Provinces	238,384	10,191,768	42.76	43.43	39.30	36.27	132.8	129.4	124.4	121.4	214.5	212.2	184.6	166.3			
Manitoba	106,805	4,529,081	42.41	42.98	38.62	36.08	127.8	124.6	122.1	119.4	204.7	202.2	177.6	162.4			
Saskatchewan	43,999	1,825,173	41.48	41.75	38.15	35.18	119.9	115.2	115.5	115.5	192.0	185.7	170.2	156.6			
Alberta	87,550	3,837,504	43.83	44.80	40.90	37.14	147.6	144.7	133.2	127.5	241.5	242.0	203.0	177.5			
British Columbia	188,747	8,659,134	45.88	45.88	42.39	38.50	145.1	140.0	145.4	138.0	233.6	225.4	216.3	186.5			
CANADA	1,963,999	84,775,351	43.15	43.35	39.70	35.89	123.5	122.9	122.1	117.6	206.7	206.5	188.0	163.7			
(b) Cities																	
Montreal	298,245	12,552,078	42.09	41.87	38.59	34.95	132.2	129.8	128.0	125.3	217.0	212.2	191.8	170.0			
Quebec City	32,292	1,148,416	35.66	35.45	33.53	30.19	116.7	113.1	117.7	104.1	201.2	194.4	168.3	149.5			
Toronto	273,367	12,061,443	44.12	44.08	40.73	36.40	131.4	130.7	128.2	123.0	216.1	214.8	194.6	166.7			
Ottawa	26,827	1,002,633	37.37	37.61	34.14	31.23	129.5	128.5	121.8	117.9	209.2	208.8	180.3	159.5			
Hamilton	67,657	3,206,503	47.39	46.61	43.31	36.84	124.5	123.2	118.9	112.7	214.7	208.9	187.4	151.4			
Windsor	40,523	2,072,597	51.15	51.05	48.10	43.52	124.0	122.6	114.4	114.7	170.4	168.2	147.7	132.9			
Winnipeg	69,325	2,696,966	38.90	39.15	36.04	33.05	132.3	128.4	126.4	124.5	202.0	187.4	178.4	161.7			
Vancouver	85,793	3,746,575	43.67	43.51	39.98	36.38	159.3	157.3	160.3	153.1	260.9	256.8	241.0	210.0			
Halifax	21,416	782,018	35.62	35.70	34.41	33.40	118.6	128.9	119.3	115.9	189.0	200.9	181.0	170.8			
St. John	13,067	468,054	35.82	36.34	34.50	31.50	119.3	145.3	140.4	134.0	199.3	246.2	226.5	194.5			
Sherbrooke	10,686	389,980	36.49	36.39	34.02	30.07	118.0	118.3	113.7	113.5	207.5	207.4	185.9	164.1			
Three Rivers	10,710	450,115	42.03	42.77	38.83	33.31	129.1	124.7	128.2	126.9	209.1	205.5	192.2	163.5			
Brantford	16,007	716,007	44.73	45.05													
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,402	817,723	40.08	40.57	38.37	35.11	132.7	132.6	132.7	129.8	234.7	237.8	228.0	200.2			
London	26,809	1,101,638	41.09	40.66	38.09	33.61	148.3	145.9	142.2	140.2	239.4	233.2	212.8	185.7			
Fort William - Port Arthur	11,389	514,348	45.16	44.79	41.92	37.07	78.1	75.2	80.5	77.1	132.9	126.9	127.1	107.2			
St. Catharines	26,089	1,279,122	48.09	49.49													
Regina	11,302	430,860	36.12	37.08	34.84	31.80	131.8	128.3	125.9	120.5	213.5	202.2	185.1	165.9			
Saskatoon	7,537	279,261	37.05	36.73	34.16	31.60	143.2	138.3	142.1	144.2	242.0	231.7	221.0	205.3			
Calgary	22,936	952,890	41.55	42.09	37.48	34.14	139.7	135.4	131.2	126.5	230.2	225.9	193.0	171.1			
Edmonton	23,113	835,514	40.48	40.76	36.04	32.95	172.3	165.1	148.3	138.5	282.1	272.2	214.8	187.6			
Victoria	13,410	554,768	41.37	41.88	38.78	35.24	152.0	147.2	149.6	149.2	249.7	244.9	231.5	209.7			
(c) Industries																	
Manufacturing	1,058,156	47,054,770	44.45	44.54	40.78	36.27	121.0	120.8	120.1	115.5	207.1	207.4	188.7	182.7			
Durable Goods ^{1/}	498,040	23,575,934	47.34	47.51	43.36	38.83	117.1	117.6	118.0	113.4	197.2	198.7	181.3	156.2			
Non-Durable Goods	527,527	21,884,697	41.49	41.50	38.11	33.67	122.8	122.2	121.3	119.6	216.6	215.7	196.5	170.5			
Electric Light and Power	32,589	1,574,139	48.30	48.14	45.39	42.03	168.3	156.0	159.2	150.5	242.7	238.3	199.7	159.0			
Lumber	37,868	1,688,051	44.58	42.64	41.16	35.19	79.8	116.2	106.5	102.4	177.1	246.8	219.7	268.9			
Mining	80,516	3,959,954	49.68	51.39	49.27	43.54	96.6	96.6	97.2	78.7	150.2	155.3	150.0	107.6			
Communications	50,654	2,025,350	39.98	39.34	36.55	33.76	192.0	188.1	177.0	166.0	278.2	285.2	285.7	205.7			
Transportation	179,333	9,162,783	51.09	51.56	45.20	43.55	139.6	137.1	140.0	136.3	217.6	215.8	193.2	181.2			
Construction and Maintenance	206,992	8,448,861	40.83	42.03	37.37	34.53	112.1	102.4	105.8	95.8	198.8	186.6	171.7	144.2			
Services ^{2/}	68,519	1,939,333	28.30	27.95	25.62	23.37	144.1	142.0	142.3	134.7	246.2	239.5	220.9	194.6			
Trade	282,021	10,476,249	37.15	36.78	34.05	31.11	146.8	141.1	136.7	128.0	222.8	217.7	196.6	168.8			
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,963,999	84,775,351	43.15	43.35	39.70	35.89	123.5	122.9	122.1	117.6	206.7	206.5	188.0	163.7			
Finance	88,355	3,643,228	41.24	41.11	38.69	37.42	143.9	143.8	137.6	131.8	204.7	203.9	183.4	170.8			
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,052,354	88,418,579	43.08	43.25	39.65	35.95	124.3	123.7	122.7	118.2	206.7	206.4	187.8	164.0			

^{1/}This classification comprises the following:- Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 1 and 9, with the exception of electric light and power. ^{2/}Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants, and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

* See explanatory statements on pages I and II.

by the co-operating employers, the advance in the month amounting only to 0.1 p.c. A factor in the situation was a decline in the hours worked in many industries and establishments, partly offsetting the increase in the payrolls associated with rising employment. The reported earnings^{1/} averaged \$43.16 per person in recorded employment in the week of May 1, as compared with \$43.35 at Apr. 1. The per capita figures at May 1 in earlier years for which statistics are available were as follows: 1948, \$39.70; 1947, \$35.89; 1946, \$32.05; 1945, \$32.55; 1944, \$32.26; 1943, \$30.59, and 1942, \$28.59.

Based on the June 1, 1941, disbursements of the reporting firms as 100 p.c., the index number of payrolls in the eight leading industries at the beginning of May was 206.7, as compared with 206.5 at Apr. 1, 1949, and 188.0 at May 1 of last year. In the 12 months, there was an increase of 9.9 p.c. in the index number of salaries and wages, as compared with a rise of 1.1 p.c. in the index of employment. The average weekly earnings showed an advance of 8.7 p.c.

When the figures for financial institutions are included, the latest survey shows an increase of 0.5 p.c. in the number of persons on the staffs of the larger employers in the nine major industries, whose weekly payrolls at the first of May mounted by 0.1 p.c. as compared with a month earlier. The per capita figure in the nine major industrial groups, including finance, stood at \$43.08 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$43.25 at Apr. 1, and \$39.65 at May 1 a year ago. In the latter comparison, there was a rise of 1.3 p.c. in the index number of employment in these industries, accompanied by that of 10.1 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls, while the average earnings were higher by 8.7 p.c.

In Table A on page 2 appears a summary of the latest monthly statistics of employment and payrolls for the major industrial divisions, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading industrial cities, with comparisons as at Apr. 1, 1949, and May 1, 1948. Table B on page 4 contains a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls since 1944. The disbursements of the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are used as the base in calculating the index numbers of payrolls. To provide a comparison of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

Table B on page 4 shows that in the period for which information on payrolls is available, the number of persons on the staffs of the larger establishments in the eight major industrial groups has risen by 23.5 p.c., their aggregate weekly payrolls by 106.7 p.c., and the per capita figure, by 70.9 p.c. The general increase in employment in the larger industrial establishments including financial institutions, from June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1949, amounted to 24.3 p.c. The gain in the weekly salaries and wages in this comparison was 106.7 p.c., while that in the average weekly earnings amounted to 69 p.c. As in previous monthly bulletins, the following factors may be mentioned as mainly responsible for the much greater rise in the payrolls than in employment: (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the mandatory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

The general increase in employment in manufacturing at May 1, 1949, as compared

1/The attention of those interested in hourly earnings and weekly wages is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.57
Jan. 1, 1945	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
Jan. 1, 1946	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.88	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept. 1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.81	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54
Jan. 1, 1947	119.0	150.2	128.6	32.77	118.5	149.9	129.3	32.64	113.5	141.5	126.7	32.40
Feb. 1	118.3	160.7	137.7	35.09	118.3	160.6	138.7	35.03	115.4	156.8	138.2	35.34
Mar. 1	118.6	163.2	139.9	35.66	118.1	163.0	141.0	35.61	115.8	159.5	140.0	35.81
Apr. 1	118.9	163.9	140.4	35.78	118.3	163.9	141.5	35.73	116.2	160.8	140.7	35.98
May 1	118.2	164.0	141.0	35.95	117.6	163.7	142.1	35.89	116.5	162.7	141.8	36.27
June 1	121.3	168.7	141.5	36.07	120.8	168.5	142.6	36.00	117.6	165.9	143.3	36.64
July 1	124.4	173.7	142.0	36.20	124.1	173.8	143.2	36.15	119.4	167.7	142.6	36.47
Aug. 1	126.4	178.3	143.5	36.57	126.1	178.6	144.7	36.53	120.5	171.5	144.6	36.97
Sept. 1	126.9	180.1	144.3	36.79	126.5	180.3	145.6	36.76	121.0	173.3	145.3	37.16
Oct. 1	128.0	184.5	146.6	37.38	127.6	184.9	148.1	37.39	121.2	177.5	148.3	38.04
Nov. 1	129.8	189.1	148.2	37.77	129.5	189.7	149.7	37.79	122.1	181.2	150.6	38.52
Dec. 1	130.9	193.2	150.0	38.24	130.7	193.9	151.6	38.28	122.1	184.6	153.6	39.25
Jan. 1, 1948	127.2	178.2	142.5	36.32	126.9	178.3	143.7	36.28	119.0	166.6	142.0	36.31
Feb. 1	124.5	185.4	151.4	38.59	124.0	185.7	153.0	38.53	119.5	181.3	154.0	39.38
Mar. 1	124.3	188.8	154.6	39.42	123.7	189.3	156.3	39.50	120.6	187.0	157.3	40.23
Apr. 1	122.7	184.7	153.1	39.02	122.2	184.8	154.6	39.04	120.2	183.3	154.9	39.60
May 1	122.7	187.8	155.6	39.65	122.1	188.0	157.2	39.70	120.1	188.7	159.5	40.78
June 1	126.4	195.2	154.3	40.01	125.9	195.4	155.7	40.02	121.2	189.6	158.9	40.63
July 1	130.1	203.0	158.7	40.45	129.7	203.5	160.3	40.48	123.3	195.7	161.0	41.17
Aug. 1	131.9	206.7	159.4	40.62	131.6	207.2	161.0	40.66	122.9	196.1	162.1	41.45
Sept. 1	132.5	208.6	160.1	40.81	132.2	209.3	161.8	40.86	124.7	199.1	162.1	41.46
Oct. 1	133.5	214.7	163.6	41.69	133.1	215.7	165.5	41.80	125.0	206.3	167.6	42.85
Nov. 1	133.7	216.9	164.9	42.03	133.3	218.0	166.9	42.15	124.0	207.1	169.7	43.38
Dec. 1	134.1	218.0	165.2	42.11	133.8	219.0	167.2	42.23	123.8	208.3	171.0	43.72
Jan. 1, 1949	129.0	204.1	160.9	41.02	128.4	204.5	162.8	41.10	120.7	196.6	165.4	42.28
Feb. 1	126.5	207.1	167.8	42.77	124.8	207.6	170.0	42.92	120.6	205.3	172.7	44.17
Mar. 1	124.5	207.2	169.3	43.15	123.7	207.5	171.4	43.27	120.8	206.6	173.6	44.39
Apr. 1	123.7	206.4	169.7	43.25	122.9	206.5	171.7	43.35	120.8	207.4	174.2	44.54
May 1	124.3	206.7	169.0	43.08	123.5	206.7	170.9	43.16	121.0	207.1	173.8	44.45
June 1												
July 1												
Aug. 1												
Sept. 1												
Oct. 1												
Nov. 1												
Dec. 1												

with June 1, 1941, amounted to 21 p.c., that in the indicated salaries and wages to 107.1 p.c., while the weekly average earnings of persons employed in the larger factories rose by 73.8 p.c. The advance in the index of employment in the same comparison in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a whole was 27.5 p.c., and that in their index of weekly payrolls, 106.3 p.c.

In comparison with May 1, 1948, an increase of 0.7 p.c. in the index of employment in manufacturing was shown, accompanied by a rise of 9.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The average weekly earnings of the persons employed by the reporting factories have mounted by nine p.c. in the 12 months. A composite index for the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available shows advances of 1.9 p.c. in the case of employment and 10.3 p.c. in the case of the payrolls.

With regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Table A and in Tables 1 to 5) it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups and in the working hours. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are usually lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is employed; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is obviously a factor of paramount importance.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men on the staffs of the larger employers in the eight leading industries at May 1 rose by 0.6 p.c. as compared with Apr. 1, while the number of women was higher by 0.4 p.c. In the nine major industrial divisions, there were also gains of 0.6 p.c. and 0.4 p.c. in the reported numbers of men and women, respectively.

As compared with May 1, 1948, there was an increase of approximately 0.7 p.c. in the male staffs of the co-operating firms in the eight leading industries, together with an advance of 2.6 p.c. in the number of women employees. In the case of the nine industrial groups, the increase in the 12 months amounted among men to 0.9 p.c., and among women, to 2.7 p.c.

The personnel of the employers furnishing statistics at the date under review consisted of 783 men and 217 women per 1,000 employees in the eight principal industries. At Apr. 1, the proportions were 782 men and 218 women per 1,000 of both sexes; at May 1 in earlier years for which monthly data are available, the proportions of women were 214, 218 and 225 in 1948, 1947 and 1946, respectively. In the nine divisions, the latest ratio of women was 228 per 1,000 persons in recorded employment, as compared with 229 per 1,000 at Apr. 1, 1949, 225 at May 1, 1948, 228 at May 1, 1947, and 236 at May 1, 1946. When the proportion of women was at its highest point, at Oct. 1, 1944, the number reported in the eight leading industries formed 261 per 1,000 workers, and in the nine principal groups, 271 per 1,000.

Employment for men substantially declined at May 1 as compared with Apr. 1 in logging; in mining, little general change was noted, while heightened activity was indicated in the remaining industrial groups, the gains in construction being particularly large. Among women, the trend of employment was upward in transportation, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants, trade and financial institutions. Activity for workers of that sex declined in manufacturing and logging.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on

Table C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at May 1, 1949, with Comparisons as at Apr. 1, 1949 and May 1, 1948.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	May 1, 1949 ^{3/}					Apr. 1, 1949		May 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	130,018	109,540	20,478	84.2	15.8	85.2	14.8	85.1	14.9
Prince Edward Island	3,251	2,430	821	74.7	25.3	78.3	21.7	75.6	24.4
Nova Scotia	73,263	62,482	10,781	85.3	14.7	86.3	13.7	86.1	13.9
New Brunswick	53,504	44,628	8,876	83.4	16.6	84.0	16.0	84.3	15.7
Quebec	589,331	440,467	148,864	74.7	25.3	74.5	25.5	75.4	24.6
Ontario	886,101	675,017	211,084	76.2	23.8	76.2	23.8	76.2	23.8
Prairie Provinces	251,430	198,921	52,509	79.1	20.9	78.9	21.1	78.9	21.1
Manitoba	112,490	86,032	26,458	76.5	23.5	76.3	23.7	76.9	23.1
Saskatchewan	47,154	37,343	9,811	79.2	20.8	79.0	21.0	78.9	21.1
Alberta	91,786	75,546	16,240	82.3	17.7	82.1	17.9	81.6	18.4
British Columbia	195,454	160,018	35,436	81.9	18.1	81.7	18.3	82.6	17.4
CANADA	2,052,334	1,583,963	468,371	77.2	22.8	77.1	22.9	77.5	22.5
(b) Cities									
Montreal	316,358	220,048	96,310	69.6	30.4	69.1	30.9	70.0	30.0
Quebec	33,719	23,652	10,067	70.1	29.9	69.6	30.4	73.6	26.4
Toronto	293,274	200,167	93,107	68.3	31.7	68.0	32.0	67.9	32.1
Ottawa	30,659	20,709	9,950	67.5	32.5	67.3	32.7	66.6	33.4
Hamilton	69,029	51,868	17,161	75.1	24.9	74.6	25.4	74.4	25.6
Windsor	41,269	34,454	6,815	83.5	16.5	83.3	16.7	84.0	16.0
Winnipeg	73,849	51,232	22,617	69.4	30.6	69.0	31.0	69.7	30.3
Vancouver	90,083	65,585	24,498	72.8	27.2	73.2	26.8	74.2	25.8
Halifax	21,416	15,067	6,349	70.4	29.6	74.0	26.0	72.9	27.1
Saint John	13,067	9,528	3,539	72.9	27.1	78.3	21.7	75.9	24.1
Sherbrooke	10,686	6,973	3,713	65.3	34.7	65.4	34.6	65.0	35.0
Three Rivers	10,710	8,127	2,583	75.9	24.1	75.8	24.2	76.9	23.1
Brantford	16,007	12,503	3,504	78.1	21.9	78.1	21.9	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,402	14,290	6,112	70.0	30.0	70.4	29.6	68.3	31.3
London	26,809	18,421	8,388	68.7	31.3	68.6	31.4	69.3	30.7
Fort William - Port Arthur	11,389	9,548	1,841	83.8	16.2	83.5	16.5	85.1	14.9
St. Catharines - Welland	26,059	21,535	4,524	82.6	17.4	82.8	17.2	-	-
Regina	11,302	7,463	3,839	66.0	34.0	65.6	34.4	64.9	35.1
Saskatoon	7,537	5,292	2,245	70.2	29.8	70.4	29.6	71.7	28.3
Calgary	22,936	17,348	5,588	75.6	24.4	75.6	24.4	75.8	24.2
Edmonton	23,113	16,708	6,405	72.3	27.7	72.6	27.4	71.1	28.9
Victoria	13,410	10,092	3,318	75.3	24.7	74.6	25.4	74.6	25.4
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,058,156	820,028	238,128	77.5	22.5	77.4	22.6	77.8	22.2
Durable Goods ^{1/}	498,040	445,056	52,984	89.4	10.6	89.3	10.7	89.5	10.5
Non-Durable Goods	527,527	346,431	181,096	65.7	34.3	65.4	34.6	66.3	33.7
Electric Light and Power	32,589	28,541	4,048	87.6	12.4	87.4	12.6	87.8	12.2
Logging	37,868	36,948	920	97.6	2.4	97.9	2.1	97.7	2.3
Mining	80,516	78,701	1,815	97.7	2.3	97.7	2.3	98.0	2.0
Communications	50,654	24,365	26,289	48.1	51.9	47.0	53.0	47.2	52.8
Transportation	179,333	168,656	10,677	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0
Construction and Maintenance	206,932	202,565	4,367	97.9	2.1	97.7	2.3	97.8	2.2
Services ^{2/}	68,519	33,199	35,320	48.5	51.5	48.2	51.8	48.0	52.0
Trade	282,021	172,712	109,309	61.2	38.8	61.6	38.4	60.7	39.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,963,999	1,537,174	426,825	78.3	21.7	78.2	21.8	78.6	21.4
Finance	88,335	46,789	41,546	53.0	47.0	53.0	47.0	52.8	47.2
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,052,334	1,583,963	468,371	77.2	22.8	77.1	22.9	77.5	22.5

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/} The May 1 data are subject to revision.

page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this bulletin contain the latest data on employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Apr. 1 and May 1, 1949, and May 1, 1948. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the figures of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at May 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in Table A on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Apr. 1, 1949, and May 1, 1948.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.— Slight improvement was shown in the situation in manufacturing, raising the index number of employment from 203.0 a month earlier to 203.2 at May 1, as compared with 201.8 at the same date in 1948 and 195.8 at May 1, 1947. The latest index was lower than at May 1 in the period, 1942-45, but was otherwise the highest in the record for the time of year. The small advance in employment indicated at the date under review by the 9,841 establishments furnishing statistics was seasonal in character, the trend in manufacturing from Apr. 1 to May 1 having been upward in 21 of the 28 preceding years of the record.

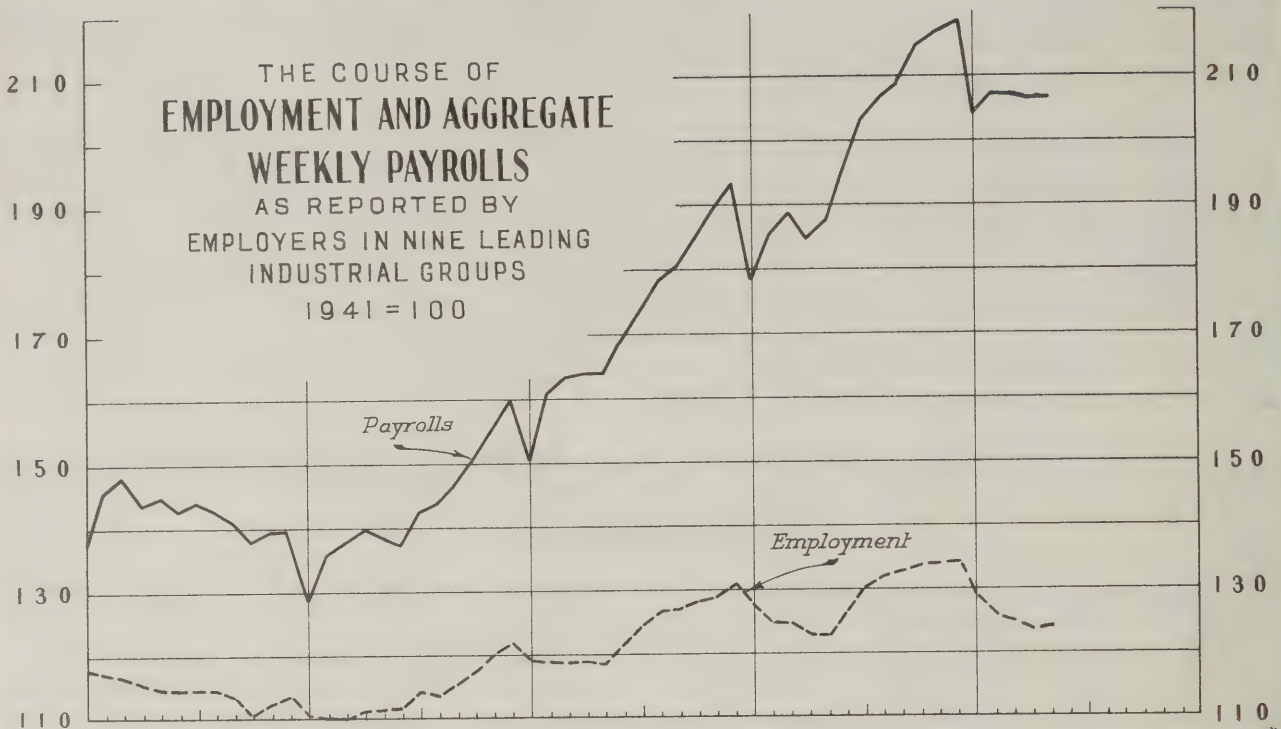
Variations in the general trends in the durable and the non-durable manufactured goods industries taken as a whole were indicated at May 1. Firms in the former category showed a loss of 0.4 p.c., as compared with Apr. 1, while employment in the light manufacturing industries advanced by 0.5 p.c. Central electric stations also afforded more employment, the index number gaining by 1.5 p.c. in the month.

A review of the data tabulated in the various industrial divisions of manufacturing shows heightened activity as compared with a month earlier in animal and vegetable food, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone and pulp and paper factories. The most important expansion was in the food and beverage divisions. On the other hand, there were losses at May 1 in leather, lumber, paper product, rubber, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants. In some instances, the fluctuations were seasonal in character.

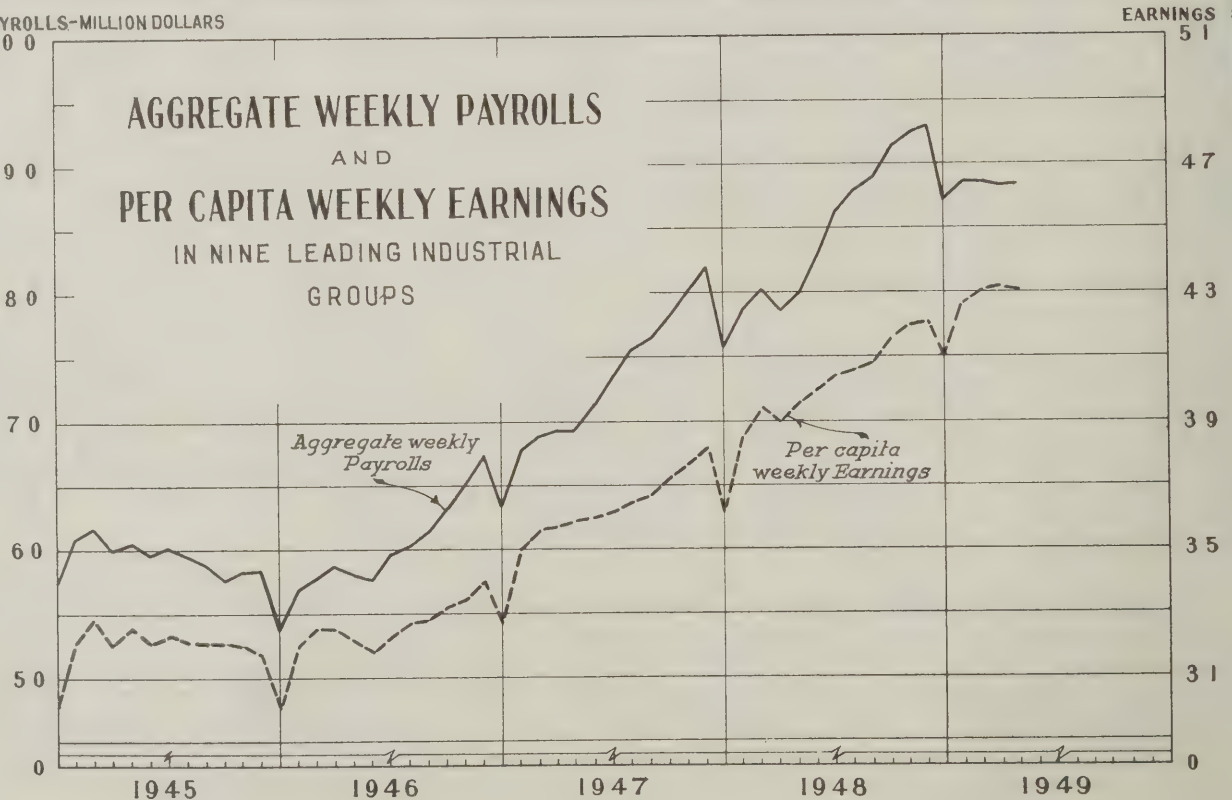
Payrolls in Manufacturing.— The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls at May 1 by the co-operating manufacturers were lower by 0.1 p.c. than their salaries and wages at Apr. 1. The loss was due in part to curtailment in working time in some industries and establishments. The per capita figure stood at \$44.45, as compared with \$44.54 at Apr. 1, 1949, and \$40.78 at May 1 of last year; at the same date in earlier springs, the per capita figures were as follows: 1947, \$36.27; 1946, \$32.24; 1945, \$33.59; 1944, \$32.92; 1943, \$31.09, and 1942, \$29.19. In 1939, the earnings of persons employed by the leading manufacturers averaged \$23.11 per week. The index of payrolls, based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, fell from 207.4 at Apr. 1 to 207.1 at May 1, 1949. This was 9.8 p.c. higher than that of 188.7 at May 1, 1948, since when the index of employment in manufacturing has risen by 0.7 p.c.

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

THE COURSE OF
EMPLOYMENT AND AGGREGATE
WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN NINE LEADING
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
1941=100



AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AND
PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS
IN NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL
GROUPS



The Sex Distribution in Manufacturing.- The manufacturers furnishing information at May 1 showed a further small recession in the number of women on their paylists, accompanied by a slight advance in the number of men. The loss in the reporting establishments approximated 0.5 p.c. in the case of women, while the number of men rose by 0.2 p.c. in the month. The female employees reported at May 1 constituted 225 per 1,000 workers on the indicated staffs. At Apr. 1, their proportion was 226 per 1,000. At May 1 in earlier years for which statistics are available the figures were: 1948, 222 per 1,000; 1947, 230 per 1,000 employees, and 1946, 237 per 1,000.

Increases in employment for men at May 1 as compared with a month earlier were indicated in animal food, pulp and paper, beverage, chemical, and clay, glass and stone factories, with reductions in the lumber, textile, tobacco, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions. The trend of employment for women was upward in food and beverage plants. On the other hand, curtailment in employment for such workers was noted in the printing and publishing, textile, tobacco and electrical apparatus industries.

The number of women workers in recorded employment has increased in the last 12 months by some 2.2 p.c., and there has been a gain of about 0.3 p.c. in the number of male employees in the leading manufacturing establishments.

2. Non-Manufacturing Industries.

Logging.- There was a further sharp contraction in logging operations at May 1; the 675 leading companies furnishing statistics reported a reduction of 31.4 p.c. in their staffs as compared with Apr. 1. This loss was slightly smaller than that noted a year ago, but exceeded the average percentage decline in the experience of earlier years. The latest index of employment, at 126.3, was 25.1 p.c. below the May 1, 1948, figure of 168.6; it was also lower than at that date in any earlier year since 1941.

The sums disbursed in salaries and wages by the larger logging companies at the date under review declined by 28.2 p.c. as compared with Apr. 1. The per capita earnings, however, advanced from \$42.64 at Apr. 1, to \$44.58 at the beginning of May; 12 months ago, the figure had been \$41.16, and that at May 1, 1947, \$35.19. In 1939, the employees of leading logging operators had received a weekly average of \$17.32. It must again be noted that the current statistics of aggregate and average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps also affects the statistics of average earnings, which vary greatly in the different provinces; the average in British Columbia is much higher than elsewhere. (See Table 2).

The loss of 25.1 p.c. in the May 1 index of employment as compared with a year ago was accompanied by a reduction of 19.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the same comparison.

Mining.- Expansion in employment at May 1 was recorded in metallic ores mining and in the extraction of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, but coal mining showed a substantial decrease. These statements are based on information furnished by 675 of the larger operators. On the whole, their working forces rose 0.1 p.c. as compared with the beginning of April. The index in the mining group stood at 171.2, fractionally above the preceding figure of 171.1, but 0.6 p.c. below that of 172.3 at May 1, 1948. Since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 0.1 p.c. The preliminary figure of weekly salaries and wages distributed by the reporting companies was lower by 3.3 p.c. than in the preceding period of observation. The latest per capita earnings were \$49.68, as compared with \$51.39 at Apr. 1, 1949, and \$49.27 at May 1, 1948. In 1939, the employees of the leading mining companies had averaged \$28.68 per week.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100

240

220

200

180

160

140

120

100

80

60

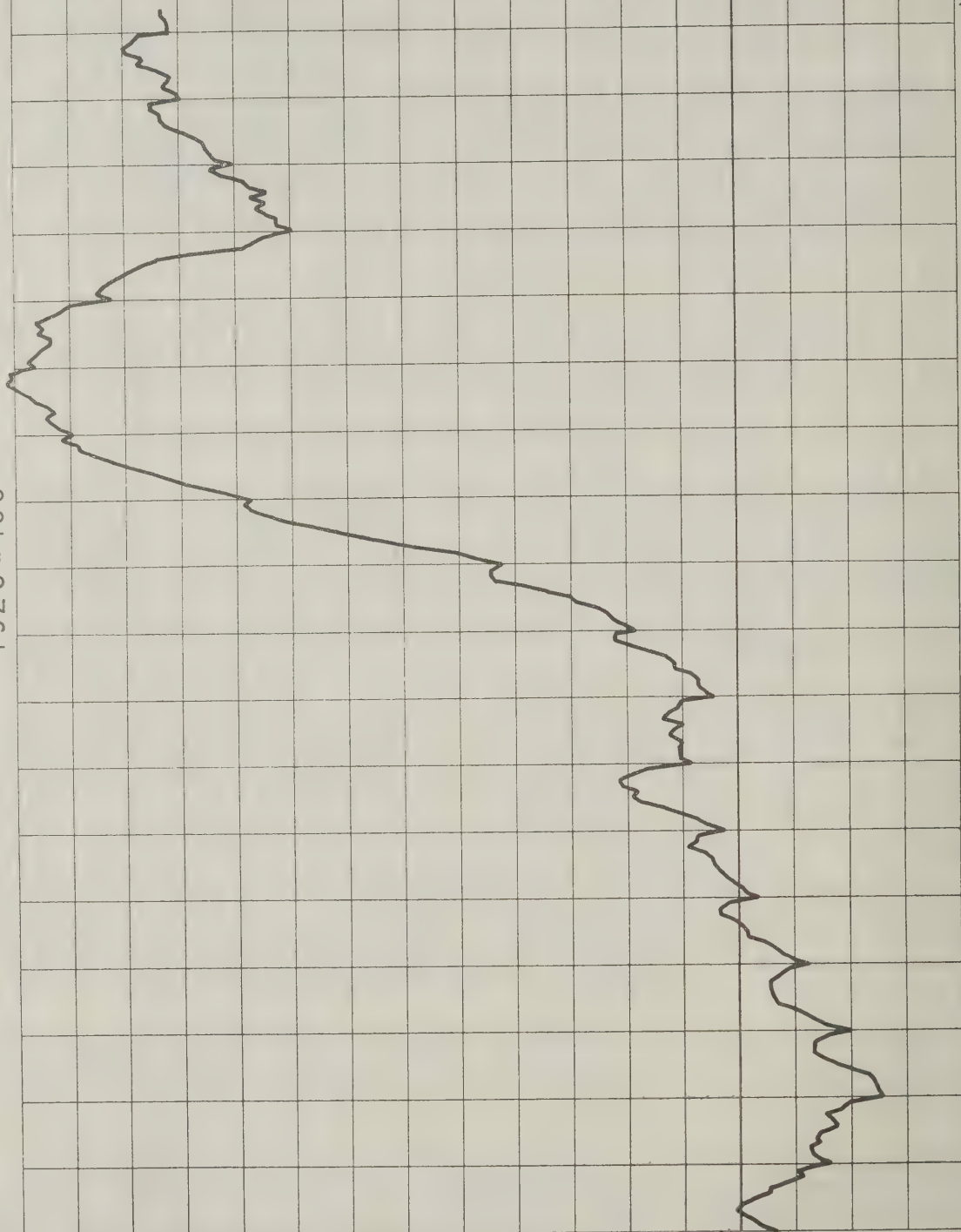
1931

1935

1940

1945

1949



Communications.- Seasonal improvement in employment took place in communications at the first of May; statistics were received from 122 of the larger companies employing two p.c. more men and women than at Apr. 1. The weekly salaries and wages received by these employees rose by 3.7 in the month. Their per capita weekly earnings advanced from \$39.34 at Apr. 1, to \$39.98 at the first of May, as compared with \$36.65 at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment, at 186.6, was 8.5 p.c. above that of 172.0 at May 1, 1948, while the index of aggregate payrolls showed a gain of 18 p.c. in the 12 months.

Transportation.- Expansion as compared with Apr. 1 was indicated in the transportation and storage group at May 1, the co-operating companies and branches having increased their personnel by 1.7 p.c. Steam railway, local transportation and shipping and stevedoring shared in the upward movement. The gains in steam railway operation staffs were insignificant; those in the remaining branches of transportation were considerable. The situation in the water transportation division continued to be affected by the dispute among seamen. The index of employment in transportation, at 137.9, was fractionally lower than that of 138.3 at May 1, 1948, but the index of payrolls showed a gain of 12.6 p.c. in the year. The weekly salaries and wages paid to the persons on the paylists of leading firms in the transportation industries at May 1, 1949, were higher by 0.8 p.c. than at the beginning of April. The latest average earnings were \$51.09, as compared with \$51.56 at Apr. 1, 1949, and \$45.20 at May 1, 1948.

Construction and Maintenance.- Curtailment in employment was shown in railway construction and maintenance at May 1, but decidedly greater activity was indicated in building and highway work. Information was furnished by 2,683 leading contractors and branches, whose working forces, on the whole, were larger by 9.7 p.c. than at Apr. 1. The reported salaries and wages were higher by 6.5 p.c.

The average earnings per employee reported at the beginning of May stood at \$40.83, lower than the Apr. 1 per capita figure of \$42.03, but higher than the May 1, 1948, average of \$37.37, previously the maximum in the record for that date. The latest index of employment, at 155.8, was six p.c. above the figure of 147.0 at May 1 of last year, since when the payroll index has risen by 15.8 p.c. In regard to the figures of average earnings in this industry, it must be recalled that large numbers of casual and unskilled workers are employed therein, as well as many highly-skilled tradesmen.

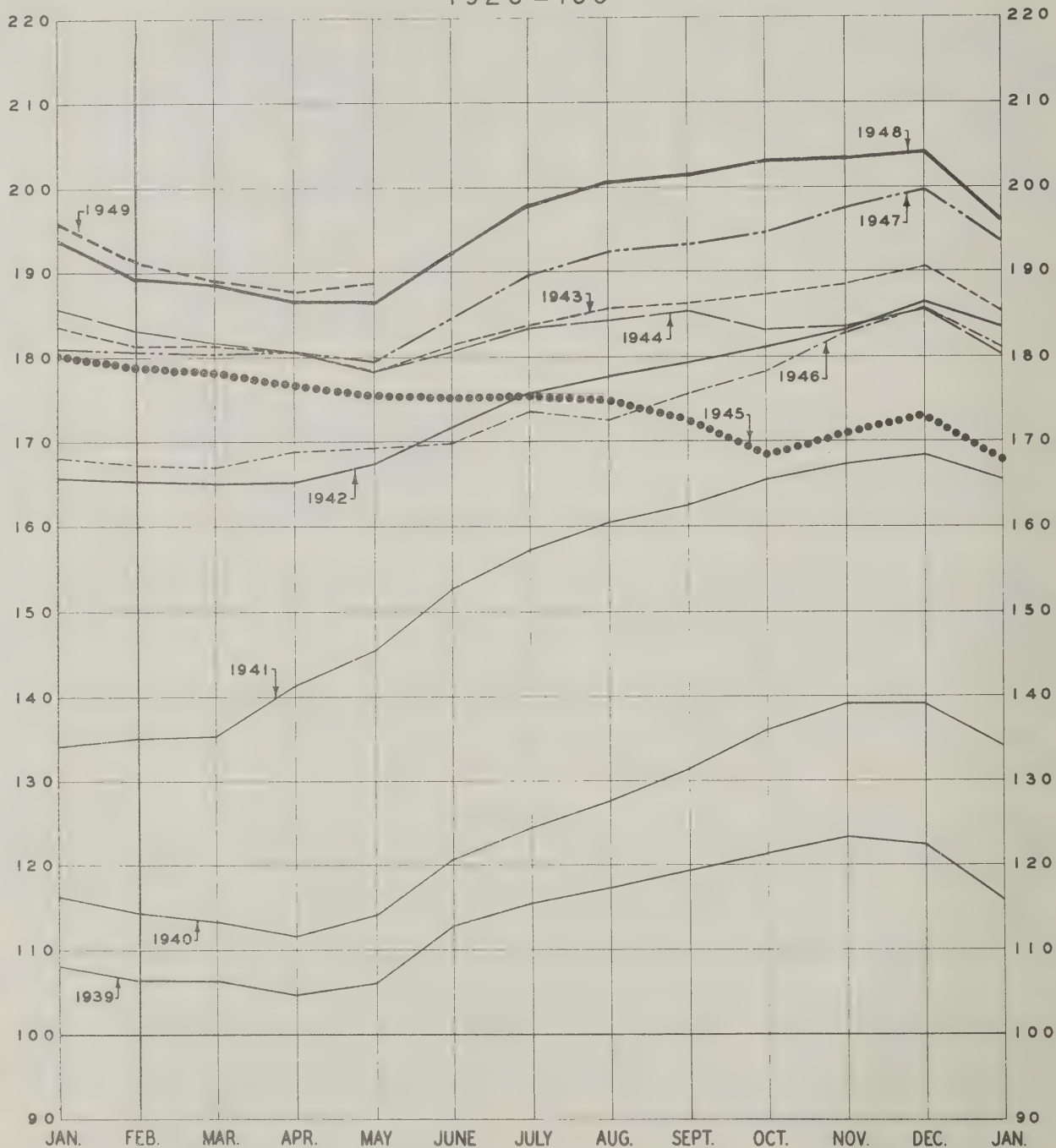
Services.- Seasonal expansion in employment took place at May 1 in those branches of the service industries for which data are available, according to data from 1,286 of the larger firms. Their staffs exceeded by 1.5 p.c. the number of persons they had employed at the beginning of April. There were moderate gains in laundries and dry-cleaning plants and in hotels and restaurants. The weekly salaries and wages paid to the persons in recorded employment at May 1 rose by 2.8 p.c. as compared with Apr. 1. The index of employment, at 248.2, was higher by 1.3 p.c. than that of 245.0 at the beginning of May, 1948, since when the index of payrolls has mounted by 11.5 p.c. The per capita figure at May 1 was \$28.30, as compared with \$27.95 at Apr. 1, and \$25.62 at May 1, 1948. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed received board and lodging as part of their remuneration.

Trade.- There was an increase in recorded employment in retail and wholesale trade at May 1, when the 4,026 larger trading establishments furnishing information reported 1.3 p.c. more employees at Apr. 1. This seasonal increase of 1.3 p.c. was accompanied by an advance of 2.3 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting firms. The earnings per person on their staffs averaged \$37.15, as compared with \$36.78 at Apr. 1, and \$34.05 at the first of May in 1948. During the last 12 months, the index of employment in trade has risen by 4.6 p.c., to 224.2, while

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1939 — 1949

1926 = 100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

that of payrolls has gained by 13.3 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Information received from 1,037 leading financial institutions showed slightly greater activity, the number of their employees having risen by 0.1 p.c. since Apr. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these establishments at May 1 were higher by 0.4 p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees stood at \$41.24, compared with \$41.11 at Apr. 1, 1949, and \$38.69 at May 1 of last spring. Since then, the index of employment in financial institutions, at 167.1, has risen by 4.6 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 11.7 p.c. in the index number of payrolls.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

There were increases in employment in the major industrial divisions at the beginning of May in Quebec and the four Western provinces, ranging from 0.7 p.c. in Quebec to 3.7 p.c. in British Columbia and 4.1 p.c. in Saskatchewan. The trend in the remaining provinces was downward. The losses also showed some variation in scale, from 0.1 p.c. in Ontario to 4.4 p.c. in Nova Scotia. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by leading firms were lower than at Apr. 1 in all provinces except Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The general averages of weekly earnings in the major industrial groups in Ontario and Prince Edward Island exceeded those indicated a month earlier; in British Columbia there was no change on the whole. In the other provinces, the per capita figures were lower than at Apr. 1, 1949. In all areas, they were higher than at May 1 in 1948 and earlier years.

Maritime Provinces.- Curtailment was reported in industrial employment in the Maritime Area at the beginning of May, when activity diminished in all three provinces. Data were tabulated from 1,435 leading employers, whose staffs declined by 4.3 p.c. from Apr. 1. This loss was accompanied by that of 5.7 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages they reported. The index of employment stood at 160.3 at May 1, as compared with 167.4 at Apr. 1, 1949, and 167.9 at May 1, 1948. The decline of 4.5 p.c. in the latter comparison was accompanied by that of 1.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the last 12 months. The per capita weekly earnings stood at \$37.45 at the date under review, as compared with \$38.00 at Apr. 1, 1949, and \$36.34 at May 1, 1948.

Slightly heightened activity was noted at the beginning of May in quarrying and other non-metallic mining, (except coal, which showed a decrease), and in communications, construction, hotels and restaurants, and retail trade. Manufacturing was quieter. Animal-food processing, pulp and paper and some other classes afforded rather more employment, but the lumber, textile and iron and steel divisions reported losses. On the whole, the changes in these industries were moderate. There were seasonal decreases in logging and transportation; the situation in the latter group was also adversely affected by the dispute in the shipping industry.

Quebec.- Industrial activity in Quebec showed an upward movement, which was contrary to that indicated at May 1 in the last six years, although it was in accord with the trend previously shown at the same date in the period since 1920. Statistics were tabulated from 5,348 of the larger industrial employers with 0.7 p.c. more persons on their staffs than at Apr. 1. The index had then stood at 184.8, rising to 186.1 at the date under review, but was insignificantly below that of 186.3 at May 1, 1948. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these establishments were rather lower, falling by 0.1 p.c. as compared with their disbursements in the preceding period of observation, when longer working hours had been reported in some industries. The per capita weekly figure declined from \$41.92 at Apr. 1 to \$41.57 at the beginning of May, when the average was a good deal higher than that of \$38.02 recorded at the same date in 1948. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment has declined by 0.1 p.c., but that of aggregate weekly payrolls has mounted by 9.3 p.c.

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Employment in manufacturing generally at the date under review showed a moderate decrease; animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, beverage, chemical, and clay, glass and stone plants indicated heightened activity, while leather, lumber, textile, tobacco, iron and steel and miscellaneous product factories were slacker. In the non-manufacturing classes, logging reported a seasonal reduction of 48.9 p.c. On the other hand, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, laundries and dry-cleaning plants and retail trade were more active. The gains of 10.5 p.c. and 18.7 p.c. in transportation and construction, respectively, were most noteworthy.

Ontario.- The situation in Ontario showed little general change at May 1. There was a considerable seasonal decline in employment in logging, and manufacturing was also quieter. On the other hand, activity increased in mining, communications, transportation and storage, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants and retail trade. Within the manufacturing division, there were moderate reductions in leather, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories. The trend was favourable in the animal and vegetable food, lumber, beverage, chemical and clay, glass and stone groups. The fluctuations in the various branches of manufacturing were not particularly large. On the whole, there was a loss of 0.2 p.c. in recorded employment in manufacturing in this province.

The 8,167 leading firms in the major industrial groups co-operating in the latest survey reported a decrease of 0.1 p.c. in the number of men and women on their payrolls as compared with Apr. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these employers were also slightly lower, falling by 0.1 p.c. in the month. Changes in the industrial distribution of the reported employees contributed to the latter loss, together with the slightly smaller volume of employment. The latest per capita figure was \$44.58, insignificantly exceeding the Apr. 1 average of \$44.56. The earnings at May 1 in earlier years had been considerably lower; the 1948 figure was \$40.87. In the last 12 months, the general index of employment in Ontario has risen by 1.7 p.c., to 200.1 at May 1, 1949, while that of payrolls has mounted by 11 p.c.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a substantial rise in the level of industrial employment in each of the Prairie Provinces at the first of May. Statistics were compiled from 2,766 leading establishments in the Area, employing 2.6 p.c. more workers than at Apr. 1. The weekly salaries and wages reported by these firms exceeded by 1.1 p.c. their disbursements at the beginning of April. The per capita weekly earnings, however, fell from \$43.43 at Apr. 1, to \$42.76 at the date under review, but were higher than those of \$39.30 at May 1, 1948. In the year, the index of employment has risen by 6.8 p.c., to 170.4 at May 1, 1949, and there has been an advance of 16 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Logging and coal mining afforded less employment at the beginning of May than at Apr. 1. The considerable contractions were largely seasonal in nature. The movement in the remaining industrial groups for which data are available was upward, there being improvement in manufacturing, notably of foods and beverages, and in communications, transportation, construction and trade, with minor advances in hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

British Columbia.- Further expansion of a seasonal character was noted in this province at May 1. The working forces of the 2,488 leading firms furnishing data rose by 3.7 p.c. as compared with their last monthly report. This advance was accompanied by a similar gain in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by these employers. The per capita earnings of members of their staffs were unchanged, at \$45.88 at May 1, as at the beginning of April, but considerably exceeded the average of \$42.39 at May 1, 1948. In the 12 months, the index of employment has decreased by 0.2 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by eight p.c.

Improvement was shown at the date under review as compared with Apr. 1 in manufacturing, logging, metallic ore mining, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade. The largest percentage increases in employment were those of 26.1 p.c. in logging, 4.5 p.c. in construction, and 2.1 p.c. in manufacturing. Within the last-named division, there was considerable seasonal activity in food-processing, and employment in iron and steel plants and non-ferrous metal plants was also in greater volume.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE LARGER CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation indicated at May 1 by employers in the major industrial divisions in the larger cities.

Halifax.- Employment in Halifax considerably declined at the beginning of May, according to data received from 266 leading firms whose working forces fell by eight p.c. as compared with Apr. 1. There was an important loss in transportation, in which the reduction was largely seasonal in character, although the dispute in the shipping industry was also a factor. Manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel division, showed a smaller decrease. Improvement on a moderate scale was indicated in construction, trade and other non-manufacturing industries. The weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments decreased by 5.9 p.c. from the preceding period of observation, when the per capita figure was \$35.70, rising to \$36.52 at May 1, 1949, as compared with \$34.41 at May 1, 1948. In the 12 months, the index of weekly payrolls in Halifax has mounted by 4.4 p.c., but that of employment has fallen by 0.5 p.c.

Saint John.- Industrial activity in Saint John showed a downward movement at May 1, when 197 leading employers reported a loss of 17.9 p.c. in their working forces as compared with a month earlier. The weekly salaries and wages of these workers were reduced by 19.1 p.c. There were reductions in employment in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel and in trade and transportation. The decreases in transportation, which were particularly large, partly resulted from seasonal causes, but the dispute in the shipping industry was also a factor. The reported earnings averaged \$35.82 per employee, compared with the per capita figure of \$36.34 in the preceding period of observation, and \$34.50 at the beginning of May of last spring. In the latter comparison, the index numbers of employment and payrolls in Saint John have fallen by 15.1 p.c. and 12 p.c., respectively.

Montreal.- The trend in Montreal was decidedly upward at May 1, according to information from 3,058 leading establishments. The seasonal increase in their personnel, which amounted to 1.8 p.c., was accompanied by a gain of 2.3 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages as compared with a month earlier. The per capita weekly earnings, at \$42.09 at May 1, exceeded those of \$41.87 at Apr. 1, 1949, and \$38.39 at May 1, 1948. In the year, the index of employment in Montreal has risen by 3.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 13.1 p.c.

There was a small advance in activity in manufacturing at the date under review. Food, textile, beverage, clay, glass and stone and some other classes showed improvement, while slight curtailment was indicated in leather and lumber plants. Among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation, construction, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments and retail trade afforded more employment. The most important gain was that of 21.7 p.c. in transportation.

Quebec City.- Expansion in industrial employment was noted in Quebec, where the 375 leading employers furnishing data indicated a staff exceeding by 3.2 p.c. the number they had reported at the beginning of April. This increase was accompanied by that of 3.5 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these establishments. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$35.45 at Apr. 1, to \$35.56 at the

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

date under review, as compared with \$33.53 at May 1, 1948. The latest index number of employment, at 191.3, was 0.8 p.c. lower than at that date, but the index of payrolls has gained by 7.7 p.c. in the year.

There were moderate increases in several manufacturing industries at the beginning of May, notably in tobacco, beverage and chemical plants, while leather, textile and some other classes released small numbers of employees. Among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation, construction and trade showed improvement as compared with Apr. 1.

Sherbrooke.- Employment in Sherbrooke was at a slightly lower level at May 1 than at Apr. 1, according to information from 121 leading firms, whose working forces declined by 0.3 p.c. in the month. Manufacturing, notably of textile products was quieter, as was trade. Construction, however, showed moderate improvement. The sums disbursed by the reporting industrialists in weekly salaries and wages rose insignificantly as compared with Apr. 1. The per capita earnings were \$36.49 at May 1 and \$36.39 at Apr. 1, as compared with \$34.02 at the beginning of May, 1948. In the latter comparison, the general index number of employment in this city at the date under review showed a gain of 3.8 p.c., while that of payrolls was higher by 11.6 p.c.

Three Rivers.- Industrial activity showed an upward movement in Three Rivers at May 1. The working forces of the 109 larger establishments in the city from which data were received were higher by 3.5 p.c. than at the beginning of April. The salaries and wages they reported advanced by 1.7 p.c. The average per employee was \$42.03, as compared with \$42.77 in the preceding period of observation; the mean at May 1 of last year was \$38.83. Gains in employment were noted at the date under review as compared with Apr. 1 in manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade. Within the manufacturing division, there was improvement in pulp and paper and textile mills. The changes were not large. In the last 12 months, the general index number of employment in Three Rivers has advanced by 0.7 p.c., and there has been a rise of 8.8 p.c. in the index number of weekly payrolls.

Toronto.- Industrial employment in Toronto at May 1 reached a rather higher level than at the beginning of April, the index number having risen from 200.3 a month earlier, to 201.4 at the date under review, or by 0.5 p.c. The trend was unfavourable in manufacturing, in which the general index fell by 0.5 p.c. There were losses in rubber, textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, while moderate advances were indicated in food, beverage and some other industries. Improvement was noted in most of the non-manufacturing industries. The most important gains were in transportation, construction and retail trade.

The weekly salaries and wages reported at May 1 by the 2,855 larger industrial establishments co-operating in the latest survey were higher by 0.6 p.c. than the amounts they had disbursed in the week of Apr. 1. The per capita weekly earnings of their employees slightly advanced, from \$44.08 at that date, to \$44.12 at the date under review; the figure at May 1, 1948, had been \$40.73. In the 12 months, the index number of employment has mounted by 2.5 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 10.9 p.c.

Ottawa.- There was a rather slight increase in recorded employment in Ottawa at May 1, when the changes in the various industrial groups were on a small scale. Pulp and paper products and iron and steel plants were quieter, but the trend was upward in the electric light and power and construction divisions. Returns were furnished by 355 of the larger industrial employers in the city with a staff 0.8 p.c. larger than at the beginning of April. The amounts which they disbursed in weekly salaries and wages at the date under review rose by 0.2 p.c., but the per capita figure, at \$37.37, was lower than that of \$37.61 recorded in the preceding period of observation; it nevertheless exceeded the May 1, 1948, average of \$34.14, and was also higher than in any earlier May for which statistics are available.

The most recent index of employment, at 195.0, was 6.3 p.c. above that indicated a year earlier, while the index of payrolls mounted by 16 p.c. in the same comparison.

Hamilton.- Industrial employment in Hamilton increased by 1.1 p.c. at May 1 as compared with Apr. 1. There was a slight gain, on the whole, in manufacturing, mainly in animal food, beverage and iron and steel plants. Vegetable food, textile and electrical apparatus factories, on the other hand, released some employees. Transportation and construction afforded more employment, there being considerable gains in these industries. The firms co-operating in the Bureau's latest monthly survey of employment and payrolls numbered 472. The weekly salaries and wages they distributed at May 1 were greater by 2.8 p.c. than their payrolls at the beginning of April. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$46.61 at that date, to \$47.39 at May 1, as compared with \$43.31 at May 1 of last year. In the period since then, there has been a gain of 4.8 p.c. in the index number of employment, and of 14.6 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls.

Windsor.- The trend in Windsor continued upward, mainly as a result of heightened activity reported at May 1 in iron and steel plants. The changes in the remaining industries were slight. Information was received from 291 leading employers with 1.1 p.c. more workers than at the beginning of April. The weekly salaries and wages paid to their employees mounted by 1.3 p.c. in the month. As compared with May 1, 1948, there was a gain of 8.4 p.c. in the index number of employment, while the latest index of weekly payrolls showed an increase of 15.4 p.c. The per capita earnings advanced from \$51.05 in the week of Apr. 1, to \$51.15 at the date under review, as compared with \$48.10 at the beginning of May last year.

Brantford.- Industrial employment in Brantford was rather quieter at May 1 than at Apr. 1, according to statistics furnished by 134 of the larger establishments. The number of their employees declined by 0.5 p.c. in the month, while their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages were lower by 1.2 p.c. The average earnings of their employees fell from \$45.05 at Apr. 1, to \$44.73 at the beginning of May. Employment in manufacturing diminished at the date under review, when the lumber and textile industries were slacker, although there were slight increases in some other classes. Construction also released a few employees.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Seasonal expansion was indicated in Fort William and Port Arthur at the beginning of May. The employees of the 155 larger establishments co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls exceeded by 3.9 p.c. the number on their staffs at Apr. 1. The most noteworthy gain was in transportation, but manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, showed slight improvement. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these firms were also higher, rising by 4.7 p.c. in the month. The per capita weekly figure was \$45.16, as compared with \$44.79 at Apr. 1, and \$41.92 at May 1, 1948. In the latter comparison, the latest index of employment showed a decline of 2.9 p.c., but there was a rise of 4.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Little general change in the level of employment was noted in Kitchener and Waterloo at the first of May. The index in manufacturing remained steady and the fluctuations in the non-manufacturing classes were slight, according to data compiled from 211 leading firms. The general index number insignificantly advanced, but the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these employers were lower by 1.3 p.c. than at Apr. 1. In part, the loss in earnings resulted from reduced working hours in certain industries. The per capita figure at May 1 was \$40.08, as compared with \$40.67 at Apr. 1, and \$38.37 at the first of May last spring. The index number of employment in these cities shows no change in the latter comparison, but the payroll figure has advanced by 4.3 p.c. in the 12 months.

London.- Industrial activity in London was at a rather higher level at May 1, when information was furnished by 312 of the larger employers, with a staff 1.6 p.c. higher than at Apr. 1. There was an advance in manufacturing, notably in food processing; construction and trade also afforded more employment. The weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating firms mounted by 2.7 p.c. in the month. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$40.66 at Apr. 1, to \$41.09 at the date under review, as compared with \$38.09 at May 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment in London has risen by 4.3 p.c., and that of salaries and wages, by 12.6 p.c.

St. Catharines.- There was a minor decline in industrial activity at May 1 in the St. Catharines, Merriton, Thorold, Welland Area as compared with Apr. 1, according to statistics from 198 leading establishments in the principal industrial groups. Manufacturing operations showed curtailment, the trend being unfavourable in pulp and paper and textile plants. Construction, however, reported greater activity. Other industries showed little general change. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers at the first of May fell by 0.9 p.c. as compared with Apr. 1. The earnings of members of their staffs averaged \$49.09 at the date under review, as compared with \$49.49 a month earlier.

Winnipeg.- Industrial employment in Winnipeg showed an upward movement at May 1, when the 791 larger establishments furnishing returns had a personnel 3.1 p.c. larger than in their preceding return. There was a moderate advance in activity in manufacturing as a whole, partly resulting from the settlement of the dispute in the bakery industry, and partly from general though small increases in numerous other classes. Construction and trade also afforded more employment. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the reporting firms were higher by 2.4 p.c. than at Apr. 1. The earnings of their employees averaged \$38.90, as compared with \$39.15 a month earlier, and \$36.04 at May 1, 1948. In the 12 months, the index number of employment has risen by 4.7 p.c. to 161.7, while the index of payrolls has advanced by 13.2 p.c.

Regina.- A higher level of industrial activity was indicated in Regina at the beginning of May. Statistics were compiled from 192 leading employers in the major industrial divisions, whose working forces exceeded by 2.7 p.c. the number they had reported at Apr. 1. Manufacturing, construction and trade showed some improvement. On the other hand, transportation was rather quieter. The general changes in all groups were small. There was an increase of 5.6 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages paid at May 1 by the firms from which data were received. The average earnings of their employees were \$38.12, as compared with \$37.08 at Apr. 1, and \$34.84 at May 1 of last year. In the latter comparison, the latest index numbers of employment and payrolls showed gains of 4.7 p.c., and 15.3 p.c., respectively.

Saskatoon.- The situation in Saskatoon improved, the staffs of the 158 larger industrial establishments furnishing data on employment and payrolls being 3.5 p.c. greater at May 1 than at the beginning of April. Manufacturing was rather slacker; construction, transportation and trade were brisker, while other industries showed little general change. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting firms rose by 4.4 p.c. at the date under review as compared with the preceding period of observation. The latest per capita figure, at \$37.05, exceeded the Apr. 1 average of \$36.73, and that of \$34.16 at May 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Saskatoon has advanced by eight p.c., and the index of payrolls, by 9.5 p.c.

Calgary.- The trend of employment in Calgary was favourable at the beginning of May. Manufacturing showed fairly general improvement, and construction and trade were also busier. The 340 larger industrial firms in the city whose returns were received reported employees whose numbers were larger by 3.2 p.c. than at the first of April; their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages rose by 1.9 p.c. in the month. The average per employee at May 1 was \$41.55, as compared with \$42.09 at

Apr. 1, 1949, and \$37.48 at May 1, 1948. In the year, the index of employment in this city has mounted by 6.5 p.c., and the index of payrolls, by 18.7 p.c.

Edmonton.- An upward movement was indicated in Edmonton at May 1, when there were increases in employment in manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction and trade. The 292 leading firms co-operating in the latest survey had a working force 4.4 p.c. higher than at Apr. 1, while their weekly salaries and wages gained by 3.6 p.c. in the month. The Apr. 1 average per employee was \$40.76, falling to \$40.48 at the date under review, when it considerably exceeded the May 1, 1948, figure of \$36.04. The index numbers of employment and payrolls in Edmonton have mounted by 16.2 p.c. and 31.3 p.c., respectively, in the last 12 months.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing operations in Vancouver were at a rather higher level at May 1, when moderate improvement was also noted in building, trade and several other industrial groups. The advance of 4.2 p.c. in building was most noteworthy. On the whole, there was an increase of 1.3 p.c. in the number of employees reported at the date under review; the 1,093 larger industrial establishments then furnishing data indicated a gain of 1.6 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The per capita earnings of their employees were \$43.67, exceeding the mean of \$43.51 at Apr. 1, and that of \$39.98 at May 1, 1948. In the latter comparison, the latest index number of employment shows a loss of 0.7 p.c., but the index of weekly payrolls has risen by 8.3 p.c.

Victoria.- The trend of employment in Victoria was favourable at the first of May; gains were reported in manufacturing, and within that division, notably in iron and steel plants. Transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade also afforded rather more employment. The changes in the remaining non-manufacturing industries were small. Returns were received from 231 of the leading employers in the city, with a working force 3.2 p.c. higher than at Apr. 1. This increase was accompanied by that of two p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The per capita figure, however, was lower, falling from \$41.88 a month earlier, to \$41.37 at May 1, as compared with the May 1, 1948, figure of \$38.78. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Victoria has risen by 1.6 p.c., and that of weekly salaries and wages, by 7.8 p.c.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 5 in the following pages show the industrial and geographical distributions of the employees reported at May 1, 1949, by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the 22 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the reporting firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. In Tables 6 to 11 are given index numbers of employment, on the 1926 base, for the provinces and economic areas, the eight leading cities, and for the major industrial groups in the Dominion as a whole.

On page 6 appears a summary table showing the numbers of men and women employees reported by leading firms in the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions at May 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys. Table 12 gives industrial data, in considerable detail, for the Dominion as a whole.

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Table 1.- Number of Persons^c Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries, and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Apr. 1, 1949 and May 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948
MANUFACTURING	1,058,156	47,034,770	44.45	44.54	40.78	121.0	120.8	120.1	207.1	207.4	188.7
Animal products - edible	34,442	1,491,947	43.32	43.40	39.47	124.9	117.6	125.8	212.8	200.8	199.0
Fur and products	4,587	175,061	39.90	40.07	37.69	141.6	139.6	131.8	211.2	209.1	185.7
Leather and products	31,556	1,029,677	32.84	33.08	30.27	109.8	110.8	108.4	190.3	193.5	172.1
Boots and shoes	20,488	654,921	31.97	32.18	29.00	112.7	113.2	106.7	202.9	205.2	174.2
Lumber products	77,830	3,053,455	39.23	39.32	35.83	116.3	116.9	119.8	211.2	212.7	203.8
Rough and dressed lumber	45,911	1,855,206	40.41	40.78	37.06	109.0	107.8	110.6	206.9	206.5	193.7
Furniture	17,984	689,103	38.32	38.35	34.98	151.9	154.7	148.9	216.2	220.4	215.2
Other lumber products	13,935	509,146	36.54	35.98	22.95	112.1	116.7	129.2	220.9	226.5	229.5
Plant products - edible	54,958	2,086,855	37.97	37.56	34.60	125.9	120.6	123.5	211.7	200.7	189.9
Pulp and paper products	112,074	5,532,527	49.36	49.68	45.66	138.0	138.0	140.1	229.6	230.9	215.0
Pulp and paper	48,534	2,717,634	55.99	57.06	51.66	127.3	126.7	135.6	225.9	229.1	219.8
Paper products	20,432	812,182	39.75	39.43	37.20	161.7	162.9	154.3	265.3	265.1	240.8
Printing and publishing	45,108	2,002,711	46.46	46.32	42.91	142.8	142.7	138.4	222.4	221.7	199.3
Rubber products	21,091	940,738	44.60	45.73	43.16	124.1	124.9	132.9	236.2	243.6	244.6
Textile products	165,235	5,791,423	35.05	35.26	31.69	117.9	119.6	114.0	215.9	220.4	188.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	60,055	2,294,817	38.21	38.61	33.84	113.3	115.9	113.2	229.1	236.8	202.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,362	865,782	37.06	38.32	32.86	94.8	95.8	92.0	182.0	190.2	157.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	14,816	546,475	36.88	36.80	32.95	108.2	112.1	114.5	223.1	230.5	211.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,415	675,631	41.16	40.65	35.94	148.5	153.1	147.8	329.8	335.7	286.6
Hosiery and knit goods	25,217	792,882	31.44	31.53	28.48	116.6	120.6	122.4	202.3	209.6	192.2
Garments and personal furnishings	63,248	2,080,702	32.90	33.08	30.12	131.0	131.0	116.8	223.0	224.2	183.3
Other textile products	16,715	623,022	37.27	36.99	34.41	94.9	96.2	96.0	175.0	176.0	159.9
Tobacco	10,190	413,549	40.58	38.36	35.66	114.6	125.0	107.1	269.0	267.3	212.8
Beverages	19,324	918,154	47.51	47.38	43.79	166.9	157.3	159.3	267.9	251.7	235.0
Chemicals and allied products	43,072	2,052,424	47.65	47.53	43.75	97.9	96.5	96.2	171.5	168.6	156.5
Clay, glass and stone products	21,665	976,511	45.07	45.47	41.35	142.3	136.7	141.2	260.9	253.1	233.1
Electric light and power	32,589	1,574,139	48.30	48.14	45.39	158.3	156.0	139.2	242.7	238.3	199.7
Electrical apparatus	53,033	2,555,289	48.18	47.95	43.17	167.1	167.5	168.2	301.4	300.7	269.7
Iron and steel products	295,762	14,584,868	49.31	49.51	45.44	110.4	111.0	110.4	178.8	180.6	164.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,782	2,036,407	52.51	52.04	48.94	143.1	143.8	136.0	203.5	202.6	191.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,506	1,387,297	47.02	47.30	44.46	116.4	117.7	114.3	191.9	195.3	177.6
Agricultural implements	18,709	960,407	51.33	50.47	48.14	207.3	212.8	206.9	393.9	397.3	376.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	117,822	5,927,715	50.31	51.17	45.70	103.6	102.8	97.7	160.5	161.9	137.5
Automobiles and parts	46,536	2,447,861	52.60	52.98	49.20	118.9	116.5	110.8	162.7	160.7	141.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	15,746	755,132	47.96	47.05	45.30	79.7	83.3	114.8	127.5	130.8	174.0
Heating appliances	8,298	362,944	43.74	44.36	41.01	148.0	149.9	142.2	245.0	251.7	223.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,335	558,091	49.24	48.50	44.73	98.1	98.4	103.5	202.8	200.3	190.0
Foundry and machine shop products	9,026	426,320	47.23	47.57	43.57	94.3	96.9	98.6	210.7	218.1	188.1
Other iron and steel products	46,538	2,170,555	46.64	46.71	42.66	99.4	100.8	101.8	169.6	172.3	155.2
Non-ferrous metal products	48,772	2,368,815	48.57	48.96	44.00	119.4	120.4	119.0	212.1	215.6	190.0
Non-metallic mineral products	14,905	819,165	54.96	53.96	49.19	117.9	117.3	120.0	221.2	216.0	202.7
Miscellaneous	17,471	670,173	38.36	38.23	34.99	149.2	149.4	134.7	271.7	271.3	218.5
LOGGING	37,868	1,688,051	44.58	42.64	41.16	79.8	116.2	106.5	177.1	246.8	219.7
MINING	80,516	3,999,954	49.63	51.39	49.27	96.6	96.6	97.2	160.2	155.3	150.0
Coal	23,750	1,013,373	42.67	47.75	50.12	94.2	99.3	98.4	157.8	186.4	193.7
Metallic ores	43,538	2,349,352	53.96	54.28	50.55	91.2	90.7	86.6	135.7	135.7	120.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	13,228	637,229	48.17	48.62	44.30	123.5	113.2	139.4	219.8	203.2	228.4
COMMUNICATIONS	50,854	2,025,250	39.98	39.54	36.65	192.0	188.1	177.0	278.2	268.2	235.7
Telegraphs	8,228	368,801	44.82	44.81	38.88	120.9	119.5	118.4	212.6	210.1	180.8
Telephones	41,131	1,605,868	39.04	38.25	36.16	211.2	207.5	194.9	295.2	284.1	252.3
TRANSPORTATION	179,333	9,162,783	51.09	51.56	45.20	139.6	137.1	140.0	217.6	215.8	193.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	60,994	2,799,516	45.90	45.44	41.84	154.3	151.4	150.0	242.4	235.5	215.3
Steam railways	90,544	5,128,167	56.64	58.60	49.49	132.2	132.0	133.2	206.7	213.6	181.9
Shipping and stevedoring	27,795	1,235,100	44.44	41.15	38.51	125.5	117.2	134.0	214.8	185.7	199.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	208,932	8,448,861	40.83	42.03	37.37	112.1	102.2	105.8	198.8	186.6	171.7
Building	104,311	4,659,004	44.66	45.00	41.34	150.3	143.2	134.6	234.8	225.3	193.3
Highway	68,896	2,266,899	33.74	36.34	32.66	91.5	70.7	93.1	160.3	133.5	157.6
Railway	35,725	1,532,958	42.91	42.05	36.39	82.6	86.9	80.3	175.8	184.2	147.2
SERVICES (as indicated below)	68,519	1,959,333	28.30	27.95	25.82	144.1	142.0	142.3	246.2	239.5	220.9
Hotels and restaurants	44,000	1,162,046	26.41	26.13	23.78	147.9	146.1	148.9	258.5	252.7	234.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	20,238	586,727	28.99	28.67	29.13	150.1	127.5	131.6	210.9	204.3	203.1
TRADE	282,021	10,476,249	37.15	36.78	34.05	146.8	141.1	136.7	222.8	217.7	196.6
Retail	202,336	6,997,678	34.58	34.29	31.52	140.6	138.3	134.9	222.2	216.7	195.9
Wholesale	79,685	3,478,571	43.65	43.01	40.19	143.0	151.8	145.2	224.1	219.8	196.0
RIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,963,999	84,775,351	43.16	43.35	39.70	123.5	122.9	122.1	206.7	206.5	188.0
FINANCE	88,335	3,643,228	41.24	41.11	38.69	143.9	143.8	137.6	204.7	203.9	183.4
Banks and trust companies	50,658	1,879,860	37.11	37.08	33.18	154.8	154.8	145.3	220.6	220.4	184.6
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,543	174,241	49.18	49.40	47.58	152.6	154.1	156.4	218.1	221.2	215.7
Insurance	34,134	1,589,127	46.56	46.22	45.54	129.3	128.9	125.9	187.4	185.6	179.0
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,052,334	88,418,579	43.08	43.25	39.65	124.3	123.7	122.7	206.7	206.4	187.8

^c See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Apr. 1, 1949 and May 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1949	Average Weekly			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Salaries and Wages at			Employment			Payrolls		
			May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948
MARITIME PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	45,546	1,853,160	40.69	40.60	37.71	106.7	107.6	110.4	186.9	188.1	179.3
Lumber products	4,720	141,172	29.91	28.90	28.19	90.5	99.4	96.0	150.0	159.0	150.9
Pulp and paper products	5,945	289,511	48.70	48.49	44.27	113.1	109.7	122.3	209.2	202.0	205.7
Iron and steel	17,177	789,722	45.98	46.89	43.36	104.3	107.4	106.9	175.7	184.4	169.5
Logging	2,900	89,465	30.85	29.79	30.53	48.5	56.7	49.5	98.2	109.0	99.4
Mining	15,187	587,608	38.69	44.49	46.26	83.9	83.8	85.4	141.8	162.7	172.3
Transportation	14,943	696,426	46.61	45.09	42.55	147.4	202.2	183.5	236.7	314.0	268.9
Construction	22,995	729,080	31.71	30.77	30.70	93.7	92.0	100.6	155.2	148.0	160.9
Trade	17,479	555,450	31.78	31.08	29.05	134.4	133.2	127.9	205.3	199.0	183.8
- Eight Leading Industries	125,500	4,700,235	37.45	38.00	36.34	105.2	109.8	110.2	179.7	190.4	183.1
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	342,744	14,403,900	42.03	42.16	38.45	118.0	118.2	117.8	207.5	208.4	189.0
Lumber products	16,164	570,018	35.26	35.34	31.87	97.6	100.1	103.3	207.6	213.6	212.6
Pulp and paper products	39,094	1,994,426	51.02	51.35	46.65	128.0	127.1	132.9	226.1	226.1	212.6
Textile products	91,848	3,171,444	34.53	34.84	31.17	124.7	126.2	117.7	229.6	234.4	195.6
Chemicals and allied products	17,873	832,949	46.60	46.89	43.09	85.6	83.8	81.0	145.1	143.1	128.9
Iron and steel	68,955	3,292,083	47.74	48.07	43.27	108.5	109.3	113.8	172.0	174.5	163.1
Logging	10,585	411,915	38.91	40.42	38.50	51.8	101.3	76.8	143.3	287.9	216.2
Mining	12,474	618,488	49.58	49.57	46.32	99.6	95.4	118.5	150.4	143.9	167.6
Communications	13,541	568,674	42.00	41.00	38.45	213.2	210.7	196.1	282.4	272.3	237.7
Transportation	47,222	2,393,055	50.68	51.22	43.96	136.5	123.4	134.3	216.5	198.1	185.0
Construction	56,523	2,215,527	39.20	43.27	35.63	105.3	88.7	99.3	188.1	174.9	161.4
Services ^{1/}	18,248	507,654	27.82	27.39	25.80	154.4	152.6	152.6	246.6	239.9	227.2
Trade	63,763	2,373,103	37.22	36.73	34.44	137.7	136.5	135.1	214.1	209.4	195.5
- Eight Leading Industries	565,100	23,492,316	41.57	41.92	38.02	118.3	117.5	118.4	205.3	205.5	187.9
ONTARIO											
Manufacturing	525,901	24,288,077	46.18	46.15	42.44	121.5	121.7	119.3	205.5	205.8	185.7
Lumber products	25,576	946,385	37.00	37.32	34.18	115.2	113.1	116.1	196.1	194.2	187.1
Plant products	28,938	1,115,690	38.55	37.88	34.29	127.0	122.8	124.8	209.4	198.8	183.9
Pulp and paper products	51,703	2,511,865	48.58	48.87	45.40	149.2	150.3	148.6	238.7	241.9	222.4
Textile products	61,170	2,239,489	36.61	36.68	32.98	107.5	109.5	108.1	197.2	201.4	178.8
Chemicals and allied products	20,555	998,823	48.59	48.14	44.55	105.0	104.0	105.3	186.7	183.2	172.9
Electrical apparatus	37,190	1,793,500	48.23	47.90	43.30	169.4	170.1	169.3	296.3	295.4	265.2
Iron and steel	174,934	8,856,183	50.63	50.45	46.95	110.5	111.2	106.9	179.7	180.3	161.3
Non-ferrous metal products	28,121	1,362,687	48.46	48.91	43.61	119.1	121.5	120.2	217.8	224.3	198.6
Logging	10,375	434,741	41.90	43.67	35.61	101.8	180.4	146.1	237.1	438.0	288.6
Mining	25,786	1,359,394	52.72	52.83	49.58	83.0	81.9	78.8	124.3	122.8	110.8
Communications	20,674	825,616	39.93	39.10	36.80	206.2	201.8	190.4	297.3	285.0	253.1
Transportation	55,111	2,837,082	51.48	52.56	45.76	144.5	156.6	142.4	215.0	207.6	188.8
Construction	67,342	2,933,485	43.56	43.45	40.06	113.4	108.4	112.8	194.2	185.1	177.5
Services ^{1/}	27,626	779,286	28.21	27.85	25.32	135.2	133.1	132.3	242.6	235.8	214.4
Trade	113,483	4,274,237	37.66	37.29	34.26	138.8	137.2	133.1	217.7	213.1	190.6
- Eight Leading Industries	846,298	37,731,908	44.58	44.56	40.87	124.1	124.1	123.9	204.1	204.1	183.8
PRAIRIE PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	71,105	3,030,786	42.62	43.09	38.81	133.7	131.0	127.5	219.0	216.9	190.7
Animal products - edible	8,930	404,794	45.33	45.49	39.99	124.3	119.3	122.7	195.1	187.9	187.3
Lumber products	5,271	193,583	36.73	36.38	33.36	129.3	130.1	113.9	216.1	215.5	183.4
Plant products - edible	6,401	253,250	39.56	39.12	36.81	137.8	123.8	135.8	221.6	196.8	202.6
Textile products - edible	6,097	189,743	31.12	30.68	28.05	144.7	145.0	122.1	253.2	250.0	196.4
Iron and steel	22,871	1,048,838	45.86	47.82	41.46	123.8	123.9	120.1	206.2	215.1	180.9
Mining	17,786	952,399	53.55	55.11	53.67	160.0	168.7	148.8	243.7	264.3	226.5
Communications	7,002	276,385	39.47	38.71	35.80	164.0	158.5	147.5	249.0	236.0	204.7
Transportation	41,608	2,161,608	51.95	53.32	46.33	132.1	130.6	128.8	201.7	204.5	175.0
Construction	34,847	1,422,953	40.83	42.37	37.26	104.0	89.3	88.0	190.6	169.9	146.6
Services ^{1/}	10,738	305,465	28.45	27.93	25.20	141.7	139.4	139.1	235.6	227.7	206.4
Trade	54,347	2,007,249	36.93	36.78	34.24	146.3	142.9	137.1	222.7	216.6	194.7
- Eight Leading Industries	238,354	10,191,758	42.76	43.43	39.30	132.3	129.4	124.4	214.5	212.2	184.6
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Manufacturing	72,860	3,458,847	47.47	48.09	43.54	130.5	127.8	138.4	219.9	218.1	213.6
Animal products - edible	4,787	212,953	44.49	45.03	40.67	113.7	96.2	122.5	202.9	173.7	193.3
Lumber products	26,099	1,202,297	46.07	46.46	41.48	137.8	137.4	145.4	238.1	239.5	228.0
Plant products - edible	3,646	143,173	39.27	41.19	36.17	109.7	100.5	112.1	219.2	210.6	206.5
Pulp and paper products	9,226	469,725	50.91	51.90	46.96	143.4	144.5	147.1	220.3	226.4	210.2
Iron and steel	11,825	598,042	50.57	51.14	47.27	98.8	96.2	121.1	166.6	165.9	190.9
Non-ferrous metal products	4,204	220,202	52.38	53.53	48.37	130.7	127.0	121.8	193.8	192.5	169.0
Logging	13,087	717,017	54.79	51.37	51.43	138.4	109.8	170.3	191.8	142.6	221.1
Mining	9,283	482,075	51.93	53.60	50.52	92.3	91.3	83.3	136.6	139.6	140.1
Transportation	20,449	1,074,612	52.55	52.68	46.74	151.2	146.2	147.1	256.1	248.2	222.3
Construction	25,225	1,147,816	45.50	45.95	41.37	189.1	181.0	156.2	333.0	321.9	252.8
Services ^{1/}	9,125	284,915	31.22	31.08	28.30	171.6	169.4	172.0	290.6	285.7	264.5
Trade	32,949	1,266,210	38.43	38.12	34.91	168.6	166.5	156.8	276.4	270.7	236.3
- Eight Leading Industries	188,747	8,659,134	45.38	45.38	42.39	145.1	140.0	145.4	233.6	225.4	216.3

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1949, Together with Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Apr. 1, 1949 and May 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1949	Average Weekly			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Salaries and Wages at			Employment			Payrolls					
			May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948			
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND														
Manufacturing	849	29,937	35.26	34.63	32.26	162.3	161.3	166.3	266.7	260.1	250.3			
Trade	692	15,507	22.41	22.41	21.58	120.6	117.3	114.5	154.2	150.0	141.0			
- Eight Leading Industries	2,947	104,135	35.34	30.73	31.90	128.5	152.2	133.5	209.6	216.0	195.4			
NOVA SCOTIA														
Manufacturing	24,875	1,012,310	40.70	40.42	38.20	103.4	104.3	105.7	174.3	174.6	167.1			
Animal products - edible	2,376	92,408	38.89	38.78	35.70	106.2	98.6	109.0	218.2	197.9	200.3			
Iron and steel	11,765	544,589	46.29	46.56	44.60	96.1	98.3	96.3	166.7	171.7	161.0			
Mining	13,972	641,262	38.74	44.99	47.10	83.4	83.6	85.8	140.2	163.2	174.7			
Coal	13,048	507,939	38.93	45.42	47.60	82.3	83.1	85.0	138.5	163.2	174.9			
Transportation	7,026	309,986	44.12	41.67	40.29	127.8	165.0	146.3	205.6	250.8	215.2			
Steam railway operation	3,663	189,997	51.87	53.57	46.35	109.0	109.0	111.1	193.3	199.6	175.8			
Shipping and stevedoring	2,376	78,089	32.87	31.51	33.73	159.6	297.0	225.8	220.4	393.2	321.5			
Construction	11,165	331,255	29.67	28.77	29.56	65.8	73.0	74.6	109.3	117.5	123.4			
Building	3,570	124,699	34.93	36.21	31.14	70.8	70.7	67.4	113.2	117.2	82.1			
Highway	6,534	162,054	24.80	24.77	28.37	63.6	61.1	83.8	100.7	96.7	151.4			
Retail trade	6,617	194,221	29.35	28.53	26.51	137.3	131.9	126.7	212.3	198.2	183.8			
Wholesale trade	2,987	116,913	39.14	38.50	35.93	153.7	153.9	144.8	201.6	198.5	168.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	70,773	2,620,628	37.03	37.60	37.02	98.3	103.1	101.5	160.6	170.9	166.5			
NEW BRUNSWICK														
Manufacturing	19,822	810,913	40.91	41.09	37.35	108.2	109.2	113.7	202.9	205.3	195.1			
Lumber products	2,700	84,817	31.41	29.98	29.22	76.9	86.1	85.2	146.5	156.6	151.0			
Pulp and paper products	3,878	205,007	52.86	52.19	48.09	114.5	111.0	123.2	218.1	208.3	213.4			
Iron and steel	5,219	236,651	45.34	47.75	41.05	118.3	123.4	126.0	197.6	217.2	189.6			
Logging	2,180	72,191	33.12	33.79	32.30	43.8	47.4	49.3	88.3	98.1	97.6			
Transportation	7,313	354,081	48.42	47.55	44.10	163.1	241.7	222.0	269.9	393.0	334.7			
Steam railway operation	4,919	260,474	52.95	55.93	47.82	165.5	187.1	184.2	251.3	300.5	253.1			
Construction	11,370	380,830	33.49	34.47	31.84	138.9	111.7	139.5	247.0	204.4	236.1			
Highway	6,731	202,700	30.11	30.40	29.75	159.7	105.4	159.8	332.2	221.3	328.3			
Railway	1,777	74,296	41.81	40.84	34.36	67.0	78.4	77.6	156.2	178.5	148.5			
Retail trade	4,793	140,968	29.41	28.38	27.11	127.3	129.2	125.2	217.9	217.8	192.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	51,780	1,975,472	38.15	39.04	35.68	115.3	119.0	123.4	211.4	223.2	211.5			
MANITOBA														
Manufacturing	40,151	1,683,605	41.93	42.47	38.48	129.6	126.8	123.1	210.4	208.3	183.8			
Animal products - edible	2,995	144,200	48.15	48.16	42.12	114.8	112.2	107.5	179.0	174.9	174.7			
Plant products - edible	2,888	110,783	38.36	37.28	36.07	133.1	107.6	133.0	206.5	162.2	190.9			
Pulp and paper products	4,068	180,621	44.40	44.87	40.71	143.3	140.7	132.7	220.5	218.0	188.9			
Textiles	5,130	160,222	30.93	30.53	27.31	149.1	148.8	122.6	256.9	253.0	189.8			
Iron and steel	15,153	688,593	45.44	47.35	41.56	122.2	123.1	120.1	202.5	212.5	181.9			
Transportation	19,151	996,120	52.01	53.72	45.65	134.5	133.4	133.5	206.8	211.9	180.3			
Street railway	7,844	347,625	44.32	44.40	40.64	156.1	154.8	154.6	238.3	236.7	217.6			
Steam railway operation	11,255	646,438	57.44	60.25	49.24	121.3	120.4	119.9	193.2	201.3	163.9			
Construction	12,041	492,027	40.86	41.46	36.37	95.7	85.4	84.2	165.9	150.1	128.9			
Building	4,830	206,737	42.80	41.52	39.75	94.2	86.0	75.2	137.0	121.4	98.0			
Railway	4,736	204,297	43.14	43.93	36.45	85.1	80.7	75.6	187.0	180.4	139.5			
Services 1/	4,606	124,667	27.67	26.92	24.11	156.5	156.8	153.7	249.6	242.6	215.3			
Retail trade	16,687	590,214	35.37	35.40	32.96	146.1	142.3	140.8	217.8	212.4	197.7			
Wholesale trade	7,690	315,552	41.03	40.94	38.59	133.5	132.0	126.5	197.3	195.2	175.3			
- Eight Leading Industries	106,805	4,529,081	42.41	42.98	38.62	127.8	124.6	122.1	204.7	202.2	177.6			
SASKATCHEWAN														
Manufacturing	9,958	432,231	43.41	43.20	38.91	127.9	124.1	126.0	204.7	197.8	180.7			
Animal products - edible	2,582	106,276	41.16	40.73	36.99	126.4	118.9	138.2	208.3	193.9	202.1			
Street railways	4,511	175,352	38.87	37.99	34.35	102.7	102.4	98.7	158.5	154.4	135.5			
Steam railway operation	4,919	305,530	62.11	63.95	57.60	128.8	129.7	126.3	183.5	190.2	166.7			
Construction	8,332	334,195	40.11	41.35	37.55	88.3	73.7	82.6	170.5	146.7	149.0			
Highway	1,960	75,057	38.29	38.17	36.92	62.0	54.1	66.6	118.7	103.4	121.3			
Railway	3,832	161,917	42.25	44.36	38.80	85.2	72.5	79.9	165.5	147.9	142.6			
Retail trade	7,228	247,564	34.25	33.32	31.80	136.5	134.1	130.8	224.2	214.2	199.5			
Wholesale trade	4,589	182,818	39.04	40.41	37.06	132.2	127.1	122.3	209.9	204.7	191.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	43,999	1,825,173	41.48	41.75	38.15	119.9	115.2	115.5	192.0	185.7	170.2			
ALBERTA														
Manufacturing	20,996	914,950	43.58	44.23	39.40	144.6	142.8	137.6	245.8	246.4	211.4			
Animal products - edible	3,353	154,318	46.02	46.66	39.99	128.1	122.9	134.7	203.2	197.6	192.9			
Plant products - edible	2,379	95,037	39.96	40.39	37.36	138.3	132.9	134.6	230.2	223.5	209.5			
Iron and steel	5,469	255,036	46.63	48.93	41.30	151.1	148.7	140.9	247.7	255.5	204.5			
Mining	13,731	719,184	52.38	53.85	53.92	185.0	195.9	166.9	261.4	284.3	242.3			
Coal	7,223	342,246	47.38	50.55	55.10	135.3	155.5	146.6	193.2	236.9	243.3			
Transportation	13,027	684,606	52.55	54.02	47.06	141.2	137.3	134.8	218.6	218.5	186.1			
Street railways	4,838	212,165	43.86	44.02	40.62	124.8	123.7	122.2	189.3	188.9	163.9			
Steam railway operation	7,905	460,622	58.27	60.55	61.15	144.1	140.3	138.0	235.4	238.2	198.0			
Construction	14,474	596,731	41.23	43.74	37.90	124.3	105.1	95.6	234.9	210.9	165.2			
Highway	5,385	195,177	36.24	39.61	36.54	108.8	80.5	85.3	177.4	143.4	137.4			
Railway	3,747	158,568	42.32	43.96	37.95	86.2	79.4	75.4	189.4	181.2	148.6			
Services 1/	4,084	123,785	30.31	29.90	27.16	131.5	127.6	127.5	215.6	206.4	187.3			
Retail trade	12,302	431,479	35.07	34.81	32.22	152.8	148.3	141.7	250.4	241.4	213.6			
Wholesale trade	5,851	239,622	40.95	40.74	37.56	157.2	154.5	138.0	237.5	232.2	193.2			
- Eight Leading Industries	87,550	3,837,504	43.83	44.80	40.80	147.6	144.7	133.2	241.5	242.0	203.0			

See explanatory statement on page I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Apr. 1, 1949 and May 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 P.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948
MONTREAL											
Manufacturing	188,519	8,153,562	43.25	43.38	39.61	124.0	123.4	120.3	208.7	208.4	185.3
Plant products - edible	10,545	398,871	37.83	37.58	35.44	119.1	117.4	116.3	212.7	208.1	194.5
Pulp and paper products	13,407	642,054	47.89	47.86	43.06	148.8	148.2	150.4	254.7	255.6	224.7
Textiles	43,187	1,511,395	35.00	35.46	32.07	127.2	126.9	113.9	223.2	225.5	183.0
Tobacco	5,963	255,313	42.82	41.88	37.78	101.5	102.8	98.4	251.9	249.7	215.5
Iron and steel	47,384	2,325,305	49.07	49.69	44.59	105.0	105.0	103.7	163.9	165.9	146.7
Communications	7,065	341,114	48.28	46.48	44.02	221.8	219.5	204.0	288.6	275.0	241.9
Transportation	17,059	793,812	46.53	43.92	39.36	132.8	109.2	128.5	223.7	173.4	183.1
Construction	21,757	959,479	44.10	44.44	39.83	175.7	170.1	162.6	279.3	272.5	238.0
Services 1/	13,685	394,436	28.82	28.42	26.98	157.6	155.6	156.5	246.4	240.5	230.4
Trade	49,695	1,882,910	37.89	37.34	35.07	141.2	140.3	139.2	210.9	206.4	192.8
- Eight Leading Industries	298,245	12,552,078	42.09	41.87	38.39	132.2	129.8	128.0	217.0	212.2	191.8
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	18,542	682,065	36.78	36.75	35.12	97.8	96.4	103.3	177.7	174.9	168.0
Iron and steel	2,339	106,079	45.35	44.41	43.24	91.1	92.3	168.2	143.0	141.8	249.4
Transportation	1,866	72,728	39.19	37.88	35.58	174.5	144.3	172.2	233.0	186.4	208.8
Construction	4,063	154,467	37.02	38.90	36.91	150.8	139.4	134.9	291.5	275.8	252.6
Services 1/	1,625	42,685	26.27	25.16	22.40	145.0	147.1	155.9	277.0	269.1	254.0
Trade	5,489	169,781	30.93	30.99	28.74	150.3	147.1	141.0	216.0	211.9	199.5
- Eight Leading Industries	32,292	1,148,416	35.56	35.45	33.53	116.7	113.1	117.7	201.2	194.4	186.8
TORONTO											
Manufacturing	169,899	7,777,885	45.78	45.74	42.29	123.4	124.0	120.8	209.3	210.2	190.2
Plant products - edible	12,549	478,683	38.15	37.66	34.55	117.9	116.4	114.4	187.8	183.2	166.5
Pulp and paper products	22,350	1,060,398	47.45	47.67	44.46	144.4	145.6	141.5	228.7	231.7	210.0
Textiles	21,600	819,958	37.96	37.98	34.92	108.9	110.2	106.1	196.2	198.5	175.2
Chemicals and allied products	10,523	497,079	47.24	46.61	43.02	137.2	136.0	135.5	249.9	244.5	225.9
Electrical apparatus	16,080	765,295	47.59	47.66	42.93	171.5	171.1	174.3	297.0	296.8	276.4
Iron and steel	36,667	1,809,469	49.35	49.11	45.90	105.7	107.4	102.0	179.6	181.6	161.3
Communications	6,224	286,523	46.04	45.14	43.77	209.7	205.9	188.6	280.2	269.8	239.7
Transportation	12,590	586,285	46.57	46.99	42.90	163.0	155.9	157.4	251.2	242.4	223.4
Construction	13,096	650,186	49.65	50.03	46.14	142.1	132.8	146.1	221.3	208.4	209.8
Services 1/	14,450	443,977	30.73	30.24	27.06	129.0	126.8	126.6	242.5	235.8	211.1
Trade	57,076	2,314,837	40.56	40.50	37.09	143.4	142.0	138.6	220.0	217.6	194.2
- Eight Leading Industries	273,367	12,061,443	44.22	44.08	40.73	131.4	130.7	128.2	216.1	214.8	194.9
OTTAWA											
Manufacturing	9,949	409,872	41.20	41.46	38.96	100.5	100.4	103.2	170.4	171.3	161.0
Pulp and paper products	3,315	148,456	44.78	44.59	41.95	118.3	120.4	127.1	185.2	187.5	186.3
Iron and steel	2,029	84,322	41.56	43.54	41.28	62.0	62.6	61.2	115.6	122.4	113.4
Construction	4,331	177,105	40.89	42.13	35.18	163.3	159.2	133.9	285.5	286.8	189.2
Services 1/	2,659	68,793	25.87	26.05	23.37	139.6	138.7	140.7	258.9	258.9	237.1
Trade	7,460	238,759	32.05	31.76	28.36	148.4	147.8	134.3	217.2	214.4	187.1
- Eight Leading Industries	26,827	1,002,633	37.37	37.61	34.14	129.5	128.5	121.8	209.2	208.8	180.3
HAMILTON											
Manufacturing	53,079	2,634,662	49.64	48.63	45.37	121.3	121.0	115.6	212.0	207.3	186.1
Textiles	7,268	255,178	35.11	35.26	31.65	104.7	105.7	107.6	183.1	185.6	170.3
Electrical apparatus	7,458	387,496	51.96	50.65	45.79	139.7	140.6	136.1	277.6	272.5	237.5
Iron and steel	24,571	1,365,774	55.58	53.93	51.53	111.8	111.4	104.6	196.0	189.0	170.0
Construction	3,671	171,460	46.71	47.06	42.18	134.3	118.8	117.7	230.3	205.3	183.7
Trade	6,608	243,467	36.84	36.27	33.17	124.2	123.8	125.5	204.8	201.0	182.1
- Eight Leading Industries	67,657	3,206,503	47.39	46.61	43.31	124.5	123.2	118.8	214.7	208.9	187.4
WINDSOR											
Manufacturing	33,069	1,768,038	53.47	53.56	50.42	121.0	119.5	111.0	162.7	161.1	142.2
Iron and steel	27,568	1,498,268	54.35	54.52	51.81	117.2	116.9	106.8	155.1	153.9	134.8
Construction	1,217	61,767	50.75	48.89	42.01	174.8	169.0	143.0	295.0	274.6	203.4
Trade	3,607	132,159	36.64	35.82	32.34	152.1	150.8	139.8	198.4	192.3	165.6
- Eight Leading Industries	40,523	2,072,597	51.15	51.05	48.10	124.0	122.6	114.4	170.4	168.2	147.7
WINNIPEG											
Manufacturing	33,268	1,360,083	40.88	41.35	37.74	129.0	125.7	122.5	207.6	204.7	182.8
Animal products - edible	2,764	135,240	48.93	48.89	42.57	111.8	110.0	105.9	175.2	172.5	172.8
Plant products - edible	2,722	105,905	38.91	37.86	36.55	127.3	102.2	128.1	204.1	159.4	189.4
Textiles	4,889	154,314	31.56	31.18	27.56	145.2	144.8	120.4	252.6	248.8	187.6
Iron and steel	11,442	506,649	44.28	46.44	41.16	120.4	120.9	118.2	196.7	207.1	179.5
Communications	1,221	47,677	39.05	37.04	36.19	169.9	164.7	152.4	210.2	193.4	174.7
Transportation	4,586	196,333	42.59	42.77	39.05	156.3	153.2	155.6	219.7	216.2	202.0
Construction	4,088	159,359	38.98	40.96	37.69	82.8	70.1	71.8	112.9	100.5	90.8
Services 1/	4,271	117,184	27.44	26.51	23.88	160.7	157.8	158.1	252.1	244.8	218.6
Trade	21,820	814,596	37.33	37.42	34.79	143.8	140.5	138.4	214.7	210.1	193.8
- Eight Leading Industries	69,325	2,696,966	36.90	39.15	36.04	132.3	128.4	126.4	202.0	197.2	178.4
VANCOUVER											
Manufacturing	32,210	1,505,719	46.75	47.11	43.06	134.2	132.7	142.6	221.9	221.2	218.9
Lumber products	9,230	433,355	46.95	46.98	42.42	146.3	151.7	156.6	238.4	247.3	233.9
Iron and steel	7,626	388,290	50.92	51.06	47.07	91.8	88.1	116.6	155.8	149.9	182.9
Communications	4,279	166,508	38.91	39.04	35.66	181.6	179.5	176.4	268.4	256.2	231.6
Transportation	8,612	418,240	48.56	46.73	43.50	150.9	150.8	170.3	233.9	225.0	237.3
Construction	10,432	512,530	49.13	48.93	44.01	306.9	294.4	264.0	502.8	480.4	401.0
Services 1/	6,248	200,928	32.16	31.77	28.78	173.8	172.8	182.2	290.8	285.6	269.1
Trade	23,925	937,879	39.20	39.09	35.80	164.3	163.0	154.7	273.9	271.0	237.6
- Eight Leading Industries	85,793	3,746,575	43.67	43.51	39.98	159.3	157.3	160.3	260.9	256.8	241.0

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Apr. 1, 1949 and May 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948
HALIFAX		\$	\$	\$	\$						
Manufacturing	7,249	305,379	42.13	41.53	39.88	100.3	102.1	102.0	185.7	186.5	178.1
Plant products - edible	1,158	32,747	28.28	26.53	26.29	86.9	86.1	84.0	147.2	136.9	132.2
Iron and steel	3,099	141,111	45.53	46.38	47.06	99.2	106.4	99.5	180.2	196.8	186.7
Transportation	2,249	74,909	33.31	31.80	33.38	185.9	360.6	261.7	245.8	455.1	348.6
Construction	2,410	89,685	37.21	38.55	34.36	98.0	92.2	92.9	129.6	126.3	113.5
Trade	5,927	196,856	33.21	32.28	29.99	145.4	141.2	132.9	212.6	200.7	185.0
- Mine Leading Industries	21,416	782,018	36.52	35.70	34.41	118.6	128.9	119.3	189.0	200.9	181.0
SHERBROOKE SAINT JOHN											
Manufacturing	4,545	180,822	39.78	40.64	36.76	91.2	93.1	105.0	166.5	173.5	176.3
Iron and steel	788	35,679	45.28	49.79	42.38	61.1	75.4	77.7	100.2	135.9	120.4
Trade	3,096	98,985	31.97	30.68	28.39	108.8	111.4	108.3	175.1	172.0	156.7
- Mine Leading Industries	13,067	468,054	35.82	36.34	34.50	119.3	145.3	140.4	199.3	246.2	226.5
SHERBROOKE											
Manufacturing	7,890	295,457	37.45	37.33	34.88	110.6	111.1	106.8	198.0	198.2	178.4
Textiles	4,681	166,412	35.55	35.62	32.61	110.1	111.1	96.7	212.8	215.1	171.4
Iron and steel	1,810	78,670	43.46	43.46	40.63	90.7	91.7	107.9	151.0	152.6	167.9
- Mine Leading Industries	10,686	389,980	36.49	36.39	34.02	118.0	118.3	113.7	207.5	207.4	185.9
THREE RIVERS											
Manufacturing	8,272	370,091	44.74	45.46	41.21	130.2	128.3	129.8	211.8	212.1	193.7
Pulp and paper products	3,572	205,481	57.53	58.84	52.32	124.7	120.1	128.0	221.4	218.1	206.8
Textiles	2,320	70,560	30.41	31.00	26.70	99.6	97.4	96.7	174.8	174.2	148.9
- Mine Leading Industries	10,710	450,115	42.03	42.77	38.83	129.1	124.7	128.2	209.1	205.6	192.2
BRANTFORD											
Manufacturing	13,658	632,021	46.27	46.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	2,037	80,860	39.70	41.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	7,655	384,916	50.28	51.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Mine Leading Industries	16,007	716,007	44.73	45.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KITCHENER WATERLOO											
Manufacturing	16,094	648,332	40.28	41.01	38.44	130.5	130.5	133.1	230.7	234.9	224.6
Animal products - edible	1,325	58,617	44.24	43.39	39.92	122.9	122.8	125.7	221.9	217.5	204.8
Leather products	1,691	66,816	39.51	39.94	38.21	101.7	103.9	105.8	178.8	184.6	179.8
Lumber products	2,131	83,597	39.23	39.93	39.06	160.0	157.0	144.1	273.8	273.8	243.3
Rubber products	4,768	193,684	40.62	43.76	40.42	143.6	143.3	160.0	243.9	262.3	270.5
Textiles	1,823	61,052	33.49	33.71	30.98	105.5	105.3	98.5	203.9	204.9	176.2
- Mine Leading Industries	20,402	817,723	40.08	40.67	38.37	132.7	132.6	132.7	234.7	237.8	225.0
LONDON											
Manufacturing	15,720	672,645	42.79	42.45	38.59	138.1	136.6	136.6	237.9	233.4	212.1
Plant products - edible	2,242	83,605	37.29	37.37	31.30	144.8	132.3	151.4	242.4	222.1	212.8
Pulp and paper products	2,188	95,777	43.77	43.28	40.87	144.2	144.1	140.5	234.4	231.7	213.5
Iron and steel	4,059	186,960	46.06	46.97	42.24	141.5	141.1	141.5	235.9	239.8	216.3
Trade	4,410	159,138	36.09	35.30	34.46	164.6	162.5	145.9	224.9	217.3	189.9
- Mine Leading Industries	26,809	1,101,658	41.09	40.66	38.09	148.3	145.9	142.2	239.4	233.2	212.8
FT. WILLIAM FT. ARTHUR											
Manufacturing	5,419	273,080	50.39	50.01	47.23	60.2	60.3	64.6	113.1	112.4	114.4
Pulp and Paper products	2,227	129,623	58.21	57.83	53.02	141.8	143.5	143.9	224.2	225.5	207.3
Iron and steel	1,821	84,405	46.35	45.79	45.21	28.8	25.5	30.4	50.8	47.9	56.1
Transportation	2,078	98,182	47.25	47.66	41.24	141.0	106.2	132.5	167.7	119.8	129.4
Trade	2,062	74,113	35.94	35.66	32.71	129.6	126.8	121.9	217.7	211.4	190.9
- Mine Leading Industries	11,389	514,348	45.16	44.79	41.92	78.1	75.2	80.5	132.9	126.9	127.1
SAINT CATHARINES											
Manufacturing	22,825	1,158,139	50.74	51.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp and Paper	2,808	160,780	57.26	56.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	2,213	79,686	36.01	37.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	14,241	747,961	52.52	52.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Mine Leading Industries	26,059	1,279,122	49.09	49.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGINA											
Manufacturing	2,271	100,139	44.09	42.80	39.24	100.1	95.0	99.4	154.6	142.4	136.7
Animal products - edible	516	21,470	41.61	41.85	39.51	131.4	118.7	132.4	193.0	175.3	184.7
Trade	5,287	195,547	36.99	35.76	33.70	149.9	146.5	141.6	245.2	231.7	210.9
- Mine Leading Industries	11,302	430,860	38.12	37.08	34.84	131.8	128.3	125.9	213.5	202.2	185.1
SASKATOON											
Manufacturing	2,074	87,401	42.14	40.30	37.63	170.9	171.8	173.7	279.8	269.1	250.3
Animal products - edible	633	28,063	44.33	40.20	36.57	174.4	179.3	207.2	314.3	293.1	287.1
Trade	2,988	103,069	34.49	35.03	33.16	135.3	129.2	126.7	211.1	204.1	190.1
- Mine Leading Industries	7,537	279,261	37.05	36.73	34.16	143.2	138.3	142.1	242.0	231.7	221.0
CALGARY											
Manufacturing	7,619	342,749	44.99	46.41	40.43	135.7	132.0	137.1	231.2	232.2	203.2
Plant products - edible	958	39,909	41.66	41.98	38.80	132.0	131.3	133.8	233.9	234.4	220.8
Iron and steel	2,786	129,223	46.38	49.48	41.43	148.5	145.3	136.3	233.8	244.0	191.6
Construction	1,856	79,274	42.71	43.39	37.59	90.8	78.1	87.0	197.3	172.4	158.3
Trade	7,806	297,100	38.06	37.85	34.71	152.1	148.9	131.2	230.6	224.5	187.5
- Mine Leading Industries	22,936	952,890	41.55	42.09	37.48	139.7	135.4	131.2	230.2	225.9	193.9
EDMONTON											
Manufacturing	7,144	310,600	43.48	43.77	38.88	139.7	136.0	132.7	238.9	234.1	206.1
Animal products - edible	2,048	97,117	47.42	47.68	40.84	131.0	126.6	123.2	205.8	199.9	192.2
Iron and steel	1,819	82,481	45.34	46.65	40.56	147.3	143.9	139.4	259.8	261.1	219.3
Construction	3,713	175,475	47.26	49.54	39.53	297.4	274.1	170.5	498.5	481.6	239.4
Trade	7,676	274,767	35.80	35.57	32.96	182.8	176.3	167.5	288.6	276.5	236.9
- Mine Leading Industries	23,113	935,514	40.48	40.76	36.04	172.3	165.1	148.3	282.1	272.2	214.8
VICTORIA											
Manufacturing	5,391	257,999	47.86	48.13	45.27	142.1	138.5	151.2	233.4	228.8	236.5
Lumber products	1,246	59,744	47.95	46.97	42.48	116.2	122.6	122.2	204.8	211.8	194.5
Iron and steel	1,875	93,088	49.65	50.47	51.44	141.1	130.7	172.6	227.7	214.5	288.5
Trade	3,549	124,609	35.11	34.67	30.67	160.6	158.2	151.0	259.8	252.3	218.0
- Mine Leading Industries	13,410	554,768	41.37	41.88	38.78	152.0	147.2	149.6	249.7	244.9	231.6

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

x Includes Merritton, Thorold and Welland.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
May 1, 1933	77.6	80.3	-	-	-	75.4	79.5	79.2	-	-	-	72.2
May 1, 1934	92.0	98.3	-	-	-	85.5	98.5	85.4	-	-	-	88.4
May 1, 1935	95.2	97.4	-	-	-	89.7	101.7	87.9	-	-	-	92.6
May 1, 1936	99.5	103.4	-	-	-	96.4	103.4	92.7	-	-	-	99.0
May 1, 1937	106.3	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	93.2	-	-	-	103.4
May 1, 1938	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
May 1, 1939	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
May 1, 1940	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
May 1, 1941	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
May 1, 1942	167.4	156.7	94.4	173.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
May 1, 1943	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
May 1, 1944	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
May 1, 1945	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	131.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	173.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug. 1	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Sept. 1	201.8	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2
Oct. 1	203.3	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.8
Nov. 1	203.6	194.9	160.4	207.7	180.8	207.1	208.6	180.3	168.6	167.9	206.1	212.2
Dec. 1	204.3	197.8	156.2	209.9	184.9	207.5	210.4	180.9	169.3	167.0	207.6	206.1
Jan. 1, 1949	196.0	177.2	151.8	178.2	177.6	198.2	206.1	173.9	162.4	158.0	201.8	192.4
Feb. 1	190.5	168.2	139.9	172.4	164.7	193.0	202.8	166.7	157.3	146.2	194.4	181.5
Mar. 1	188.9	167.1	139.1	170.3	164.3	190.2	201.8	165.6	156.4	145.9	192.3	179.6
Apr. 1	187.6	167.4	163.0	173.1	160.5	184.8	200.2	166.0	155.4	146.8	194.6	188.8
May 1	188.6	160.3	137.6	165.1	155.5	186.1	200.1	170.4	159.4	152.8	198.5	195.7

Relative Weight of Employment of Provinces and Economic Areas as at May 1, 1949.

100.0 6.4 .2 3.6 2.6 28.8 43.1 12.1 5.4 2.2 4.5 9.6

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1933	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
May 1, 1934	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
May 1, 1935	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
May 1, 1936	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
May 1, 1937	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
May 1, 1938	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
May 1, 1939	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
May 1, 1940	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
May 1, 1941	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
May 1, 1942	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
May 1, 1943	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
May 1, 1944	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
May 1, 1945	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	288.5
Nov. 1	190.2	201.9	203.4	201.1	200.5	288.4	168.3	239.7
Dec. 1	192.6	200.7	206.4	202.9	202.8	288.9	171.4	236.5
Jan. 1, 1949	186.8	186.7	204.7	202.2	197.8	284.7	165.5	228.1
Feb. 1	184.6	181.1	202.0	196.0	197.2	274.6	158.8	219.4
Mar. 1	183.3	185.4	201.7	194.6	198.1	279.1	158.2	218.1
Apr. 1	183.2	185.4	200.3	193.5	199.5	281.9	156.9	223.2
May 1	186.5	191.3	201.4	195.0	201.6	285.1	161.7	226.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1949.

15.2 1.6 13.9 1.4 3.4 2.1 3.5 4.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

		All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	* Services	Trade
May 1, 1933		77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
May 1, 1934		92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
May 1, 1935		95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
May 1, 1936		99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
May 1, 1937		106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
May 1, 1938		107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
May 1, 1939		106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
May 1, 1940		114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
May 1, 1941		145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
May 1, 1942		167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
May 1, 1943		178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
May 1, 1944		178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
May 1, 1945		176.5	210.5	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
Jan. 1, 1946		168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1		167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1		167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1		168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1		169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1		169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1		173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1		172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1		175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1		178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1		182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1		185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947		181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1		180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1		180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1		180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1		179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1		184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1		189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1		192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1		193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1		194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1		197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1		199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948		193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	138.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1		189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1		188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1		186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May 1		186.5	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June 1		192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July 1		198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.6	264.1	220.0
Aug. 1		200.9	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4
Sept. 1		201.8	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5
Oct. 1		203.3	210.0	267.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	263.7	224.8
Nov. 1		203.6	208.3	321.6	181.5	182.7	144.6	192.7	253.9	230.5
Dec. 1		204.3	207.9	351.0	181.1	182.6	144.5	184.6	251.0	239.5
Jan. 1, 1949		196.0	202.7	326.2	176.5	182.8	140.7	153.6	245.6	238.9
Feb. 1		190.5	202.6	280.8	178.8	181.8	134.9	142.9	245.0	221.1
Mar. 1		188.9	203.0	262.1	170.5	183.3	132.9	138.7	242.2	220.0
Apr. 1		187.6	203.0	184.0	171.1	182.8	135.5	142.0	244.5	221.3
May 1		188.6	203.2	126.3	171.2	186.6	137.9	155.8	248.2	224.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1949.

100.0	53.9	1.9	4.1	2.6	9.1	10.5	3.5	14.4
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	^{1/} Relative Weight	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1947	May 1 1946	May 1 1945	May 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	53.9	203.2	203.0	201.8	195.8	186.2	210.6	223.2
Animal products - edible	1.8	215.9	203.4	217.5	216.1	216.5	207.9	215.0
Fur and products	.2	175.0	172.6	162.9	156.5	161.3	140.5	127.8
Leather and products	1.6	150.4	151.8	148.5	159.8	155.9	140.7	139.3
Boots and shoes	1.0	147.7	148.3	139.8	146.9	143.1	129.2	127.2
Lumber products	4.0	140.6	141.3	144.8	136.4	126.2	120.3	115.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	126.1	124.7	128.0	114.5	103.8	97.6	92.2
Furniture	.9	170.0	173.1	166.6	164.2	146.9	126.2	123.3
Other lumber products	.7	166.4	173.3	191.8	196.6	190.9	200.4	196.7
Musical instruments	.04	41.5	41.4	40.3	42.3	37.4	27.7	29.3
Plant products - edible	2.8	168.4	161.4	165.2	170.0	157.5	156.8	151.3
Pulp and paper products	5.7	177.1	177.0	179.8	170.9	157.0	138.1	133.3
Pulp and paper	2.5	153.4	152.7	163.4	152.9	140.8	122.8	118.9
Paper products	1.0	270.5	272.5	258.2	266.7	235.0	212.4	206.8
Printing and publishing	2.2	178.8	178.9	173.3	161.6	152.0	133.3	127.3
Rubber products	1.1	167.1	168.1	178.9	197.8	187.1	179.4	163.7
Textile products	8.4	187.9	190.7	181.7	174.6	166.1	158.8	159.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	192.5	196.9	192.3	178.5	168.8	157.5	159.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	119.2	120.5	115.7	111.1	108.9	108.3	112.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	201.5	208.8	213.3	194.9	184.5	168.9	170.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	869.9	896.3	865.6	783.2	710.3	617.6	600.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	166.8	172.4	175.0	164.2	159.5	145.5	150.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	203.9	203.9	181.7	176.8	164.1	162.0	160.7
Other textile products	.8	157.6	159.7	159.4	171.2	173.8	174.0	173.9
Tobacco	.5	122.6	133.8	114.6	120.8	114.5	135.8	130.8
Beverages	1.0	343.2	323.4	327.5	303.0	285.8	256.7	236.3
Chemicals and allied products	2.2	345.1	340.1	339.2	331.5	323.8	579.2	586.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	189.7	182.4	188.2	183.9	162.9	135.8	136.6
Electric light and power	1.7	237.3	233.8	208.7	180.6	168.4	143.2	135.6
Electrical apparatus	2.7	356.0	356.9	358.4	342.6	290.2	288.7	329.9
Iron and steel products	15.1	219.6	220.9	219.6	212.6	209.1	291.6	334.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	2.0	302.2	303.6	287.3	265.0	259.0	244.1	249.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	262.1	265.1	257.3	256.9	232.7	217.1	222.6
Agricultural implements	1.0	223.7	229.6	223.2	185.2	164.6	143.4	121.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	6.0	187.7	186.2	177.0	173.5	172.5	255.4	305.5
Automobiles and parts	2.4	304.9	298.9	284.2	287.3	256.8	278.1	286.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.8	318.9	333.6	459.6	482.2	535.0	1251.8	1519.9
Heating appliances	.4	234.5	237.5	225.3	192.9	191.6	193.7	164.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	222.0	222.6	234.1	202.4	178.7	274.9	288.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	219.1	225.2	229.1	223.9	220.4	231.9	267.6
Other iron and steel products	2.4	213.6	216.6	218.6	223.3	221.0	328.4	383.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	347.1	350.0	345.9	326.3	293.7	392.1	454.1
Non-metallic mineral products	.7	211.9	210.7	215.6	211.3	217.4	214.1	207.5
Miscellaneous	.8	330.5	331.2	283.4	304.0	296.1	345.6	371.6
LOGGING	1.9	126.3	184.0	168.6	241.3	223.9	205.8	162.4
MINING	4.1	171.2	171.1	172.3	139.5	155.9	145.7	155.4
Coal	1.2	86.2	90.9	90.0	48.6	94.6	92.7	97.0
Metallic ores	2.2	339.5	337.5	322.3	304.8	276.2	251.6	283.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	198.9	182.3	224.5	196.9	177.4	161.0	156.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.6	186.6	182.8	172.0	161.4	135.4	112.6	106.1
Telegraphs	.4	139.6	138.0	136.8	133.5	134.0	126.4	128.2
Telephones	2.1	194.7	191.3	179.7	167.5	135.2	108.5	100.1
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	137.9	135.5	138.3	134.7	127.7	124.4	120.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	3.1	226.1	221.8	219.8	221.8	203.5	188.3	182.0
Steam railways	4.6	113.6	113.4	114.4	111.7	108.9	107.0	105.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	119.1	111.2	127.2	114.5	106.6	115.6	110.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.5	155.8	142.0	147.0	133.2	115.2	98.8	87.2
Building	5.3	212.1	202.0	189.9	174.1	130.9	85.5	83.9
Highway	3.4	164.9	127.5	167.9	149.6	138.1	131.6	99.8
Railway	1.8	82.9	87.2	80.6	74.4	77.8	82.6	78.9
SERVICES (as listed below)	3.5	248.2	244.5	245.0	231.9	219.1	202.4	200.7
Hotels and restaurants	2.3	245.1	242.1	246.8	230.8	213.5	201.6	197.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	238.9	234.0	241.6	234.1	230.0	204.0	205.6
TRADE	14.4	224.2	221.3	214.4	200.7	186.7	171.0	160.4
Retail	10.3	231.5	227.6	222.1	207.0	193.9	177.8	167.7
Wholesale	4.1	207.6	206.7	197.8	186.5	169.9	154.5	142.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	188.6	187.6	186.5	179.6	169.3	175.5	178.2
FINANCE	-	167.1	167.0	159.7	153.0	143.4	128.7	125.4
Banks and trust companies	-	172.3	172.3	161.7	154.2	144.2	133.1	129.9
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	188.2	190.0	192.8	210.6	243.1	169.9	136.1
Insurance	-	158.1	157.7	154.0	147.0	136.5	120.6	118.7
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	187.6	186.6	185.2	178.4	168.0	173.2	175.6

^{1/} The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1947	May 1 1946	May 1 1945	May 1 1944
<u>Maritime</u>	- Manufacturing	35.3	162.4	163.8	168.1	163.2	173.5	203.5	214.5
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.8	101.4	111.3	107.5	106.2	95.3	120.1	127.0
	Pulp and paper products	4.7	211.6	205.2	228.9	214.0	209.3	185.2	195.1
	Textile products	3.5	117.8	121.9	127.0	125.3	109.9	114.1	111.5
	Iron and steel	13.7	191.0	196.6	195.7	194.7	242.7	328.9	360.2
	Other manufactures	10.6	168.9	162.2	169.8	160.6	158.5	158.4	153.7
	Logging	.3	125.9	144.7	128.7	281.9	203.4	254.3	197.1
	Mining	12.1	99.8	99.6	101.5	24.1	108.1	103.2	107.3
	Communications	2.9	153.7	149.8	141.0	139.8	129.1	126.4	122.4
	Transportation	11.9	125.6	172.3	156.3	141.4	154.1	182.5	176.5
	Construction	18.3	236.9	232.7	254.3	250.9	225.2	226.7	171.3
	Services ^{2/}	2.2	270.6	261.6	272.7	271.7	274.7	297.1	304.7
	Trade	14.0	226.7	224.7	215.7	207.3	205.1	196.1	175.7
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	160.3	167.4	167.9	151.7	167.8	183.1	176.6
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	60.6	205.2	205.5	204.8	200.2	189.9	223.0	240.7
	Lumber products	2.9	140.4	144.1	148.6	147.6	151.3	135.9	128.3
	Pulp and paper products	6.9	159.2	158.1	165.3	157.3	148.4	133.6	129.2
	Textile products	16.2	223.7	226.6	211.4	202.0	193.7	185.4	186.4
	Iron and steel	12.2	208.6	210.2	218.8	217.5	213.1	318.4	373.1
	Other manufactures	22.4	222.7	220.6	219.0	216.8	198.5	246.9	268.4
	Logging	1.9	118.0	230.9	175.0	303.9	277.4	265.8	219.1
	Mining	2.2	293.6	281.0	349.1	323.1	292.5	276.3	309.1
	Communications	2.4	195.1	192.8	179.4	165.2	134.8	110.3	101.3
	Transportation	8.4	131.0	118.5	128.9	123.2	117.9	110.6	105.4
	Construction	10.0	127.5	107.4	120.2	101.3	85.2	82.7	66.2
	Services ^{2/}	3.2	229.3	226.6	226.6	209.7	199.3	189.9	186.2
	Trade	11.3	227.3	225.3	223.0	209.6	195.0	180.6	174.6
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	186.1	184.8	186.3	182.2	170.3	184.9	190.4
<u>Ontario</u>	- Manufacturing	62.1	208.5	208.9	204.8	198.1	186.6	204.0	211.6
	Lumber products	3.0	115.2	113.1	116.1	114.9	107.2	105.6	99.5
	Pulp and paper products	6.1	187.5	188.9	186.8	176.7	161.4	137.5	131.0
	Textile products	7.2	151.4	154.3	152.3	146.9	140.1	131.9	133.6
	Iron and steel	20.7	246.0	247.6	238.0	225.7	214.1	277.6	309.4
	Other manufactures	25.1	233.7	233.6	228.2	225.4	211.9	221.7	220.3
	Logging	1.2	112.8	199.9	161.9	229.4	243.9	198.8	113.3
	Mining	3.0	260.6	257.1	247.5	242.7	221.2	210.0	219.5
	Communications	2.5	185.4	181.5	171.2	163.6	131.7	102.6	95.8
	Transportation	6.5	136.8	129.4	134.9	131.0	122.2	117.5	113.1
	Construction	8.0	166.5	159.1	165.6	147.9	126.1	97.0	86.8
	Services ^{2/}	3.3	269.7	265.5	264.0	249.1	240.0	218.9	223.5
	Trade	13.4	229.1	226.5	219.7	202.3	188.7	173.4	160.7
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	200.1	200.2	196.7	189.4	176.7	180.1	180.8
<u>Prairie</u>	- Manufacturing	29.8	186.1	182.3	177.5	175.1	172.7	176.3	190.2
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.2	182.3	183.5	160.6	168.6	155.1	139.9	127.3
	Pulp and paper products	2.6	152.2	150.1	141.6	128.6	120.5	106.3	101.0
	Textile products	2.5	285.0	285.5	240.5	240.8	222.5	234.7	221.5
	Iron and steel	9.6	137.1	137.2	133.0	125.1	120.8	132.2	158.8
	Other manufactures	12.9	246.2	234.9	237.5	239.3	246.5	250.2	265.2
	Logging	.4	53.5	137.0	49.6	87.1	133.0	94.6	97.3
	Mining	7.5	194.6	205.1	181.0	164.8	150.9	138.8	144.8
	Communications	2.9	181.2	175.1	163.0	149.8	137.6	121.8	118.4
	Transportation	17.5	146.0	144.3	142.3	142.5	134.5	129.1	128.7
	Construction	14.6	136.0	116.8	115.1	108.8	103.7	82.2	78.3
	Services ^{2/}	4.5	230.5	226.8	226.3	217.7	210.8	182.8	180.2
	Trade	22.8	192.8	188.3	180.7	176.7	164.2	147.7	139.4
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	170.4	166.0	159.6	155.7	149.1	139.3	141.0
<u>British</u>	- Manufacturing	38.6	206.8	202.5	219.3	206.9	191.9	242.7	266.1
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	13.8	185.2	184.7	195.4	165.4	140.1	126.7	124.7
	Pulp and paper products	4.9	213.1	214.8	218.6	196.9	176.5	164.6	159.8
	Textile products	.9	261.6	261.9	244.2	250.2	217.3	205.4	216.1
	Iron and steel	6.3	242.8	236.3	297.6	321.6	349.0	811.4	1004.8
	Other manufactures	12.7	212.6	201.7	213.9	209.3	191.5	177.2	174.4
	Logging	6.9	168.0	133.3	206.7	201.2	160.1	160.0	156.3
	Mining	4.9	108.6	107.5	114.2	104.5	97.3	84.4	93.3
	Communications	3.1	205.4	202.3	196.0	177.0	153.8	134.3	129.4
	Transportation	10.8	153.5	148.4	149.3	154.4	133.3	121.5	120.1
	Construction	13.4	198.4	189.9	163.9	157.6	122.6	95.7	112.3
	Services ^{2/}	4.8	245.4	242.3	249.1	241.4	200.2	183.7	170.8
	Trade	17.5	267.8	264.4	249.1	226.9	202.0	180.0	168.5
<u>B. C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	195.7	188.8	196.1	186.2	163.9	172.4	183.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		^{1/} Relative Weight	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1947	May 1 1946	May 1 1945	May 1 1944
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	63.2	197.8	196.9	191.9	191.7	184.9	211.3	235.1
	Plant products - edible	3.5	171.5	169.0	167.4	169.3	148.3	146.4	144.0
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	183.9	183.2	185.9	170.8	163.5	149.8	144.6
	Textiles	14.5	202.2	201.6	181.0	176.6	171.8	164.8	170.0
	Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	3.9	179.5	177.0	175.8	172.4	160.4	170.3	172.7
	Iron and steel	15.9	193.2	193.2	190.8	196.2	203.3	302.4	365.7
	Other manufactures	20.9	211.5	210.3	210.2	214.2	195.6	202.4	222.4
	Communications	2.4	144.2	142.7	132.6	125.5	101.7	80.0	71.2
	Transportation	5.7	134.3	110.4	129.9	124.8	119.1	103.6	94.5
	Construction	7.3	118.1	114.3	109.3	101.2	76.5	57.1	51.8
	Trade	16.7	220.7	219.3	217.6	204.1	187.9	175.2	167.0
<u>Montreal</u>	- All Industries	100.0	186.5	183.2	180.6	176.8	166.5	176.7	188.9
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	57.4	184.0	181.3	194.3	174.0	163.9	291.1	361.4
	Leather products	10.1	123.7	125.3	112.3	126.8	124.5	112.3	112.7
	Other manufactures	47.3	205.5	201.2	230.3	194.8	181.4	370.6	473.2
	Transportation	5.8	120.4	99.6	118.8	111.5	88.0	84.7	80.5
	Construction	12.6	238.2	220.2	213.2	149.5	148.9	145.2	142.8
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	191.3	185.4	192.9	170.6	162.8	230.4	269.1
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	62.1	200.7	201.7	196.6	191.4	183.1	210.5	230.1
	Plant products - edible	4.6	175.6	173.5	170.5	183.4	174.0	170.3	165.3
	Printing and publishing	8.2	215.9	217.7	211.6	200.1	188.6	164.5	157.5
	Textiles	7.9	130.7	132.2	127.3	125.5	123.5	117.4	117.5
	Iron and steel	13.4	245.9	249.8	237.3	217.2	205.9	336.6	440.5
	Other manufactures	28.0	214.9	214.8	212.1	209.5	200.6	220.6	228.9
	Communications	2.3	148.7	146.0	133.7	131.6	107.6	83.7	75.7
	Transportation	4.6	169.4	162.0	163.5	162.6	148.8	135.1	128.8
	Construction	4.8	192.5	179.9	198.0	180.1	145.8	107.8	91.9
	Trade	20.9	211.2	209.2	204.2	188.5	175.8	159.0	148.2
<u>Toronto</u>	- All Industries	100.0	201.4	200.3	196.5	188.5	177.5	188.4	197.7
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	37.1	150.7	150.5	154.7	146.2	145.1	154.8	169.2
	Lumber products	2.1	52.0	52.5	49.3	55.8	46.0	42.4	41.1
	Pulp and paper products	12.4	137.7	140.1	147.9	139.5	137.8	125.4	129.1
	Other manufactures	22.6	195.5	193.1	196.2	183.3	185.6	216.5	242.7
	Construction	16.1	265.6	257.0	204.7	199.2	180.7	117.4	104.7
	Trade	27.8	255.9	254.8	231.6	227.3	224.7	199.6	191.1
<u>Ottawa</u>	- All Industries	100.0	195.0	193.5	183.5	177.5	171.9	160.7	163.0
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	78.4	200.8	200.3	191.5	181.7	172.8	189.6	189.7
	Textiles	10.7	112.6	113.6	115.7	105.2	105.5	100.5	103.6
	Electrical apparatus	11.0	226.2	227.7	220.4	214.8	194.2	196.8	209.4
	Iron and steel	36.3	238.4	237.4	223.1	209.6	201.1	250.6	255.8
	Other manufactures	20.4	216.1	214.0	202.2	196.4	184.0	178.7	162.2
	Construction	5.4	205.3	181.7	180.0	173.2	157.8	104.4	66.5
	Trade	9.8	188.6	188.0	190.4	176.7	169.4	162.5	152.3
<u>Hamilton</u>	- All Industries	100.0	201.6	199.5	192.4	182.5	172.8	181.9	178.9
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	81.6	312.8	309.1	287.0	289.2	292.8	307.6	327.6
	Iron and steel	68.0	330.8	327.3	301.6	299.6	306.1	326.7	358.8
	Other manufactures	13.6	245.6	241.5	237.7	254.1	248.2	243.6	222.7
	Construction	3.0	119.4	115.4	97.7	109.7	97.4	73.9	72.5
<u>Windsor</u>	- All Industries	100.0	285.1	281.9	263.1	263.7	263.8	273.6	288.4
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	48.0	173.4	169.0	164.6	165.1	158.9	168.2	183.2
	Animal products - edible	4.0	216.4	212.8	204.9	226.1	258.1	245.0	302.4
	Printing and publishing	5.1	152.1	149.4	142.1	130.4	120.5	106.5	102.0
	Textiles	7.0	291.9	291.0	242.0	239.5	225.0	244.3	229.9
	Iron and steel	16.5	133.9	134.4	131.4	125.5	118.0	125.6	153.3
	Other manufactures	15.4	198.2	184.1	189.1	197.0	184.4	212.3	209.6
	Transportation	6.6	113.3	111.1	112.8	104.8	101.6	93.6	86.6
	Construction	5.9	128.1	108.5	111.0	95.9	88.9	43.3	40.7
	Trade	31.5	160.5	156.8	154.4	153.7	142.6	125.0	118.4
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- All Industries	100.0	161.7	156.9	154.4	152.2	144.9	138.3	142.4
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	37.5	248.8	246.1	264.3	251.6	239.0	367.8	433.2
	Lumber products	10.7	192.0	199.0	205.4	171.9	152.1	133.7	123.9
	Other manufactures	26.8	282.3	274.0	296.7	293.7	284.6	492.0	594.2
	Communications	5.0	197.4	195.1	191.7	169.9	147.2	122.1	117.6
	Transportation	10.0	126.3	126.2	142.5	159.9	130.8	111.2	107.4
	Construction	12.1	243.1	233.2	209.1	194.2	132.3	83.9	81.0
	Services ^{2/}	7.3	238.1	236.7	249.6	238.6	201.0	182.0	169.2
	Trade	27.9	263.5	261.5	248.1	225.7	202.6	182.9	171.0
<u>Vancouver</u>	- All Industries	100.0	226.0	223.2	227.5	217.3	191.7	223.2	242.9

^{1/} Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

^{2/} See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at May 1, 1949 with Comparisons as at Apr. 1, 1949 and May 1, 1948.

Industries	May 1, 1949					Apr. 1, 1949		May 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,058,156	820,028	238,128	77.6	22.6	77.4	22.6	77.8	22.2
Animal products - edible	34,442	27,901	6,541	81.0	19.0	81.5	18.5	82.3	17.7
Fur and products	4,387	2,945	1,442	67.1	32.9	67.8	32.2	63.9	36.1
Leather and products	31,356	19,102	12,254	60.9	39.1	60.8	39.2	61.4	38.6
Boots and shoes	20,488	11,695	8,793	57.1	42.9	56.9	43.1	57.3	42.7
Lumber and products	77,830	71,319	6,511	91.6	8.4	91.6	8.4	92.0	8.0
Rough and dressed lumber	45,911	43,486	2,425	94.7	5.3	94.7	5.3	94.6	5.4
Furniture	17,984	16,035	1,949	89.2	10.8	89.0	11.0	90.3	9.7
Other lumber products	13,935	11,798	2,137	84.7	15.3	85.1	14.9	86.2	13.8
Plant products - edible	54,958	37,571	17,387	68.4	31.6	68.4	31.6	68.4	31.6
Pulp and paper products	112,074	90,018	22,056	80.3	19.7	80.2	19.8	80.6	19.4
Pulp and paper	48,534	45,913	2,621	94.6	5.4	94.7	5.3	95.3	4.7
Paper products	20,432	12,901	7,531	63.1	36.9	62.8	37.2	64.6	35.4
Printing and publishing	43,108	31,204	11,904	72.4	27.6	72.2	27.8	71.3	28.7
Rubber products	21,091	16,082	5,009	76.3	23.7	76.6	23.4	73.3	26.7
Textile products	165,235	74,939	90,296	45.4	54.6	45.2	54.8	45.2	54.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	60,055	38,211	21,844	63.6	36.4	63.0	37.0	61.3	38.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,362	14,352	9,010	61.4	38.6	61.1	38.9	60.1	39.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	14,816	8,570	6,246	57.8	42.2	57.1	42.9	56.9	43.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,415	11,374	5,041	69.3	30.7	68.5	31.5	65.1	34.9
Hosiery and knit goods	25,217	8,860	16,357	35.1	64.9	35.7	64.3	34.7	65.3
Garments and personal furnishings	63,248	18,877	44,371	29.8	70.2	29.6	70.4	30.3	69.7
Other textile products	16,715	8,991	7,724	53.8	46.2	53.1	46.9	54.7	45.3
Tobacco	10,190	4,410	5,780	43.3	56.7	44.3	55.7	44.5	55.5
Beverages	19,324	16,892	2,432	87.4	12.6	87.9	12.1	87.3	12.7
Chemicals and allied products	43,072	32,797	10,275	76.1	23.9	75.8	24.2	76.6	23.4
Clay, glass and stone products	21,665	19,280	2,385	89.0	11.0	89.0	11.0	87.6	12.4
Electric light and power	32,589	28,541	4,048	87.6	12.4	87.4	12.6	87.8	12.2
Electrical apparatus	53,033	37,911	15,122	71.5	28.5	71.3	28.7	71.2	28.8
Iron and steel products	295,762	273,485	22,277	92.5	7.5	92.5	7.5	92.8	7.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,782	37,020	1,762	95.5	4.5	95.5	4.5	95.3	4.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,506	26,168	3,338	88.7	11.3	88.7	11.3	88.8	11.2
Agricultural implements	18,709	17,681	1,028	94.5	5.5	94.6	5.4	95.8	4.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	117,822	111,104	6,718	94.3	5.7	94.2	5.8	94.6	5.4
Automobiles and parts	46,536	41,503	5,033	89.2	10.8	89.0	11.0	89.7	10.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	15,746	15,213	533	96.6	3.4	96.9	3.1	97.3	2.7
Heating appliances	8,298	7,772	526	93.7	6.3	93.5	6.5	93.4	6.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,335	10,447	888	92.2	7.8	92.1	7.9	92.4	7.6
Foundry and machine shop products	9,026	8,628	398	95.6	4.4	95.6	4.4	95.3	4.7
Other iron and steel products	46,538	39,452	7,086	84.8	15.2	84.9	15.1	85.2	14.8
Non-ferrous metal products	48,772	42,197	6,575	86.5	13.5	86.5	13.5	86.0	14.0
Non-metallic mineral products	14,905	13,614	1,291	91.3	8.7	91.3	8.7	91.2	8.8
Miscellaneous	17,471	11,024	6,447	63.1	36.9	62.9	37.1	66.7	33.3
LOGGING	37,868	36,948	920	97.6	2.4	97.9	2.1	97.7	2.3
MINING	80,516	78,701	1,815	97.7	2.3	97.7	2.3	98.0	2.0
Coal	23,750	23,525	225	99.1	0.9	99.0	1.0	99.1	0.9
Metallic ores	43,538	42,673	865	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	13,228	12,503	725	94.5	5.5	94.0	6.0	95.9	4.1
COMMUNICATIONS	50,654	24,365	26,289	48.1	51.9	47.0	53.0	47.2	52.8
Telegraphs	8,228	6,699	1,529	81.4	18.6	81.4	18.6	80.8	19.2
Telephones	41,131	16,725	24,406	40.7	59.3	39.5	60.5	39.6	60.4
TRANSPORTATION	179,333	168,656	10,677	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0
Street railways, cartage and storage	60,994	56,910	4,084	93.3	6.7	93.2	6.8	93.0	7.0
Steam railway operation	90,544	85,164	5,380	94.1	5.9	94.1	5.9	93.9	6.1
Shipping and stevedoring	27,795	26,582	1,213	95.6	4.4	95.8	4.2	96.3	3.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	206,952	202,565	4,387	97.9	2.1	97.7	2.3	97.8	2.2
Building	104,311	101,357	2,954	97.2	2.8	97.0	3.0	97.2	2.8
Highway	66,896	65,601	1,295	98.1	1.9	97.5	2.5	97.7	2.3
Railway	35,725	35,607	118	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.6	0.4
SERVICES (as specified below)	68,519	33,199	35,320	48.5	51.5	48.2	51.8	48.0	52.0
Hotels and restaurants	44,000	22,110	21,890	50.3	49.7	50.1	49.9	50.4	49.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	20,238	7,891	12,347	39.0	61.0	38.6	61.4	43.0	57.0
TRADE	282,021	172,712	109,309	61.2	38.8	61.6	38.4	60.7	39.3
Retail	202,336	111,704	90,632	55.2	44.8	55.5	44.5	54.0	46.0
Wholesale	79,685	61,008	18,677	76.6	23.4	76.8	23.2	77.1	22.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,965,999	1,537,174	428,825	78.3	21.7	78.2	21.8	78.6	21.4
FINANCE	88,335	46,789	41,546	53.0	47.0	53.0	47.0	52.8	47.2
Banks and trust companies	50,658	25,021	25,637	49.4	50.6	49.4	50.6	48.6	51.4
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,543	2,280	1,263	64.4	35.6	64.7	35.3	65.8	34.2
Insurance	34,134	19,488	14,646	57.1	42.9	56.9	43.1	57.2	42.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,052,334	1,583,963	468,371	77.2	22.8	77.1	22.9	77.5	22.5

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JUNE, 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS



**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JUNE, 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)
For the Last Week in May

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Prepared in the Employment Section,
of the Labour and Prices Division,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa

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THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN MAY, 1949.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Important expansion in industrial activity as compared with May 1 was reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 20,306 of the larger firms^{1/} in the eight major industrial groups at the beginning of June, when their personnel showed an increase of 2.8 p.c. This advance, which was similar in size to that indicated at the same date last summer, was on a rather larger scale than at June 1 in earlier years since 1941. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index of employment rose from 189.1 at the first of May, to 194.4 at June 1. It was then the highest in the record for the time of year, slightly exceeding the previous maximum of 192.3 at June 1, 1948. During the war years, the peak index for the beginning of June was that of 181.2 in 1943.

Accompanying the general rise in employment at June 1 as compared with a month earlier was a gain of 0.8 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting establishments. The increase was limited to the non-manufacturing industries, lowered payrolls being reported, on the whole, in the factory group, largely as a result of the observance of the Victoria and the Ascension Day holidays in the week under review. As compared with the same week in 1948, the general index number of payrolls showed an increase of seven p.c. at June 1, 1949.

The trend of employment was favourable in all provinces, and in each of the main industrial divisions. Moderate advances were recorded in manufacturing, in which the gain of 0.8 p.c. was somewhat below-normal in extent, according to the experience of preceding years. Among the non-manufacturing classes, there were extremely marked advances in logging, due in the main to river-driving operations in the Eastern and Central provinces. Mining, communications, transportation, hotels and restaurants, trade and construction also showed considerable expansion in employment. The largest increases were those of 40.4 p.c. and 9.6 p.c., respectively, in logging and construction. The gain in the former was above-normal for the time of year, while that in construction was less-than-average, partly due to a dispute in the building industry in the Toronto area. In general, the trends indicated at the date under review conformed to the usual pattern for the time of year.

PAYROLLS.

As already stated, the reporting firms^{1/} in the eight leading industries at the beginning of June showed an increase of 0.8 p.c. from May 1 in the salaries and wages^{2/} paid their employees for services rendered in the week preceding. The weekly earnings^{3/} of the persons in recorded employment averaged \$42.34 at June 1, as compared with \$43.19 at May 1. The decline in the per capita figure was partly due to the

^{1/}See explanatory notes on the last pages of this report.

^{2/}For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income", issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

^{3/}The attention of those interested in hourly earnings and weekly wages is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

Table A.-Number of Persons Employed by the Reporting Establishments and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at May 1, 1949, June 1, 1948 and June 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.						
			June 1, 1949				Employment		Payrolls				
			June 1, 1949	May 1, 1949	June 1, 1948	June 1, 1947	June 1, 1949	May 1, 1949	June 1, 1949	June 1, 1947			
(a) Provinces													
Maritime Provinces	132,105	4,918,669	37.23	38.11	35.78	31.61	110.7	107.7	113.2	108.8	186.0	185.3	157.1
Prince Edward Island	3,245	111,117	34.24	35.19	34.12	29.23	141.5	130.5	143.5	130.1	223.7	224.6	174.1
Nova Scotia	75,585	2,815,066	37.24	38.19	35.20	30.76	106.1	101.7	104.0	98.4	172.5	166.9	133.8
New Brunswick	53,275	1,992,486	37.40	38.16	35.32	32.81	118.6	115.0	126.8	124.7	213.1	210.9	196.1
Quebec	590,953	23,850,812	40.36	41.59	38.39	34.70	123.7	118.5	123.6	118.8	208.4	206.7	171.9
Ontario	856,325	37,391,187	43.66	44.94	40.97	36.86	125.5	124.1	128.0	118.9	205.2	203.8	187.4
Prairie Provinces	247,845	10,589,456	42.61	42.73	41.11	36.36	138.1	132.9	131.6	126.2	222.2	214.4	204.3
Manitoba	109,752	4,640,926	42.29	42.40	40.35	36.19	131.4	128.2	126.5	122.2	209.7	205.2	166.7
Saskatchewan	47,471	1,953,570	41.15	41.41	40.03	35.46	129.4	120.1	126.4	123.8	205.5	191.9	169.3
Alberta	90,622	3,954,959	43.75	43.80	42.66	37.08	152.7	147.2	141.9	133.2	240.7	226.2	185.1
British Columbia	197,191	8,936,982	45.63	45.91	42.48	38.85	151.2	146.0	149.7	142.6	242.1	235.1	194.5
CANADA	2,024,419	85,717,105	42.34	43.19	40.02	36.00	127.3	123.8	125.9	120.8	209.0	207.3	168.5
(b) Cities													
Montreal	302,582	12,389,736	40.95	42.04	38.32	35.01	134.0	132.1	128.9	126.8	214.2	216.6	192.7
Quebec City	33,535	1,155,314	34.45	35.60	34.65	31.05	121.2	116.8	120.7	109.2	202.4	201.6	161.1
Toronto	273,370	11,799,787	43.16	44.15	40.43	36.69	131.4	131.4	128.2	123.3	211.4	216.2	171.7
Ottawa	27,427	1,015,099	37.01	37.35	34.45	31.60	132.4	129.4	127.0	119.8	211.6	208.8	164.1
Hamilton	68,232	3,140,173	45.98	47.39	42.18	37.14	125.7	124.5	120.6	114.5	210.3	214.7	185.1
Winnipeg	39,663	1,850,428	47.41	51.12	46.83	42.79	121.3	124.1	116.5	118.5	154.6	170.4	135.3
Manitoba	69,997	2,717,340	38.82	38.91	36.56	33.27	133.6	133.3	125.4	125.4	203.5	202.0	185.6
Vancouver	3,790,420	43,32	43.67	43.67	39.54	36.23	161.9	159.6	163.5	156.7	263.1	261.5	214.1
Halifax	22,040	789,323	35.81	36.52	32.66	31.63	122.1	118.6	118.2	116.4	190.8	189.0	162.4
Saint John	13,550	466,928	34.98	35.88	32.06	31.67	121.7	119.5	123.2	122.8	198.5	199.9	179.7
Sherbrooke	10,391	360,941	34.08	36.49	32.97	30.50	117.0	115.0	112.1	112.1	192.0	207.5	164.4
Three Rivers	11,257	465,901	41.39	42.03	40.04	36.09	135.7	129.1	138.8	134.0	216.4	209.1	187.1
Gratford	15,679	678,098	43.25	44.61	40.81	35.32	133.9	132.7	132.3	129.8	232.4	234.7	202.0
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,586	809,604	39.33	40.06	38.05	35.32	150.9	148.8	143.7	140.4	239.8	239.4	188.6
London	27,297	1,103,493	40.43	40.94	37.72	34.30	133.9	132.7	132.3	129.8	232.4	234.7	202.0
Port William - Port Arthur	11,355	505,298	44.46	44.56	42.98	38.38	78.0	78.5	84.5	80.9	132.9	136.8	116.6
St. Catharines	26,149	1,260,043	48.19	49.09	45.09	38.38	136.9	131.8	131.3	125.4	220.7	213.5	170.5
Regina	11,742	445,351	37.93	38.12	35.30	31.41	136.9	131.8	131.3	125.4	220.7	213.5	170.5
Saskatoon	7,938	292,418	36.84	36.90	34.70	31.97	150.9	148.8	143.7	140.4	239.8	239.4	188.6
Calgary	23,770	994,256	41.83	41.52	38.46	34.38	144.6	139.9	134.6	128.1	240.7	231.2	203.8
Edmonton	24,053	957,853	39.82	40.32	38.25	32.88	179.1	172.3	161.5	144.1	287.8	280.4	194.8
Victoria	13,738	567,527	41.50	41.50	38.06	36.28	154.5	152.2	148.4	155.2	252.4	249.9	224.6
(c) Industries													
Manufacturing	1,067,232	46,265,886	43.35	44.43	40.63	36.64	122.0	121.0	121.2	117.6	205.7	207.1	165.9
Durable Goods/	500,477	20,026,063	46.01	47.30	43.03	38.91	117.7	117.3	118.4	114.7	192.6	197.1	180.6
Non-Durable Goods	532,686	21,604,130	40.56	41.49	38.12	34.32	123.9	122.8	122.7	120.2	213.7	216.6	198.6
Electric Light and Power	34,069	1,635,683	48.01	48.30	45.43	41.33	166.5	168.5	147.5	125.4	252.2	243.0	211.7
Logging	52,893	2,109,337	39.88	44.88	37.19	33.88	111.4	79.3	138.0	151.5	221.2	177.3	257.3
Mining	82,723	4,143,406	50.09	50.39	48.53	41.17	99.2	96.7	98.6	88.9	155.6	152.6	143.8
Communications	51,957	2,097,149	40.36	39.99	38.43	34.41	196.9	192.0	180.7	170.5	287.9	278.2	252.3
Transportation	183,979	9,366,484	50.91	51.05	49.63	43.37	143.0	140.2	143.3	141.6	222.2	218.4	217.3
Construction and Maintenance	230,152	9,245,742	40.17	40.95	38.14	34.45	124.6	113.7	119.9	107.6	217.4	202.2	198.7
Services/	70,230	1,960,697	27.92	28.30	25.96	23.22	147.7	143.9	145.3	138.4	246.9	245.7	228.9
Trade	285,243	10,528,404	36.91	37.06	34.39	31.50	144.5	143.2	138.1	128.6	223.7	222.4	200.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,024,419	85,717,105	42.34	43.19	40.02	36.00	127.3	123.8	125.9	120.8	209.0	207.3	168.5
Finance	86,509	3,679,485	41.57	41.21	39.64	37.61	144.2	143.9	139.1	132.0	206.7	204.5	189.9
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,112,928	89,396,590	42.31	43.10	40.01	36.07	128.0	124.6	126.4	121.3	208.0	207.2	168.7

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

2/ Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants, and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

* See explanatory statements on pages I and II.

x Includes Merritt, Welland and Thorold.

observance of the Victoria and Ascension Day holidays in the pay periods for which statistics were reported; variation in the industrial distribution of employment was also a factor, as was a reduction in working hours in certain establishments in which business was quiet. At June 1 in earlier years of the record the averages were as follows: 1948, \$40.02; 1947, \$36.00; 1946, \$31.68; 1945, \$32.10; 1944, \$31.80; 1943, \$30.93; 1942, \$28.20, and 1941, \$25.25. Since June 1 of last year, there has been a gain of seven p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls, accompanying that of 1.1 p.c. in the indicated numbers of workers; the average weekly earnings have risen by 5.8 p.c.

When the figures of employment and payrolls in financial institutions are included, the tabulation shows that the total persons in recorded employment in the nine leading industries at June 1 exceeded by 2.7 p.c. the number reported at the beginning of May. The indicated weekly salaries and wages increased by 0.8 p.c. The per capita earnings in the nine industries stood at \$42.31, as compared with \$43.10 at May 1, and \$40.01 at June 1, 1948.

In the last 12 months, there has been a rise of 0.6 p.c. in the index number of employment in manufacturing, together with a gain of 7.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The average weekly earnings of the persons employed by the larger factories have risen by 6.7 p.c. in the same comparison. The general increase over June 1, 1948, in the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available amounted to 2.6 p.c. in the case of employment, and to 6.2 p.c. in the case of the payrolls.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the major industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at May 1, 1949, and June 1, 1948 and 1947. In Table B on page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1944. The distributions of the persons for whom statistics are available at June 1 are shown in Tables 1 to 5, as well as in Table A. The index numbers of payrolls in these tables are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100; to facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

Table B on page 4 shows that in the period for which information on payrolls is available, the number of persons on the staffs of establishments in the eight leading industrial groups has increased by 27.3 p.c., and the aggregate weekly earnings by 109 p.c. Including finance, the increase in employment in the eight years amounted to 28 p.c., while the gain in the salaries and wages was 108.9 p.c. In previous monthly bulletins, the following factors have been cited as largely responsible for the much greater rise in the payrolls than in employment (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in very large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the compulsory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

The gain in the index number of employment in manufacturing in the last eight years amounted to 22 p.c., that in the reported salaries and wages to 103.7 p.c., and in the weekly average earnings, to 69.5 p.c. The increase in recorded employment in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a whole since the payroll record was commenced at June 1, 1941, approximates 36.3 p.c., while the weekly payrolls have risen in this period by 115.5 p.c.

With regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.57
Jan. 1, 1945	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
Jan. 1, 1946	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept. 1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.81	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.6	149.3	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54
Jan. 1, 1947	119.0	150.2	128.6	32.77	118.5	149.9	129.3	32.84	113.5			

different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5, and in Table A on Page 2) it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the indicated aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course a factor of paramount importance.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

The number of women employed at June 1 by the establishments furnishing data in the eight leading industries constituted 212 per 1,000 workers of both sexes, as compared with 217 per 1,000 at May 1, 209 at June 1, 1948, 212 at June 1, 1947, and 223 at June 1, 1946. The reported number of men rose by some 3.4 p.c. in the month, while that of women was higher by about 0.7 p.c.

Firms in the nine leading industries showed a general advance of 2.7 p.c. in employment as compared with May 1. Their male workers increased by some 3.2 p.c. and their women employees by about 0.6 p.c. The proportion of the latter per 1,000 persons of both sexes in recorded employment in this group of industries declined from 228 at May 1, to 223 at June 1. A year ago, the proportion of women per 1,000 persons in recorded employment was 219; the ratios at June 1 in 1947 and 1946 were 222 and 234, respectively. When the proportion was at its maximum, at Oct. 1, 1944, the reported number of women in the eight industries constituted 261 per 1,000 workers of both sexes, and in the nine major industrial divisions, 271 per 1,000.

Important expansion in employment at June 1 as compared with a month earlier was recorded for men in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation and construction, with smaller gains in many other divisions. Among women, the level of employment slightly rose in manufacturing, mainly in the food divisions, and there were increases in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants and trade.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.— There was a further moderate advance in employment in manufacturing at June 1, when the reported increase of 0.3 p.c. was rather below-normal for the time of year; the percentage gain coincided with that indicated in a similar comparison at the beginning of June in 1948. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index rose from 203.3 at May 1, to 204.9 at the first of June, as compared with 203.6 at the same date in 1948. The latest figure was exceeded by those indicated at June 1 in 1942-45, but was otherwise the highest for that date in the period from 1921.

There were fairly widespread advances in the various branches of manufacturing at the beginning of June as compared with May 1. Large additions to the working forces were noted in animal and vegetable food processing, lumber, and pulp and paper plants. Improvement on a smaller scale took place in the paper product, printing and publishing, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and petroleum division. On the other hand, leather, rubber, textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories released employees. In many cases, the changes were seasonal in character.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.— The 9,878 leading establishments furnishing

^{1/}See explanatory notes at the end of this bulletin.

Table C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at June 1, 1949, with Comparisons as at May 1, 1949 and June 1, 1948.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	June 1, 1949 ^{3/}					May 1, 1949		June 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) <u>Provinces</u>	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	136,657	115,602	21,055	84.6	15.4	84.2	15.8	85.0	15.0
Prince Edward Island	3,549	2,627	922	74.0	26.0	74.7	25.3	75.5	24.5
Nova Scotia	78,071	67,173	10,898	86.0	14.0	85.3	14.7	86.2	13.8
New Brunswick	55,037	45,802	9,235	83.2	16.8	83.4	16.6	83.8	16.2
Quebec	616,189	466,565	148,624	75.8	24.2	74.7	25.3	76.6	23.4
Ontario	896,245	683,944	212,301	76.3	23.7	76.2	23.8	76.6	23.4
Prairie Provinces	260,951	207,180	53,771	79.4	20.6	79.1	20.9	79.5	20.5
Manitoba	115,479	88,869	26,610	77.0	23.0	76.5	23.5	77.3	22.7
Saskatchewan	50,620	40,443	10,177	79.9	20.1	79.2	20.8	80.0	20.0
Alberta	94,852	77,868	16,984	82.1	17.9	82.3	17.7	81.9	18.1
British Columbia	203,886	167,758	36,128	82.3	17.7	81.9	18.1	82.7	17.3
CANADA	2,112,928	1,641,049	471,879	77.7	22.3	77.2	22.8	78.1	21.9
(b) <u>Cities</u>									
Montreal	320,686	224,623	96,063	70.0	30.0	69.6	30.4	70.3	29.7
Quebec	34,982	24,728	10,254	70.7	29.3	70.1	29.9	74.0	26.0
Toronto	293,375	199,806	93,569	68.1	31.9	68.3	31.7	68.2	31.8
Ottawa	31,283	21,139	10,124	67.6	32.4	67.5	32.5	67.0	33.0
Hamilton	69,680	52,257	17,403	75.0	25.0	75.1	24.9	74.7	25.3
Windsor	40,409	33,651	6,758	83.3	16.7	83.5	16.5	83.9	16.1
Winnipeg	74,564	51,804	22,760	69.5	30.5	69.4	30.6	70.0	30.0
Vancouver	91,777	67,263	24,514	73.3	26.7	72.8	27.2	74.1	25.9
Halifax	22,040	15,759	6,281	71.5	28.5	70.4	29.6	72.6	27.4
Saint John	13,350	9,759	3,591	73.1	26.9	72.9	27.1	72.3	27.7
Sherbrooke	10,591	6,964	3,627	65.8	34.2	65.3	34.7	67.0	33.0
Three Rivers	11,257	8,690	2,567	77.2	22.8	75.9	24.1	77.9	22.1
Brantford	15,679	12,256	3,423	78.2	21.8	78.1	21.9	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,586	14,376	6,210	69.8	30.2	70.0	30.0	69.5	30.5
London	27,297	18,862	8,435	69.1	30.9	68.7	31.3	69.4	30.6
Fort William - Port Arthur	11,366	9,574	1,791	84.2	15.8	83.8	16.2	85.9	14.1
St. Catharines - Welland	26,149	21,646	4,503	82.8	17.2	82.6	17.4	-	-
Regina	11,742	7,759	3,983	66.1	33.9	66.0	34.0	66.1	33.9
Saskatoon	7,938	5,605	2,333	70.6	29.4	70.2	29.8	71.7	28.3
Calgary	23,770	18,173	5,597	76.5	23.5	75.6	24.4	76.3	23.7
Edmonton	24,053	17,607	6,446	73.2	26.8	72.3	27.7	71.4	28.6
Victoria	13,738	10,327	3,411	75.2	24.8	75.3	24.7	74.1	25.9
(c) <u>Industries</u>									
Manufacturing	1,067,232	828,388	238,844	77.6	22.4	77.5	22.5	78.1	21.9
Durable Goods ^{1/}	500,477	447,612	52,865	89.4	10.6	89.4	10.6	89.6	10.4
Non-Durable Goods	532,686	350,863	181,823	65.9	34.1	66.7	34.3	66.7	33.3
Electric Light and Power	34,069	29,913	4,156	87.8	12.2	87.6	12.4	87.9	12.1
Logging	52,893	51,969	924	98.3	1.7	97.6	2.4	98.2	1.8
Mining	82,723	80,742	1,981	97.6	2.4	97.7	2.3	98.0	2.0
Communications	51,967	24,701	27,266	47.5	52.5	48.1	51.9	47.3	52.7
Transportation	183,979	172,963	11,016	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0
Construction and Maintenance	230,152	225,667	4,485	98.1	1.9	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0
Services ^{2/}	70,230	34,158	36,072	48.6	51.4	48.5	51.5	48.2	51.8
Trade	285,243	175,645	109,598	61.6	38.4	61.2	38.8	60.7	39.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,024,419	1,594,233	430,186	78.8	21.2	78.3	21.7	79.1	20.9
Finance	88,509	46,816	41,693	52.9	47.1	53.0	47.0	53.5	46.5
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,112,928	1,641,049	471,879	77.7	22.3	77.2	22.8	78.1	21.9

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/} The June 1 data are subject to revision.

information at the beginning of June reported that their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages were lower by 1.7 p.c. than in the week of May 1. The falling-off was largely due to the observance of the Victoria and Ascension Day holidays, together with reduced working hours in some establishments, and changes in the industrial distribution of workers in manufacturing. The per capita earnings of the employees for whom statistics are available fell from \$44.43 at the first of May, to \$43.35 at the first of June, but were higher than the figures of \$40.63, \$36.64, \$31.83, \$32.88, \$32.64, \$31.62, \$28.73 and \$25.57 at June 1 in 1948, 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943, 1942 and 1941, respectively. In 1939, the comparable annual average in manufacturing was \$23.11.

The index of payrolls, based on the disbursements of the co-operating manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., was 203.7, as compared with 207.1 at May 1, 1949, 189.6 at June 1, 1948, and 165.9 at June 1, 1947. The index number of per capita weekly earnings at the date under review was 169.5. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment in manufacturing has risen by 0.6 p.c., that of payrolls by 7.4 p.c., while the average per employee has mounted by 6.7 p.c.

The Sex Distribution in Manufacturing.- The factories co-operating in the survey as of June 1 showed an increase of one p.c. as compared with May 1 in the number of men on their staffs, and a rise of some 0.2 p.c. in their women employees. As already stated, the general gain in employment amounted to 0.8 p.c. The reported female employees made up 224 per 1,000 workers on the indicated staffs, as compared with 225 per 1,000 workers at May 1. The proportions of women at June 1 in earlier years were: 1948, 219; 1947, 226, and 1946, 236 per 1,000 of both sexes.

There were losses in the reported number of female employees at the date under review as compared with a month earlier in leather, rubber, textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants. In most other divisions, the trend was upward. There were fairly large increases in employment for women in the vegetable and animal food, tobacco, clay, glass and stone, and certain other industries. The number of men on the paylists of the co-operating firms considerably increased in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, paper product, printing and publishing, beverage, clay, glass and stone, and petroleum divisions. Losses in employment for such workers were noted in rubber, textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants. In many cases, the changes were seasonal in character.

The number of women employed in leading manufacturing establishments has risen by almost three p.c. in the last year, while the number of men reported at June 1, 1949, showed an insignificant fractional increase as compared with June 1, 1948.

2. Non-Manufacturing Industries.

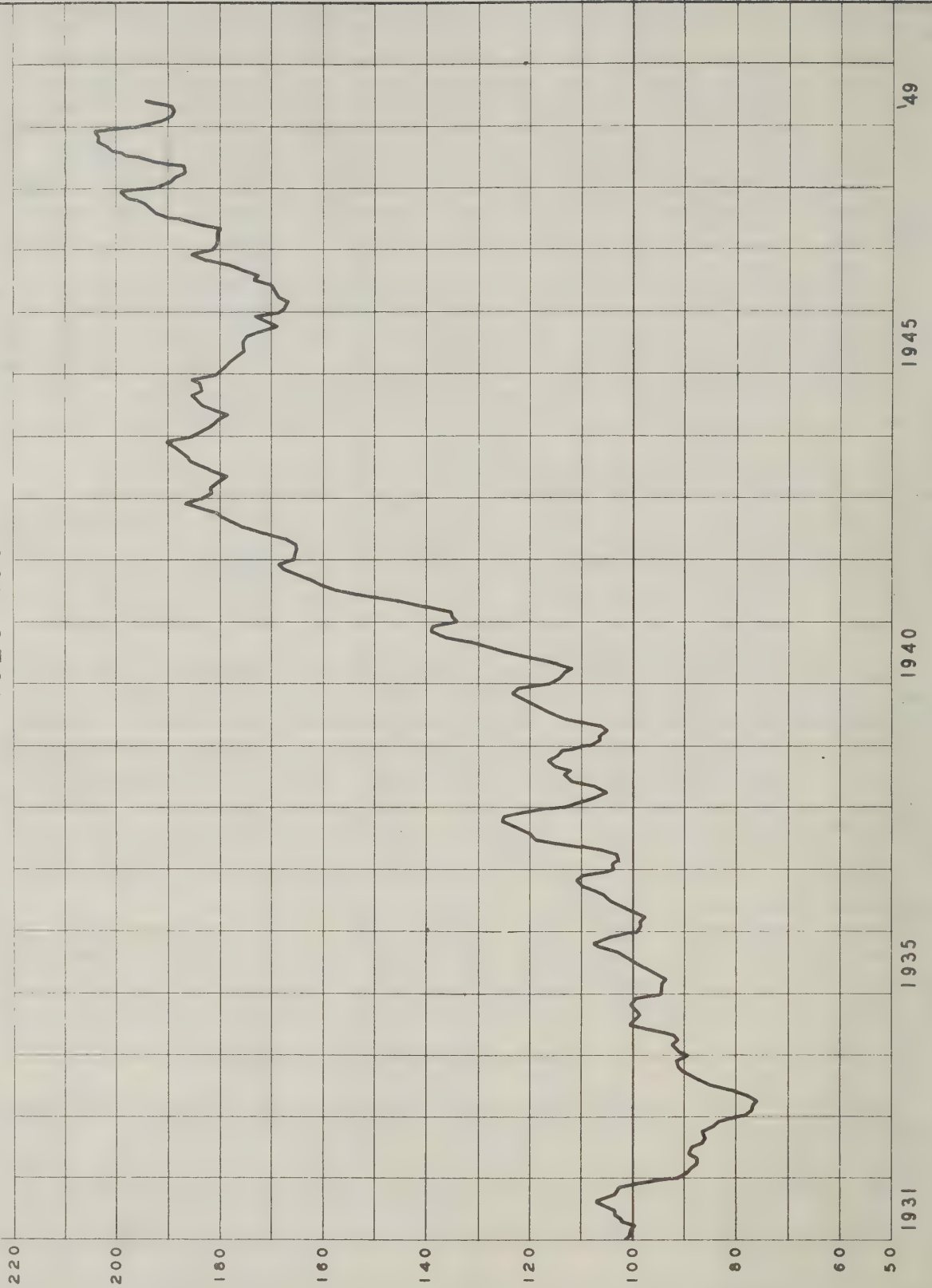
Logging.- This industry showed important expansion at June 1 as compared with a month earlier, mainly as a result of river-drives in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, together with generally greater activity in British Columbia. The working forces of the 665 larger employers whose returns were tabulated increased by 40.4 p.c. in the month. Their weekly salaries and wages were higher by 24.8 p.c. The per capita earnings stood at \$39.88, as compared with \$44.88 at May 1, 1949, \$37.19 at June 1, 1948, \$33.88 at June 1, 1947, and \$24.89 at June 1, 1946. In 1939, the general average in logging was \$17.32. As stated in previous press letters, the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps also affects the indicated earnings, which vary greatly in the different provinces; the average in British Columbia is much higher than elsewhere. (See Tables 2 and 3).

The June 1 index of employment in logging stood at 176.4; as compared with 218.4

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



at June 1, 1948, there was a decline of 19.2 p.c. accompanied by a decrease of 14 p.c. in the index number of payrolls.

Mining.- There was an advance of 2.6 p.c. in employment in mining at June 1, when the weekly salaries and wages distributed by the 682 co-operating firms rose by two p.c. from May 1. The trend was upward in the coal fields, in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals, and of metallic ores. The improvement in the miscellaneous non-metallic mineral division, which was considerable, took place largely in the petroleum group and in quarrying, though the resumption of more usual working conditions in some of the asbestos mines in Quebec, which had been affected by industrial disputes, was also a factor.

The index number of employment in the mining group stood at 175.8, compared with 171.4 at May 1, 1949, and 174.8 at June 1, 1948. In the year, there was a slight gain in employment, together with a rise of 3.9 p.c. in the index number of payrolls. The latest per capita figure of \$50.09 was lower than that of \$50.39 in the preceding period of observation, but substantially exceeded the June 1 average of \$48.53 recorded in 1948. In 1939, the employees of the larger mine operators had received an annual weekly average of \$28.68.

Communications.- Considerably heightened activity of a seasonal nature was noted in communications at the first of June, the gain of 2.5 p.c. being above-average in extent. The most noteworthy increase took place in the telephone division. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at June 1 by 129 reporting communication companies showed an advance of 3.5 p.c. in the month. The per capita earnings increased from \$39.99 at May 1, to \$40.36 at the first of June; at the same date of last year, the indicated average was \$38.43. The latest index of employment, at 191.4, was nine p.c. higher than that of 175.6 at June 1, 1948, while the index of aggregate payrolls showed a gain of 14.1 p.c. in the year.

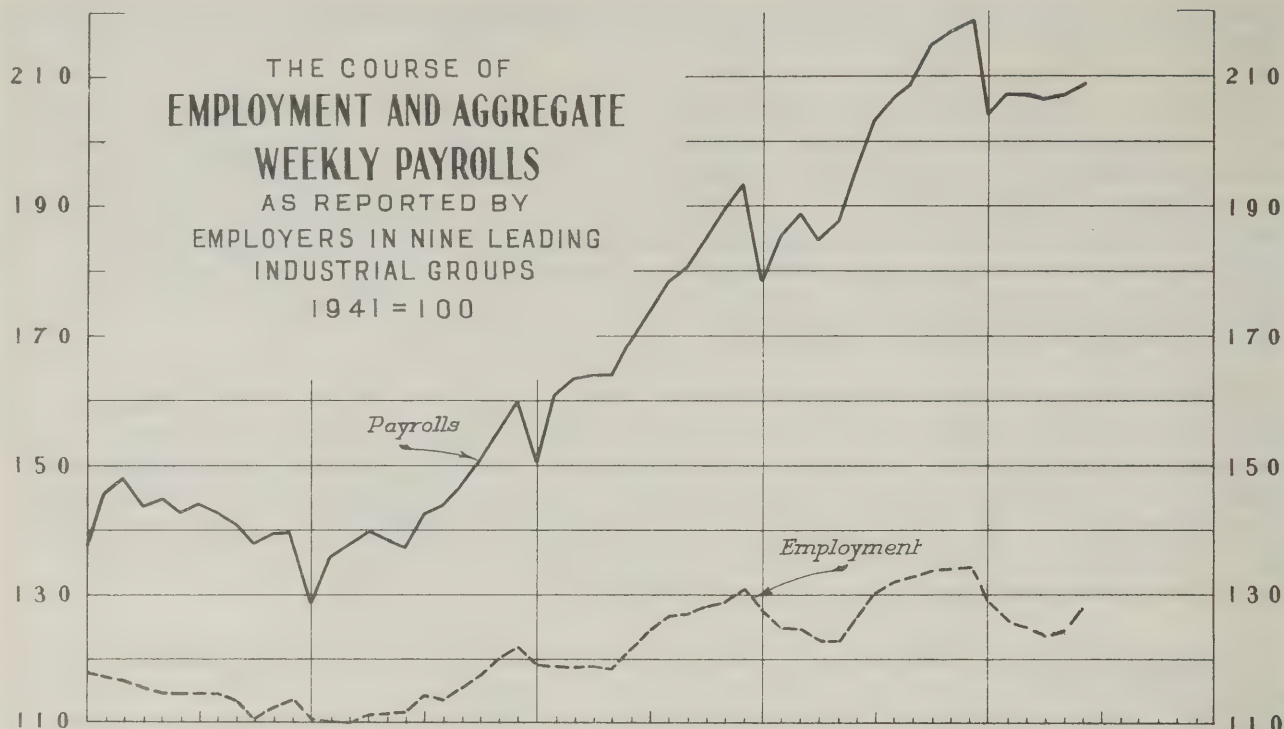
Transportation and Storage.- There was a substantial increase in employment in this group at June 1, when improvement over May 1 was indicated in the local transportation and storage division, in steam railway operation, and in shipping and stevedoring. The employees of the 906 leading transportation companies and branches furnishing information rose by two p.c. from the beginning of May. The index number of employment stood at 141.3 at June 1, as compared with 141.6 at the same date in 1948. The fractional decline in the latter comparison was accompanied by a gain of 2.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting employers at June 1, 1949, exceeded by 1.7 p.c. their payrolls at the beginning of May. The latest average per employee was \$50.91, as compared with \$51.05 at May 1, and \$49.63 at June 1, 1948.

Construction and Maintenance.- Important seasonal expansion was recorded in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance at the date under review, the increase from May 1 being especially large in the highway group. Partly because of a dispute in the building trades in Toronto, the general gain in the industry was on a rather smaller scale than at the same date in 1948, being also less-than-average for the season in the experience of pre-war years. Returns were received from 2,716 of the larger contractors, whose staffs were increased by 9.6 p.c. in the month. Their salaries and wages were higher by 7.5 p.c. Partly as a result of the observance of the Victoria Day holiday, and partly due to the addition of many workers at the lower rates of pay, the per capita earnings in construction showed a seasonal decline, falling from \$40.95 at May 1, to \$40.17 at the date under review. The latest figure, however, was higher than that of \$38.14 indicated at June 1, 1948. The index of employment at the beginning of June stood at 173.2; this was four p.c. above that of 166.6 at the same date of last year, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 9.4 p.c.

Services.- Substantial improvement of a seasonal character was noted at June 1

THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS

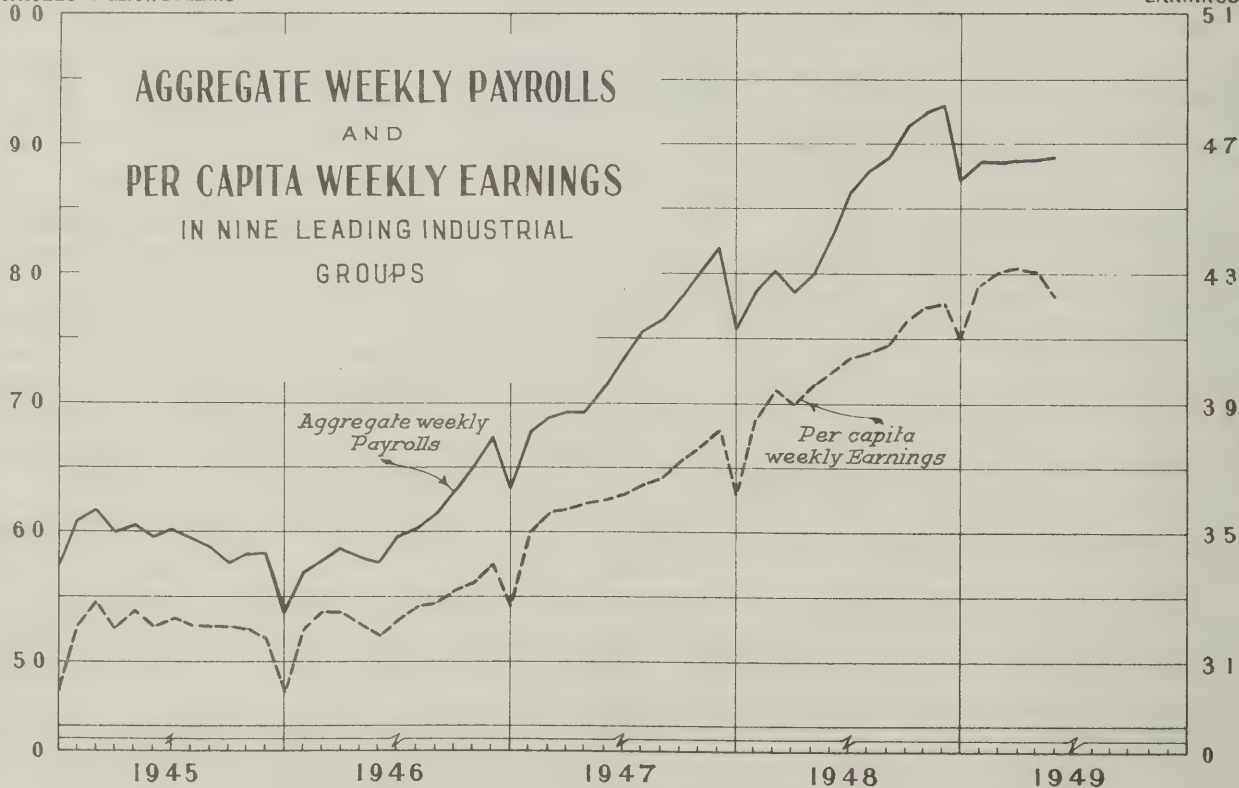
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN NINE LEADING
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
1941 = 100



PAYROLLS-MILLION DOLLARS

EARNINGS

AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS AND PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL GROUPS



in hotels and restaurants, and there were smaller advances in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. Data were received from 1,291 leading firms in these industries, whose working forces were larger by 2.7 p.c. than at May 1. Their weekly payrolls at June 1 showed an advance of 1.3 p.c. The index of employment was 254.4; this was 1.7 p.c. higher than that of 250.2 at the beginning of June, 1948, since when the index of payrolls has advanced by 8.7 p.c. The most recent figure of per capita earnings in the above-named industries stood at \$27.92, rather less than the May 1 average of \$28.30, but higher than those of \$25.96 at June 1, 1948, \$23.22 at June 1, 1947, and \$20.73 at June 1, 1946. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; no adjustment is made in these figures for the value of such allowances.

Trade.— Employment in trade also showed an upward movement at the beginning of June, when there were moderate gains in the wholesale and retail divisions. The personnel of the 4,039 larger merchandising establishments from which data were compiled showed a rise of one p.c. as compared with a month earlier. The weekly salaries and wages paid by the reporting firms at the date under review mounted by 0.6 p.c. in the same comparison. The per capita earnings slightly declined, from \$37.06 in the preceding survey, to \$36.91 June 1, as compared with \$34.39 at the same date in 1948. In the 12 months, the index number of employment has risen by 4.6 p.c., to 226.6, and that of payrolls, by 11.5 p.c.

Financial Institutions.— Statistics furnished by 1,041 leading financial institutions showed a somewhat higher level of employment, their staffs increasing by 0.2 p.c. since their last report. The weekly payrolls received by the indicated employees at the date under review were higher by 1.1 p.c. The salaries and wages averaged \$41.57, as compared with \$41.21 in the preceding survey, and \$39.64 at June 1, 1948. The latest index of employment in financial institutions, at 167.4, was 3.7 p.c. above that of 161.5 at the same date in 1948, while the index number of payrolls at June 1, 1949, was higher by 8.8 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment was upward in all provinces at the beginning of June. The largest gains were those of 4.4 p.c. in Quebec, 7.8 p.c. in Saskatchewan, and 8.3 p.c. in Prince Edward Island. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers were generally higher than at May 1 in all provinces except Ontario, but the advances were on a relatively smaller scale than those in employment, so that the provincial per capita figures at June 1 were lower than those indicated a month earlier. To some extent, the reductions in the averages were due to the observance of the Victoria Day and Ascension Day holidays, but seasonal changes in employment and lessened working hours in some industries in which business was quiet also contributed to the lower earnings. In all cases, however, the general averages of weekly earnings in the various provinces exceeded those indicated at June 1 in any preceding year.

The provincial distribution of the employees for whom statistics were available at June 1 is shown in Table A, and in Tables 2 and 3. Index numbers of employment for the provinces and economic areas are given in Tables 6 and 10.

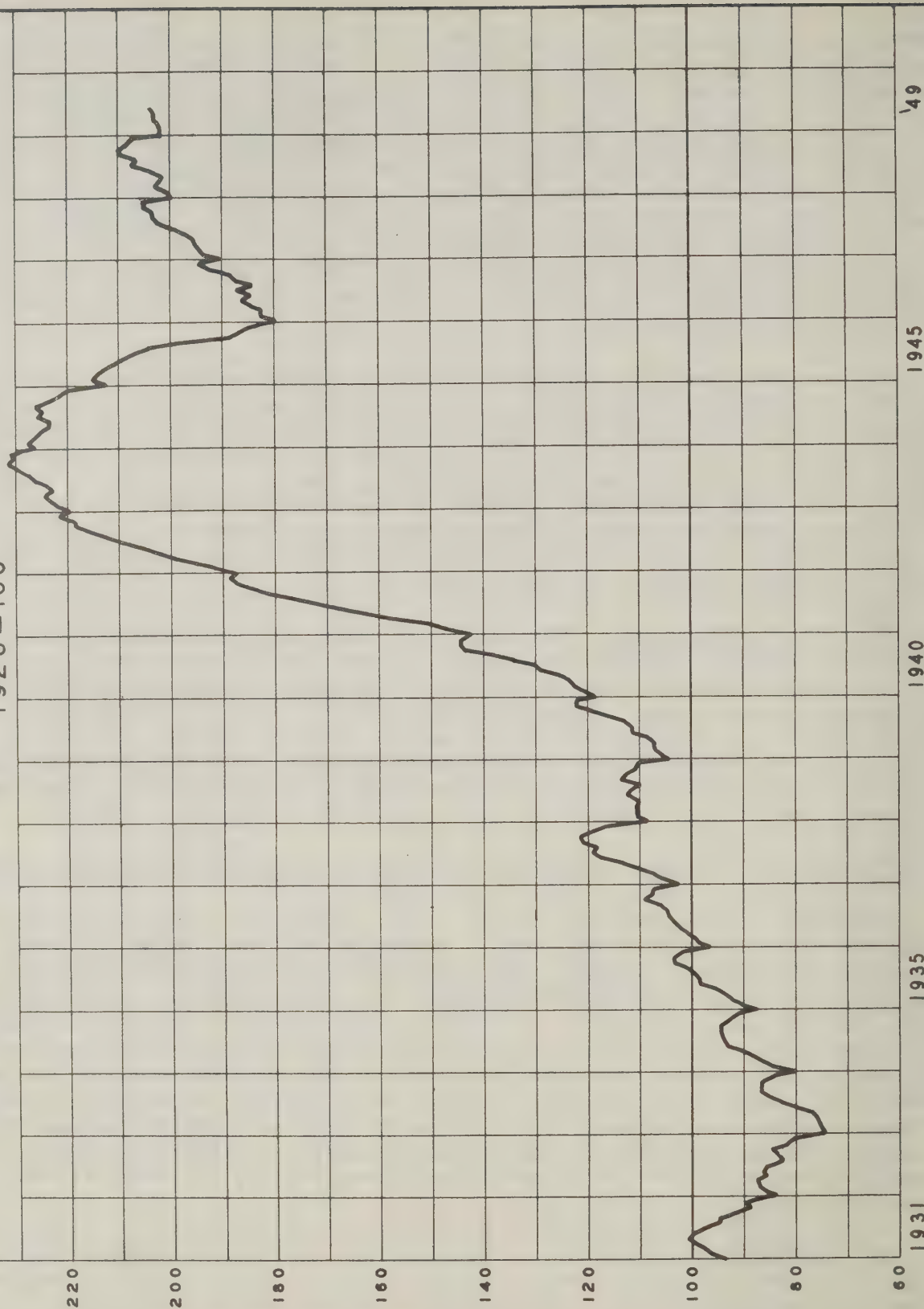
Maritime Provinces.— Heightened activity was indicated in the three Maritime Area Provinces at the beginning of June, when expansion was shown in many industries, notably in manufacturing and construction. In the latter, the indicated advance amounted to 10 p.c., and that in manufacturing, to 5.9 p.c. Smaller gains were recorded in logging, mining, hotels and restaurants and trade. In general, the improvement was seasonal in character, as was the decline of 8.7 p.c. which was

^{1/}See explanatory notes at the end of this bulletin.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



recorded in transportation. Within the manufacturing group, there were considerable increases in the fish-packing, lumber and iron and steel industries.

Computed from statistics furnished by 1,449 leading employers in the eight major industrial divisions, the index number of employment at June 1 stood at 168.7, as compared with 163.3 at May 1, 1949, and 172.5 at June 1, 1948. The latest figure was also lower than at the same date in the period, 1943-1946, but was otherwise the highest in the record for the early summer. The index number of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces advanced by one p.c. from May 1 to June 1, when it was 1.5 p.c. above the June 1, 1948, figure, also exceeding the index at June 1 in any earlier year for which data are available.

The average weekly earnings per person in recorded employment at the date under review amounted to \$37.23, as compared with \$38.11 at the beginning of May, and \$35.78 at June 1, 1948, previously the maximum for that date in the record of eight years, during which the per capita figure in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 75 p.c.

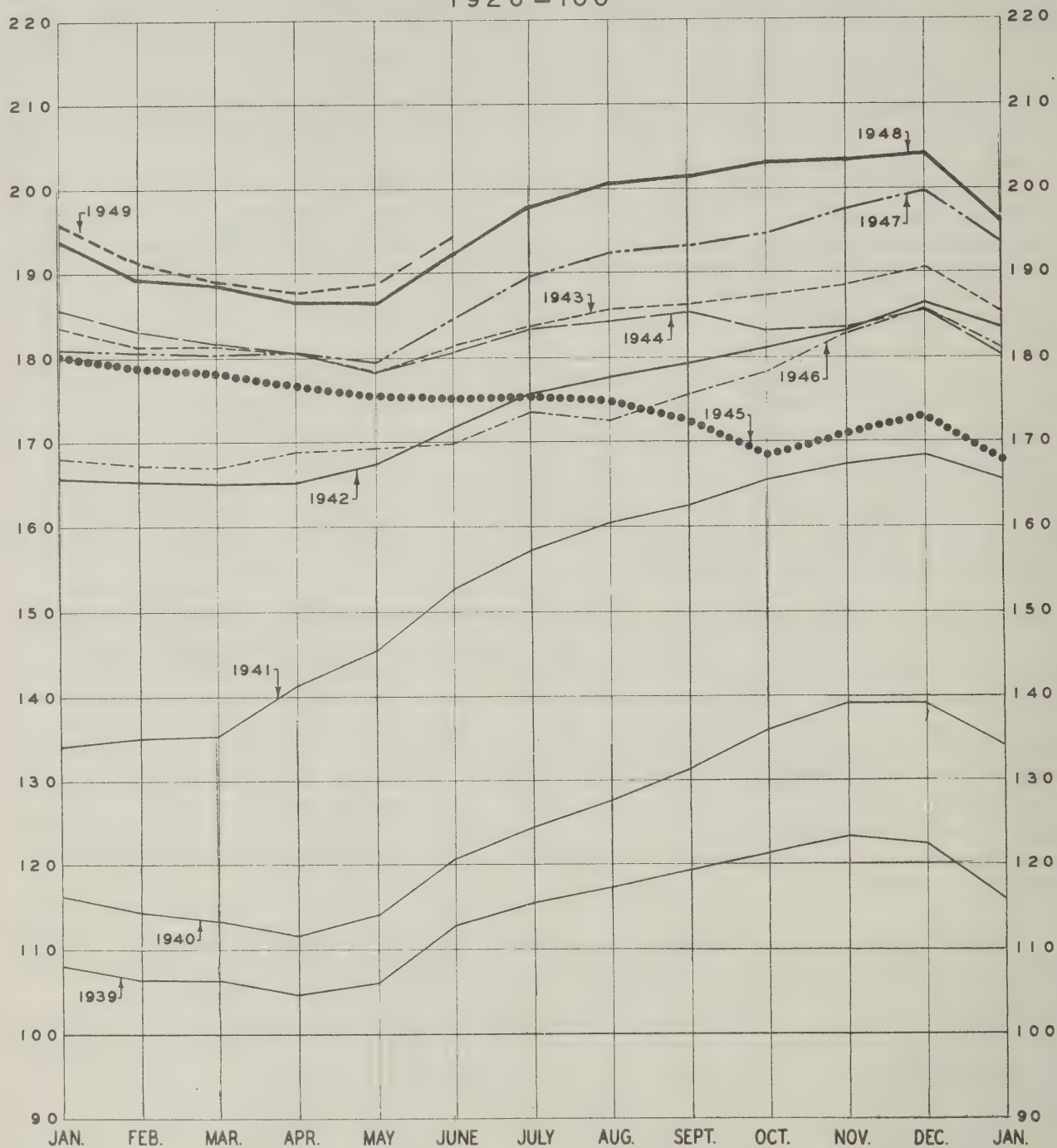
Quebec.- The trend of industrial employment in Quebec was decidedly upward at June 1, according to monthly data received from 5,371 of the larger firms in the major industrial divisions, who reported an increase of 4.4 p.c. in their personnel. The gain, which approximated that indicated 12 months earlier, was rather below-average for June 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record. The index number of employment stood at 194.6, as compared with 186.4 at May 1, 1949, and 194.4 at June 1, 1948. The latest figure was lower than that of 197.8 at June 1, 1943, but with this exception, was higher than in any other June of the record.

Accompanying the substantial expansion in industrial employment at the date under review was a rise of 1.3 p.c. in the amounts paid in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating firms. The index number of payrolls was 5.2 p.c. higher than at June 1 of last year, previously the maximum for that date. Partly as a result of time lost over the Ascension and Victoria Day holidays, and partly due to changes in the industrial distribution of the employees for whom data were available, the average weekly earnings declined in the month, falling from \$41.59 at May 1, to \$40.36 at the beginning of June. The June 1, 1948, figure was \$38.39. In the 12 months, there has been a gain of 5.1 p.c. in the per capita earnings, which have risen by 72.3 p.c. in the period for which data are available, viz., since June 1, 1941.

The most important advances in employment at the first of June were those of 106.2 p.c. in logging, and 12.9 p.c. in construction. Manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, hotels and restaurants and trade also showed heightened activity in Quebec at the date under review, although the gains were on a smaller scale. Within the manufacturing group, there were reductions in rubber, textile and iron and steel plants, but improvement was noted in the animal and vegetable food, lumber, pulp and paper, paper product, beverages, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product factories. In many cases, the changes were seasonal in character.

Ontario.- In accordance with the seasonal movement, there was expansion in industrial employment in Ontario at the beginning of June. The advance was not equal to that usually indicated at June 1, and was also less than at June 1, 1948. The 8,204 leading establishments in the eight major industries furnishing statistics at June 1 showed a gain of 1.2 p.c. in the number of their employees as compared with May 1, together with a loss of 0.8 p.c. in the amount of their weekly salaries and wages. The decline was partly due to the observance of the Victoria Day holiday, but reduced working hours associated with slackness in some industries also contributed to the decrease. The index of employment rose from 200.1 at May 1 to

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES 1939 — 1949 1926 = 100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

202.4 at June 1, when the figure was 1.2 p.c. above that of 200.0 at June 1, 1948, previously the peak for the early summer. In spite of the falling-off from May 1, the most recent index number of payrolls was also higher than in any earlier June of the record, exceeding the 1948 figure for that date by 7.9 p.c. The weekly disbursements of the reporting firms at the latest date represented an average of \$43.56 per person in recorded employment. At May 1, the per capita earnings were \$44.54. The weekly averages at June 1 in 1948, 1947, 1946, 1945 and 1944, were \$40.97, \$36.88, \$31.88, \$32.62 and \$32.77, respectively. Since June 1, 1941, when the payrolls series was instituted, the weekly average has mounted by 62.5 p.c.

Manufacturing on the whole in this province showed rather moderate improvement, rising by 0.2 p.c. at the date under review. There were declines in leather, textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, but the food, lumber, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product divisions afforded more employment. The most noteworthy increase was that of 5.6 p.c. in sawmills, in which it was seasonal. Most of the non-manufacturing classes also reported greater activity, the movement being favourable in logging, non-metallic mineral mining, communications, transportation, highway and railway construction, hotels and restaurants and retail trade. Largely as a result of labour-management disputes in the building trades in the Toronto Area, there was a general decline in building construction.

Prairie Provinces.— There was considerable expansion in industrial employment in each of the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of June, when the reported advance amounted to 2.5 p.c. in Manitoba, 7.8 p.c. in Saskatchewan, and 3.7 p.c. in Alberta. The general increase of 3.9 p.c. in the Prairie Area was below-average for the time of year. Calculated from material furnished by 2,775 of the larger industrialists, the index number of employment was 177.2, as compared with 170.5 at May 1, 1949, and 168.9 at June 1, 1948, previously the all-time high for the beginning of June. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the reporting employers advanced by 3.6 p.c. from the preceding month, and were higher by 8.8 p.c. than at June 1, 1948. The per capita earnings were \$43.61 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$42.73 at May 1, 1949, \$41.11 at June 1, 1948, and \$36.36 at June 1, 1947. In the year, the average weekly earnings have shown a gain of 3.6 p.c.

There was improvement in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, mining, (particularly of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals), communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and trade. The most pronounced increase from May 1 was that of 16.4 p.c. in construction. Within the manufacturing division, there were considerable advances in animal food factories, in which a rise of 8.3 p.c. was indicated. Vegetable food, beverage, clay, glass and stone and petroleum plants also afforded more employment. The trend was downward in lumber mills, and in the textile group.

British Columbia.— The level of industrial activity in British Columbia was higher at June 1, the index number of employment rising from 196.9 at May 1, to 204.0 at the date under review, when the figure was at the maximum for the early summer. The latest index number of payrolls was three p.c. higher than at the beginning of May, and exceeded by 8.4 p.c. the figure indicated at June 1, 1948. In the year, the index of employment has mounted by one p.c., while the average weekly earnings have increased by 7.4 p.c. The sums disbursed in weekly salaries and wages by the 2,507 larger establishments in the eight major industrial groups represented an average of \$45.63 for their employees, before deduction for taxes, unemployment insurance, etc. At May 1, 1949, the per capita figure was \$45.91, and that at June 1, 1948, \$42.48. As compared with the average indicated by leading firms at June 1, 1941, when the record was commenced, there was an advance of 68.8 p.c. at the date under review.

Manufacturing operations showed considerable expansion from May 1, 1949; the

indicated increase in the personnel amounted to 3.2 p.c. There were gains in animal and vegetable food processing, lumber, beverage and non-ferrous metal plants. Among the non-manufacturing classes, there was improvement in logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade, and also in hotels and restaurants. The most marked gains were those of 10.6 p.c. and 9.8 p.c. in logging and mining, respectively.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE LARGER CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation indicated at June 1 by employers of 15 persons and over in the larger industrial cities; the distribution of the employees for whom statistics were available in the cities at June 1 is shown in Table A and in Tables 4 and 5, while Tables 7 and 11 contain index numbers of employment for the eight largest centres at the latest date, with comparisons from earlier years.

Halifax.- There was improvement in the employment situation in Halifax at the beginning of June. Manufacturing, (notably of iron and steel products), communications and construction reported heightened activity. Transportation, however, showed seasonal curtailment. The 269 leading industrial establishments furnishing statistics reported an increase of 2.9 p.c. in their employees, together with a gain of 0.9 p.c. in the salaries and wages which they disbursed at the date under review for services rendered in the week preceding. Partly as a result of loss of working time on May 24th holiday, the average weekly earnings fell from \$36.52 at the beginning of May, to \$35.81 at the first of June; the mean at June 1, 1948, was \$32.68. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment has risen by 3.3 p.c., that of payrolls by 12 p.c., and the per capita figure, by 9.6 p.c.

Saint John.- The trend of employment in Saint John was upward at June 1, according to information supplied by 202 of the larger industrial establishments. The number of persons on their paylists was larger by 1.9 p.c. than at May 1. There were reductions in transportation, but moderate improvement was noted in other non-manufacturing classes. The general change in manufacturing was slight, increases in the paper product and iron and steel groups being largely offset by losses in chemical and other plants.

The general rise in employment was accompanied by a loss of 0.7 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the firms making returns at the date under review; reduced working time due to the observance of the Victoria Day holiday contributed to the decrease. The average earnings per employee, at \$34.98, were lower than the May 1 per capita figure of \$35.88, but exceeded the June 1, 1948, average of \$32.06. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Saint John has fallen by 1.2 p.c., but the weekly payrolls have risen by 7.6 p.c., and the average earnings, by 9.1 p.c.

Montreal.- Further expansion in industrial employment was recorded in Montreal at June 1 by the 3,070 employers co-operating in the latest survey. The advance of 1.4 p.c., which was seasonal in character, was accompanied by a decline of 1.2 p.c. in the payrolls distributed at the beginning of June for services rendered in the week preceding, a period which had included the May 24th and the Ascension Day holidays. The most recent per capita figure, at \$40.95, was lower than that of \$42.04 at May 1, but substantially exceeded the June 1, 1948, average of \$38.32. In the 12 months, the index of employment in Montreal has advanced by four p.c., and that of payrolls, by 11.2 p.c.

There was a moderate rise in employment in most branches of manufacturing at the date under review. The most noteworthy advances as compared with May 1 were

^{1/}See explanatory notes at the end of this bulletin.

in food, beverage and iron and steel plants. Textile-using factories, however, showed a reduction in personnel. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, communications, transportation, construction and trade reported seasonal gains, those in transportation and construction being fairly large.

Quebec City.- The index number of employment in Quebec rose from 191.4 at May 1, to 198.7 at June 1, as compared with 197.9 at June 1, 1948. There was an increase of 0.5 p.c. in the index number of payrolls in the month. The latest figure was higher by 0.4 p.c. than that indicated a year earlier. The salaries and wages distributed by the 376 reporting firms averaged \$34.45 per employee, as compared with \$35.60 at May 1, 1949, and \$34.65 at the beginning of June 1, 1948. The decline at the date under review was largely due to the observance of the Ascension Day and Victoria Day holidays in the week for which statistics were furnished. Manufacturing generally was more active at June 1 than at May 1, there being slight gains in the month in food, tobacco, chemical, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants. There were also increases in employment in hotels and restaurants, transportation, construction and trade.

Sherbrooke.- Industrial activity was at a slightly lower level in Sherbrooke at June 1 than at May 1, according to information received from 120 leading establishments, in which the working forces decreased by 0.9 p.c. Their weekly salaries and wages were lower by 7.4 p.c. than at May 1. The falling-off was due in part to the reduction in working time which took place on the Victoria and Ascension Day holidays. The latest average per employee was \$34.08, as compared with \$36.49 a month previously, and \$32.97 at June 1, 1948. In the year, the index number of employment has shown a gain of 1.7 p.c., accompanied by that of 5.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls, while the per capita figure has risen by 3.4 p.c. There were losses in employment at June 1 as compared with May 1 in manufacturing, notably in the textile and iron and steel groups, but construction and some other non-manufacturing classes reported rather greater activity.

Three Rivers.- Industrial employment in Three Rivers continued to expand, there being improvement in manufacturing, transportation and construction. Within the manufacturing division, the trend was favourable in pulp and paper mills, but losses were noted in the iron and steel group. The staffs employed by the 110 larger employers furnishing returns in the June 1 survey of employment and payrolls were higher by 5.1 p.c. than at the beginning of May, while their weekly salaries and wages showed a gain of 3.5 p.c. in the month. The average earnings of their employees, however, declined from \$42.03 at May 1 to \$41.39 at June 1. A year ago, the figure was \$40.04. In the 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by 2.2 p.c., but that of weekly payrolls has risen by 1.1 p.c.

Toronto.- There was practically no change in the general level of industrial employment in Toronto at the beginning of June, when the 2,864 larger employers in the major industrial divisions reduced their staffs by an insignificant percentage as compared with the beginning of May. An increase in activity has been usual at June 1 in the experience of past years. Manufacturing was brisker at the date under review, there being small advances in employment in food, printing and publishing, iron and steel and some other classes. On the other hand, textile and non-ferrous metal plants released employees, and there was a large decline in building work, due to labour-management disputes. The trend was upward in communications, transportation, road work and retail trade. The increases were not particularly marked.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms in Toronto showed a loss of 2.3 p.c. at the beginning of June. In part, the falling-off resulted from the observance of Victoria Day, but apart from the holiday, reduced working hours were reported in several industries. The index number of payrolls, however, was 9.3 p.c. higher than at June 1, 1948, since when the index number of

employment has risen by 2.4 p.c. The latest figure of employment stood at 201.4, the same as at May 1, as compared with 196.6 at June 1, 1948. The per capita earnings at the date under review were \$43.16, as compared with \$44.15 at May 1, and \$40.43 at June 1 of last year.

Ottawa.- The movement in Ottawa was upward at June 1, when the 357 leading establishments reporting to the current survey of employment and payrolls indicated an increase of 2.3 p.c. in their personnel as compared with the beginning of May. An advance of 1.4 p.c. was shown in their weekly payrolls. The average earnings per employee were \$37.01; those indicated a month earlier amounted to \$37.35, while the June 1, 1948, figure was \$34.45. In the year, the index of employment has risen by 4.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 11.6 p.c. Manufacturing, construction and trade were busier at the beginning of June, the gain in construction being moderately large; relatively small changes as compared with May 1 were noted in the remaining industries.

Hamilton.- The trend of industrial employment in Hamilton continued upward at the first of June. There was improvement in manufacturing, mainly in vegetable food, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants; animal food and textile factories, however, were slack. Transportation and trade, among the non-manufacturing classes, showed rather greater activity. The staffs of the 475 leading firms in the major industrial divisions furnishing data increased by 0.9 p.c. Their weekly payrolls, on the other hand, were lower by 2.1 p.c., the falling-off resulting in part from the observance of the Victoria Day holiday. The per capita earnings declined from \$47.39 at May 1, to \$45.98 at June 1, but exceeded the figure of \$42.18 recorded at June 1, 1948. Since then, there has been an increase of 4.2 p.c. in the index number of employment, and of 13.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor showed a contraction at June 1. Manufacturing operations declined, particularly in iron and steel-using plants. Vegetable food factories, however, showed greater activity. The movement was also favourable in transportation, construction and trade. Statistics were tabulated from 296 leading establishments in which the number of workers was lower by 2.2 p.c. than in their last return, while their aggregate weekly salaries and wages fell by 9.3 p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees were reduced from \$51.12 at May 1, to \$47.41 at the beginning of June, the decrease being due in part to the observance of the Victoria Day holiday, together with reduced working hours in some establishments. The figure at June 1 of last year had been \$46.83; since then, the index of employment has mounted by 4.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 5.5 p.c., while the average weekly earnings have risen by 1.2 p.c.

Brantford.- There was a contraction in industrial employment in Brantford at June 1 as compared with May 1, the staffs of the 134 larger establishments falling by two p.c. The weekly salaries and wages they distributed were lower by five p.c. The average earnings of their employees declined from \$44.61 at May 1, to \$43.25 at the beginning of June. Employment in manufacturing generally was quieter at the date under review, there being losses in iron and steel-using and textile factories, together with small advances in certain other classes. Construction firms also reported the release of some employees.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Industrial activity in Fort William and Port Arthur was at a rather lower level at the beginning of June than at May 1, according to data compiled from 156 leading firms, which employed 0.7 p.c. fewer workers than at May 1. Their weekly salaries and wages were lower by 1.8 p.c. The per capita figure was \$44.46, as compared with \$44.95 in the preceding report, and \$42.98 at June 1, 1948. Employment in the lumber and pulp and paper divisions showed moderate expansion at the date under review, when construction, transportation, trade and other non-manufacturing classes also reported some improvement. On the other hand,

curtailment was noted in iron and steel-using plants, and in some other groups. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has declined by 7.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 4.6 p.c.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- There was a rather slight increase in employment in the Kitchener - Waterloo Area at the beginning of June, according to information received from 211 of the larger employers whose staffs were higher by 0.9 p.c. than at May 1. There were small increases in the animal and vegetable food, rubber and beverage industries, and in construction, but lumber and textile factories and some other classes were quieter. The salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of June by the co-operating firms showed a reduction of one p.c. The average earnings of their employees also declined slightly, from \$40.08 in the preceding return, to \$39.33 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$38.05 at June 1, 1948. Since then, the index numbers of employment and payrolls have risen by 1.2 p.c. and 4.4 p.c., respectively.

London.- Further moderate improvement in industrial employment was noted in London at the beginning of June, when rather small gains were reported in animal food, paper product, beverage, clay, glass and stone and other branches of manufacturing, and in building and trade. The working forces of the 315 leading establishments furnishing statistics increased by 1.4 p.c. from May 1, while their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages rose by 0.2 p.c. Largely as a result of the observance of the Victoria Day holiday, the average earnings per employee declined from \$40.94 in the last report, to \$40.43 at the date under review, when the figure exceeded that of \$37.72 indicated at June 1, 1948. The latest index numbers of employment and payrolls showed advances of five p.c. and 12.6 p.c., respectively, in the 12 months' comparison.

St. Catharines - Welland.- Industrial employment in the St. Catharines - Merritton - Thorold - Welland Area showed a slight rise at June 1 as compared with a month earlier, according to data from 198 leading establishments in the principal industrial groups. Manufacturing operations were further reduced, mainly in iron and steel and beverage plants, but construction afforded more employment. The changes indicated in other industries were small. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating firms at the beginning of June declined by 1.5 p.c. as compared with May 1. The earnings of members of their staffs averaged \$48.19 at the date under review, as compared with \$49.09 a month earlier.

Winnipeg.- There was an increase in employment in the major industrial groups in this city at the beginning of June, when manufacturing and most of the non-manufacturing classes showed general though moderate improvement. Within the former category, the trend was favourable in food and many other plants, but there was a considerable decline in textiles. Within the non-manufacturing division, the gain in construction was most noteworthy. Data were received from 797 leading employers in the city, who reported a rise of one p.c. in their working forces; this brought the index number of employment to 163.3, as compared with 161.7 at May 1, 1949, and 158.3 at June 1, 1948, previously the maximum figure for the early summer. The reported salaries and wages showed an advance of 0.7 p.c. in the month, and of 9.6 p.c. in the year. The latest average per employee was \$38.82, as compared with \$38.91 a month earlier, and \$36.56 at June 1, 1948. Since then, the per capita earnings have risen by 6.2 p.c., while in the period since June 1, 1941, when the current record of payrolls was commenced, the gain has amounted to 54 p.c.

Regina.- Considerable expansion in industrial activity was noted in Regina at the beginning of June, when manufacturing, construction and trade afforded more employment. The employees of the 192 leading firms furnishing information showed an increase of 3.9 p.c. from May 1. Their weekly salaries and wages were 3.4 p.c. higher. The average earnings of their employees were then \$38.12, falling to \$37.93

at the date under review. The per capita figure at June 1, 1948, was \$35.30. In the 12 months, the index of employment has advanced by 4.3 p.c., and there has been an increase of 12.8 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Saskatoon.- Improvement was indicated in Saskatoon at the beginning of June. The 159 leading industrial establishments co-operating in the monthly survey reported an increase of 4.1 p.c. in employment, accompanied by a gain of 3.9 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages as compared with May 1. The advance in employment took place to a considerable extent in construction, but manufacturing, (notably of animal food products), and other industries also showed greater activity. The average earnings of the persons on the staffs of the reporting firms stood at \$36.84, as compared with \$36.90 at the beginning of May, and \$34.70 at June 1, 1948. In the last year, the index of employment has fallen by 1.2 p.c., but that of payrolls has mounted by 5.1 p.c. The per capita figure has risen by 6.2 p.c.

Calgary.- The trend of employment in this city was favourable, there being quite general, though moderate increases at June 1 in the various manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. Statistics tabulated from 343 leading employers in the major industrial groups showed a rise of 3.6 p.c. in their personnel, together with an advance of 4.1 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages as compared with May 1. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 7.6 p.c., and that of payrolls by 18.1 p.c., while the average weekly earnings have mounted by 8.8 p.c. The per capita figure at June 1, 1949, was \$41.83. The average at May 1 was \$41.62, and that at June 1, 1948, \$38.46.

Edmonton.- Heightened activity was reported in Edmonton at the beginning of June, when gains were recorded in manufacturing, notably in animal foods, and in mining, construction and trade. The general increase in employment reported by the 297 leading industrialists co-operating in the monthly survey amounted to 3.9 p.c. Their payroll disbursements rose from May 1 by 2.6 p.c. The latest average earnings, however, showed a decline in the month, standing at \$39.82 per employee as compared with \$40.32 a month previously, but were higher than the June 1, 1948, figure of \$38.25. In the latter comparison, there was a rise of 10.9 p.c. in the index number of employment, and of 16 p.c. in that of payrolls.

Vancouver.- Further expansion in industrial employment was shown in Vancouver at the beginning of June. The 1,100 larger establishments then furnishing information reported an increase of 1.4 p.c. in their employees as compared with May 1, accompanied by a rise of 0.6 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The average earnings per worker stood at \$43.32, as compared with \$43.67 at May 1. At June 1 of last year, the per capita figure was \$39.54. In the 12 months, the index number of employment has fallen by 0.9 p.c., to 229.8, but that of weekly payrolls has risen by 8.1 p.c., and the average earnings, by 9.6 p.c.

Moderate improvement over May 1 was noted in several divisions of manufacturing. The most pronounced gain was in food processing. The trend at the beginning of June was also upward in communications, transportation, construction and trade.

Victoria.- There was an increase in recorded employment in Victoria at June 1 as compared with May 1. The lumber, iron-and steel-using and certain other branches of manufacturing showed heightened activity. Slight improvement was also noted in many of the non-manufacturing classes; construction, however, was quieter. Statistics were compiled from 234 leading firms who had increased their personnel by 1.5 p.c. and their weekly salaries and wages by one p.c. in the month. The average earnings of their employees, however, fell from \$41.50 at May 1, to \$41.30 at June 1, when the per capita figure was considerably higher than that of \$38.06 recorded at the same date last summer. Since then, the index number of employment has advanced by 4.1 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 11.9 p.c.

Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries, and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at May 1, 1949 and June 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			June 1 1949	May 1 1949	June 1 1948	June 1 1949	May 1 1949	June 1 1948	June 1 1949	May 1 1949	June 1 1948	June 1 1949	May 1 1949	June 1 1948
MANUFACTURING	1,067,232	46,265,886	43.35	44.43	40.63	122.0	121.0	121.2	203.7	207.1	189.6			
Animal products - edible	37,146	1,592,897	42.88	43.31	39.33	134.2	124.9	136.4	226.7	213.0	215.1			
Fur and products	4,399	170,437	36.74	39.90	36.92	142.0	141.6	137.1	205.6	211.2	189.2			
Leather and products	31,172	978,105	31.58	32.84	29.19	109.1	109.8	105.8	180.8	190.3	161.9			
Boots and shoes	20,366	616,370	30.26	31.97	27.91	112.1	112.7	104.4	190.9	202.9	164.1			
Lumber and its products	81,786	3,127,604	33.24	39.21	34.87	121.9	116.9	124.5	215.3	211.7	206.3			
Rough and dressed lumber	49,534	1,959,893	39.57	40.40	35.98	117.5	109.5	118.5	218.1	207.7	201.2			
Furniture	17,931	663,896	37.02	38.29	33.82	149.9	151.9	147.6	204.2	214.1	206.2			
Other lumber products	14,321	503,816	35.18	36.48	32.46	115.6	113.4	129.2	220.2	223.9	225.3			
Plant products - edible	57,283	2,094,800	36.57	37.70	34.52	131.2	125.9	125.5	212.5	210.2	192.1			
Pulp and paper products	114,078	5,655,817	49.58	49.41	46.79	140.5	138.0	142.5	234.7	229.7	223.9			
Pulp and paper	49,654	2,794,163	56.27	56.04	54.63	130.9	127.5	140.0	233.3	226.3	240.0			
Paper products	20,890	819,187	39.21	39.95	36.69	162.0	159.5	153.7	262.7	263.7	236.4			
Printing and publishing	43,534	2,042,467	46.92	46.49	42.42	144.2	142.9	139.5	226.8	222.6	198.6			
Rubber products	20,703	919,155	44.40	44.99	42.81	121.8	124.0	133.9	230.8	237.9	244.5			
Textile products	162,360	5,343,704	32.91	35.03	30.94	115.8	117.9	112.8	199.2	215.9	182.4			
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,023	2,123,776	35.98	38.17	33.13	111.4	113.3	112.7	212.1	228.9	197.7			
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,066	789,184	34.21	37.06	32.02	93.6	94.8	92.4	165.9	182.0	154.0			
Woolen yarn and cloth	14,441	496,294	34.37	36.88	32.10	105.4	108.2	112.9	202.6	223.1	203.1			
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,183	643,972	39.79	41.00	35.53	146.4	148.5	146.5	314.4	328.5	280.8			
Hosiery and knit goods	24,566	720,463	29.33	31.42	27.83	113.6	117.1	121.1	183.8	202.8	186.0			
Garments and personal furnishings	62,201	1,913,347	30.76	32.89	29.48	128.9	131.0	114.8	205.0	223.0	176.4			
Other textile products	16,580	586,118	35.35	37.27	32.90	94.1	94.9	94.9	164.5	175.0	151.4			
Tobacco	10,139	401,799	39.63	40.58	35.60	114.0	114.6	108.8	251.6	259.0	215.7			
Beverages	20,226	945,958	46.77	47.87	44.23	175.0	166.7	164.4	276.0	269.2	245.2			
Chemicals and allied products	43,252	2,051,399	47.43	47.67	43.94	98.3	97.8	97.1	171.4	171.5	157.8			
Clay, glass and stone products	22,344	995,066	44.53	45.07	41.18	146.7	142.3	144.3	285.8	280.9	237.3			
Electric light and power	34,069	1,635,693	48.01	48.30	45.43	165.5	158.5	147.5	252.2	243.0	211.7			
Electrical apparatus	53,100	2,484,608	46.79	47.96	42.94	167.3	167.1	166.0	293.0	299.7	264.8			
Iron and steel products	293,861	14,047,559	47.80	49.30	45.37	109.7	110.4	109.8	172.3	178.8	163.7			
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,130	2,084,340	54.66	52.50	49.15	144.3	143.2	146.3	208.2	203.6	194.3			
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,397	1,331,614	45.30	47.00	42.61	115.9	116.3	113.9	184.2	191.6	169.6			
Agricultural implements	18,314	886,781	48.42	51.33	46.87	203.0	207.3	208.2	363.7	393.9	369.0			
Land vehicles and aircraft	116,561	5,696,385	48.87	50.31	47.37	102.5	103.6	96.5	154.3	160.6	140.7			
Automobiles and parts	45,023	2,241,324	49.78	52.61	46.72	115.0	118.9	111.4	149.0	162.9	135.4			
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	15,720	705,990	44.91	47.77	44.25	79.5	79.9	115.1	119.2	127.4	170.3			
Heat appliances	8,188	341,823	41.75	43.58	39.83	146.1	148.0	141.4	230.7	244.1	215.6			
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,236	531,026	47.26	49.46	43.77	99.5	98.7	99.0	197.5	205.0	183.4			
Foundry and machine shop products	8,951	394,878	44.12	47.05	41.90	93.5	94.0	97.2	195.0	209.0	178.6			
Other iron and steel products	46,364	2,074,722	44.75	46.64	41.14	99.1	99.4	98.1	162.1	169.6	148.9			
Non-ferrous metal products	48,447	2,336,862	48.24	48.58	43.50	118.7	119.3	120.0	209.4	212.0	189.2			
Non-metallic mineral products	15,259	832,964	54.59	54.97	48.97	120.8	117.7	123.5	225.3	221.2	207.7			
Miscellaneous	17,608	651,459	37.00	38.38	34.36	150.4	150.0	135.2	262.7	271.8	214.9			
LOGGING	52,893	2,109,337	39.88	44.88	37.19	111.4	79.3	138.0	221.2	177.3	257.3			
MINING	82,723	4,143,406	50.09	50.39	48.53	99.2	96.7	98.6	155.6	152.6	149.8			
Coal	23,965	1,056,070	44.07	45.22	48.04	95.0	94.5	96.6	164.5	167.9	182.4			
Metallic ores	44,059	2,405,892	54.61	53.90	50.69	92.3	91.2	87.6	139.0	135.6	122.5			
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	14,699	681,444	46.36	48.16	43.62	137.3	123.9	150.6	234.8	220.2	242.9			
COMMUNICATIONS	51,967	2,097,149	40.36	39.99	38.43	196.9	192.0	180.7	287.9	278.2	252.3			
Telegraphs	8,388	379,369	45.23	44.82	47.61	123.2	120.9	118.8	218.7	212.6	221.9			
Telephones	42,137	1,661,756	39.44	39.04	36.52	216.4	211.2	199.7	305.4	295.2	261.1			
TRANSPORTATION	183,979	9,366,484	50.91	51.05	49.63	143.0	140.2	143.3	222.2	218.4	217.3			
Street railways, cartage and storage	62,078	2,822,258	45.46	45.86	42.56	156.3	154.1	152.0	243.6	242.3	221.7			
Steam railways	90,685	5,142,128	56.70	56.62	56.90	132.4	132.2	133.4	207.2	206.7	209.5			
Shipping and stevedoring	31,216	1,402,098	44.92	44.52	42.11	141.0	129.0	149.3	243.8	221.2	242.5			
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	230,152	9,245,742	40.17	40.95	38.14	124.6	113.7	119.9	217.4	202.2	198.7			
Building	110,869	4,752,890	42.87	44.79	40.03	159.6	150.5	147.4	239.4	235.9	205.3			
Highway	79,363	2,835,177	35.72	34.18	32.92	108.5	95.3	109.3	201.1	169.0	186.4			
Railway	39,920	1,657,675	41.52	42.91	43.94	92.3	82.6	92.2	193.3	178.8	204.0			
SERVICES (as indicated below)	70,230	1,960,697	27.92	28.30	25.96	147.7	143.9	145.3	248.9	245.7	228.9			
Hotels and restaurants	45,406	1,190,355	26.22	26.41	24.68	152.6	147.9	152.8	264.8	258.5	249.7			
Personal (chiefly laundries)	20,426	579,817	28.39	28.97	28.44	131.3	129.4	133.2	208.4	209.5	200.6			
TRADE	285,243	10,528,404	36.91	37.06	34.39	144.5	143.2	138.1	223.7	222.4	200.6			
Retail	204,617	7,043,578	34.42	34.58	31.96	142.0	140.8	136.5	223.3	222.4	201.0			
Wholesale	80,626	3,484,826	43.22	43.34	40.32	154.3	152.7	146.1	224.3	222.5	199.8			
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,024,419	85,717,105	42.34	43.19	40.02	127.3	123.8	125.9	209.0	207.3	195.4			
FINANCE	88,509	3,679,485	41.57	41.21	39.64	144.2	143.9	139.1	206.7	204.5	189.9			
Banks and trust companies	50,688	1,879,636	37.08	37.11	34.83	154.9	154.8	147.8	220.5	220.6	197.1			
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,539	178,567	50.46	49.18	47.84	152.4	152.6	159.9	223.5	218.1	221.7			
Insurance	34,282	1,621,282	47.29	46.48	45.66	129.8	129.3	126.2	191.2	187.1	179.7			
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,112,928	89,396,590	42.31	43.10	40.01	128.0	124.6	126.4	208.9	207.2	195.2			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparison at May 1, 1949 and June 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			June 1 1949	May 1 1949	June 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls		
						June 1 1949	May 1 1949	June 1 1948	June 1 1949	May 1 1949	June 1 1948
MARITIME PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	47,344	1,914,098	40.43	40.68	37.44	111.0	106.8	113.7	193.1	187.0	183.5
Lumber products	5,020	144,704	28.83	29.87	26.81	96.3	91.7	104.2	153.7	151.7	155.9
Pulp and paper products	6,080	296,437	48.76	48.70	45.96	116.7	113.1	125.9	214.2	209.2	219.7
Iron and steel	17,818	846,066	47.48	46.98	44.29	108.2	104.3	105.7	188.2	176.7	171.2
Logging	3,466	108,559	31.32	30.68	32.12	57.9	44.8	78.5	119.2	90.4	165.7
Mining	15,337	624,175	40.70	42.76	43.81	84.8	83.9	86.4	150.6	158.0	165.2
Transportation	13,685	653,091	47.72	46.60	46.16	134.9	147.7	141.8	221.6	236.9	225.5
Construction	27,809	869,341	31.26	33.06	29.55	113.1	103.2	117.0	184.6	178.1	180.5
Trade	17,617	550,732	31.26	31.74	29.18	135.7	134.4	129.6	204.5	205.7	186.4
- Eight Leading Industries	132,105	4,918,669	37.23	38.11	35.78	110.7	107.2	113.2	188.0	186.2	185.3
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	344,858	14,068,061	40.79	42.02	38.70	118.7	118.1	118.0	202.6	207.5	190.7
Lumber products	17,454	593,569	34.01	35.24	32.38	105.4	99.1	110.5	216.2	210.6	230.8
Pulp and paper products	40,206	2,056,031	51.14	51.17	47.91	131.6	127.8	135.6	233.1	226.6	222.8
Textile products	90,389	2,914,766	32.25	34.51	31.05	122.7	124.6	116.8	211.0	229.4	193.2
Chemicals and allied products	17,878	830,176	46.44	46.60	43.10	85.6	85.6	81.0	144.6	145.1	128.9
Iron and steel	68,707	3,154,746	45.92	47.74	44.28	108.1	108.5	110.9	164.9	172.1	162.8
Logging	21,825	647,351	29.66	38.91	29.61	106.7	51.8	120.7	225.2	143.3	261.6
Mining	13,065	638,746	48.89	49.54	45.56	104.3	99.8	120.1	155.3	150.6	167.2
Communications	13,883	590,736	42.55	42.01	39.34	218.6	213.6	200.3	293.0	282.6	248.5
Transportation	50,449	2,555,932	50.66	50.63	49.67	145.7	137.7	149.5	231.2	218.4	232.6
Construction	63,908	2,480,073	38.81	39.38	36.61	119.0	105.5	114.0	210.4	189.2	190.4
Services ^{1/}	18,694	514,199	27.51	27.89	25.58	158.2	154.5	153.3	249.8	247.4	226.1
Trade	64,271	2,355,714	36.65	37.19	34.45	138.7	137.8	136.9	212.4	214.2	198.2
- Eight Leading Industries	590,953	23,850,812	40.36	41.59	38.39	123.7	118.5	123.6	208.4	205.7	198.1
ONTARIO											
Manufacturing	527,158	23,673,701	44.91	46.15	41.94	121.7	121.5	120.2	200.3	205.4	184.6
Lumber products	27,288	991,322	36.33	37.04	33.68	122.3	115.8	121.8	202.7	195.7	193.4
Plant products - edible	29,728	1,096,343	36.88	38.06	34.17	130.4	127.0	127.3	205.5	206.6	186.2
Pulp and paper products	52,212	2,536,081	46.57	48.56	46.05	150.6	149.2	150.0	241.0	238.6	227.8
Textile products	60,232	2,085,942	34.63	36.57	31.54	105.7	107.7	106.7	183.7	197.4	168.8
Chemicals and allied products	20,711	999,122	48.24	48.61	44.88	105.8	104.8	107.0	186.8	186.5	175.4
Electrical apparatus	37,192	1,735,567	46.67	48.26	43.03	169.4	169.4	166.4	286.8	286.5	259.0
Iron and steel	172,432	8,408,651	48.77	50.61	45.94	109.1	110.5	107.1	170.9	179.6	158.2
Non-ferrous metal products	27,697	1,326,228	47.88	48.48	43.38	117.3	118.8	119.8	212.2	217.6	197.0
Logging	11,498	475,462	41.35	41.88	37.36	112.8	96.0	178.4	259.3	223.6	370.3
Mining	25,851	1,362,366	52.70	52.61	49.73	83.2	83.1	79.0	124.5	124.1	111.4
Communications	20,871	844,522	40.46	39.93	38.34	208.2	206.2	197.3	304.1	297.3	267.7
Transportation	56,806	2,921,961	51.44	51.44	49.71	148.9	145.3	147.0	221.4	216.1	211.6
Construction	71,205	3,040,173	42.70	43.60	40.47	119.9	113.7	119.8	201.1	194.8	190.4
Services ^{1/}	28,230	783,780	27.76	28.27	25.50	138.1	135.2	134.7	244.0	242.6	220.9
Trade	114,706	4,289,222	37.39	37.43	34.83	140.5	138.9	133.7	218.5	216.3	194.5
- Eight Leading Industries	856,325	37,391,187	43.66	44.54	40.97	125.5	124.1	124.0	202.2	203.8	187.4
PRAIRIE PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	72,569	3,090,020	42.58	42.62	39.97	136.4	133.8	131.9	223.3	219.1	203.1
Animal products - edible	9,670	431,067	44.58	45.33	40.55	134.6	124.3	134.6	207.7	195.1	208.2
Lumber products	5,152	195,418	37.93	36.77	33.40	126.3	129.3	120.5	217.9	216.1	194.3
Plant products - edible	6,569	257,108	39.14	39.44	37.20	141.5	138.8	135.5	225.0	222.5	204.3
Textile products	5,686	160,170	28.17	31.12	26.68	135.0	144.7	121.1	213.8	253.2	185.2
Iron and steel	22,899	1,051,910	45.94	45.88	44.93	124.0	123.8	121.0	206.7	206.2	197.4
Mining	18,273	988,193	54.08	53.54	52.89	164.4	159.4	153.0	252.7	243.1	229.9
Communications	7,420	292,621	39.44	39.47	38.83	173.8	164.0	152.6	263.6	249.0	229.6
Transportation	42,161	2,175,241	51.59	51.91	51.14	133.5	132.1	131.8	202.4	201.5	197.7
Construction	40,992	1,662,514	40.55	40.76	40.15	122.3	105.1	111.7	222.7	192.3	200.4
Services ^{1/}	11,177	314,349	28.12	28.45	26.84	147.4	141.7	146.2	242.5	236.2	231.0
Trade	54,511	2,012,405	36.92	36.92	34.76	147.2	146.4	139.8	224.1	222.7	200.7
- Eight Leading Industries	247,845	10,559,455	42.61	42.73	41.11	138.1	132.9	131.6	222.2	214.4	204.3
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Manufacturing	75,303	3,520,006	46.74	47.47	42.86	134.9	130.7	140.8	223.9	220.4	214.0
Animal products - edible	5,341	239,334	44.81	44.50	40.49	126.9	115.0	133.1	228.0	205.3	209.1
Lumber products	26,872	1,202,591	44.75	46.07	39.42	141.9	137.8	145.8	238.2	238.1	217.3
Plant products - edible	4,127	152,142	36.87	39.27	36.41	124.2	109.7	111.2	232.9	219.2	206.0
Pulp and paper products	9,346	490,933	52.53	50.91	50.45	145.2	143.4	150.5	230.3	220.3	231.1
Iron and steel	12,005	586,196	48.83	50.49	46.03	100.3	99.9	121.4	163.3	168.1	186.3
Non-ferrous metal products	4,329	228,992	52.90	52.38	46.78	134.6	130.7	128.4	201.5	193.8	170.3
Logging	15,362	853,653	55.57	54.87	50.14	162.5	147.0	179.3	228.3	203.9	227.0
Mining	10,197	529,926	51.97	51.93	50.01	101.4	92.3	99.7	150.5	136.9	142.4
Transportation	20,878	1,060,259	50.78	52.49	48.75	154.4	151.4	151.6	252.6	256.1	239.2
Construction	26,238	1,193,841	45.60	45.56	42.76	196.6	189.2	170.6	345.7	333.2	285.2
Services ^{1/}	9,150	282,949	30.92	31.06	28.47	172.0	169.2	177.9	288.6	285.1	271.7
Trade	34,138	1,320,331	38.68	38.52	35.00	171.6	169.0	158.4	281.9	276.6	240.3
- Eight Leading Industries	197,191	8,996,982	45.63	45.91	42.48	151.2	146.0	149.7	242.1	235.1	223.4

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1949, Together with Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at May 1, 1949 and June 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			June 1 1949	May 1 1949	June 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls		
						June 1 1949	May 1 1949	June 1 1948	June 1 1949	May 1 1949	June 1 1948
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND											
Manufacturing	951	32,055	33.71	35.26	32.81	170.7	152.3	171.9	285.5	266.7	280.0
Trade	751	16,895	22.50	22.67	21.89	130.9	128.9	114.9	168.0	166.9	143.5
- Eight Leading Industries	3,245	111,117	34.24	35.19	34.12	141.5	130.5	143.5	223.7	212.2	224.6
NOVA SCOTIA											
Manufacturing	26,096	1,078,654	41.33	40.66	38.09	108.4	103.6	107.8	185.7	174.6	170.1
Animal products - edible	2,655	90,348	34.03	38.89	34.57	118.7	106.2	120.7	213.3	218.2	220.5
Iron and steel	12,451	610,977	49.07	46.29	44.95	101.7	96.1	97.2	187.1	166.7	164.0
Mining	14,154	581,063	41.05	43.25	44.55	84.5	84.2	86.7	150.5	157.9	167.4
Coal	13,247	543,970	41.06	43.75	45.49	83.5	83.1	83.9	148.4	157.2	165.2
Transportation	6,749	300,762	44.56	44.12	42.92	122.7	127.8	131.0	199.5	205.6	205.3
Steam railway operation	3,557	180,600	50.77	51.87	52.86	105.9	109.0	106.9	183.7	193.3	193.1
Shipping and stevedoring	2,178	78,303	35.95	32.87	30.60	146.4	159.6	176.9	221.0	220.4	228.5
Construction	14,829	438,538	29.57	32.55	27.54	87.1	79.5	85.0	144.2	144.8	131.0
Building	3,899	131,168	33.64	34.90	28.92	75.6	71.3	72.2	117.8	115.2	95.9
Highway	9,631	256,178	26.60	30.44	24.98	93.7	85.6	91.7	159.2	166.4	145.9
Retail trade	6,508	184,528	28.35	29.25	26.95	136.2	136.9	126.8	204.4	212.0	186.6
Wholesale trade	2,974	114,865	38.62	39.14	35.66	153.0	153.7	144.0	198.1	201.6	186.0
- Eight Leading Industries	75,585	2,815,066	37.24	38.19	36.20	105.1	101.7	104.0	172.5	171.2	166.9
NEW BRUNSWICK											
Manufacturing	20,297	803,389	39.58	40.94	36.87	110.9	108.1	118.2	201.2	202.9	200.1
Lumber products	2,883	88,806	30.80	31.41	27.77	82.2	76.9	92.9	153.4	146.5	156.5
Pulp and paper products	3,978	208,009	52.29	52.86	49.73	117.5	114.5	126.3	221.3	218.1	226.4
Iron and steel	5,170	227,442	43.99	45.34	43.03	117.2	118.3	119.0	190.0	197.6	187.8
Logging	2,863	93,933	32.81	33.13	33.36	57.5	41.3	84.1	115.6	83.9	171.9
Transportation	6,306	319,978	50.74	48.40	49.08	140.1	163.5	147.9	242.9	270.3	248.2
Steam railway operation	4,037	226,568	56.12	52.95	57.22	135.9	165.5	139.4	219.0	251.8	229.1
Construction	12,409	409,983	33.04	33.49	31.26	151.6	138.9	165.2	285.9	247.0	274.5
Highway	6,891	204,716	29.71	30.11	27.03	163.5	159.7	191.3	335.5	332.2	357.2
Railway	2,108	87,305	41.42	41.81	41.54	79.5	67.0	94.8	183.5	156.2	219.6
Retail trade	4,942	145,600	29.46	29.41	27.05	131.2	127.3	128.9	225.0	217.9	197.5
- Eight Leading Industries	53,275	1,992,486	37.40	38.16	35.32	118.6	115.0	126.8	213.1	210.9	215.2
MANITOBA											
Manufacturing	40,580	1,689,713	41.64	41.94	39.29	131.1	129.6	126.7	211.1	210.4	193.0
Animal products - edible	3,265	156,530	47.94	48.15	41.97	125.2	114.8	115.8	194.3	179.0	187.6
Plant products - edible	2,990	113,135	37.84	38.36	35.94	137.7	133.1	134.4	210.9	206.5	192.3
Pulp and paper products	4,135	183,591	44.40	44.40	40.76	145.6	143.3	135.3	224.1	220.5	196.8
Textiles	4,733	133,258	28.16	30.93	25.66	136.2	149.1	122.5	213.7	256.9	178.1
Iron and steel	15,125	688,953	45.55	45.44	44.58	122.0	122.2	121.2	202.6	202.5	197.0
Transportation	19,245	999,512	51.94	52.01	50.54	135.2	134.5	133.1	207.5	206.8	199.1
Street railways	7,887	347,471	44.06	44.32	41.98	157.0	156.1	152.5	238.2	238.3	221.4
Steam railway operation	11,238	647,387	57.61	57.44	56.72	121.1	121.3	120.2	193.5	193.2	189.1
Construction	14,090	581,542	41.27	40.84	38.96	112.0	98.2	101.1	196.1	170.0	165.7
Building	5,857	254,985	43.54	42.80	38.71	114.2	94.2	86.5	168.9	137.0	109.7
Railway	4,854	201,717	41.66	43.14	43.77	87.2	85.1	87.2	184.6	187.0	193.2
Services	4,619	124,002	26.85	27.67	24.88	160.4	156.5	157.8	248.3	249.6	228.0
Retail trade	16,521	582,815	35.28	35.37	34.01	144.6	146.1	143.3	215.1	217.8	208.1
Wholesale trade	7,681	316,960	41.27	41.03	38.69	133.3	133.5	127.6	198.7	197.8	177.2
- Eight Leading Industries	109,752	4,640,926	42.29	42.40	40.35	131.4	128.2	126.5	209.7	205.2	192.6
SASKATCHEWAN											
Manufacturing	10,314	443,610	43.01	43.31	40.94	132.3	128.4	132.6	210.1	205.2	200.0
Animal products - edible	2,768	102,964	37.20	41.16	37.67	135.5	126.4	154.7	201.6	208.3	230.4
Street railways	4,497	174,807	38.87	38.87	35.62	102.4	102.7	102.0	168.0	168.5	143.1
Steam railway operation	4,845	299,701	61.86	62.11	64.01	126.9	128.8	128.0	180.0	183.5	188.0
Construction	11,224	446,662	39.80	40.04	39.01	118.9	88.7	115.3	227.8	171.0	216.2
Highway	4,043	161,789	40.02	38.02	37.08	127.9	63.4	123.5	255.9	120.5	226.1
Railway	4,088	169,616	41.49	42.25	45.75	90.9	85.2	87.2	173.4	165.5	183.4
Retail trade	7,392	253,133	34.24	34.24	32.31	139.7	136.5	132.9	229.2	224.2	206.0
Wholesale trade	4,706	189,721	40.31	39.84	37.36	135.6	132.2	126.3	217.9	209.9	188.5
- Eight Leading Industries	47,471	1,963,570	41.15	41.41	40.03	129.4	120.1	126.4	205.5	191.9	195.3
ALBERTA											
Manufacturing	21,675	956,697	44.14	43.60	40.81	149.3	144.6	142.4	256.9	245.8	226.6
Animal products - edible	3,637	171,573	47.17	46.02	41.25	139.0	128.1	148.1	226.0	203.2	218.7
Plant products - edible	2,400	96,461	40.19	39.95	37.79	139.5	138.3	133.2	233.6	230.2	209.8
Iron and steel	5,556	257,373	46.32	46.71	44.89	153.5	151.1	141.8	249.5	247.7	223.7
Mining	14,139	744,572	52.66	52.37	52.57	190.4	184.5	172.9	270.4	260.5	245.3
Coal	7,270	343,952	47.31	47.30	52.86	102.5	134.4	143.4	194.2	191.6	228.4
Transportation	13,574	701,221	51.66	52.40	52.35	145.5	141.0	143.3	221.8	218.0	220.1
Street railways	5,100	223,328	43.79	43.69	42.28	125.9	122.7	127.5	194.4	188.9	178.0
Steam railway operation	7,992	455,923	57.05	58.27	59.02	145.7	144.1	143.9	233.0	235.4	238.1
Construction	15,678	634,110	40.45	41.11	42.12	134.6	124.6	119.0	249.7	234.8	228.7
Highway	5,890	226,308	38.42	36.24	36.46	119.1	108.8	105.1	205.6	177.4	169.0
Railway	3,890	159,892	41.10	42.32	46.90	89.4	86.2	85.7	191.0	189.4	208.7
Services	4,402	133,431	30.31	30.31	29.20	141.7	131.5	141.7	232.4	215.6	223.8
Retail trade	12,424	433,295	34.98	35.07	32.50	154.3	152.5	143.1	251.5	250.0	217.5
Wholesale trade	5,787	236,481	40.86	40.91	37.47	160.5	158.3	140.5	241.8	238.8	195.4
- Eight Leading Industries	90,622	3,964,959	43.75	43.80	42.66	152.7	147.2	141.9	249.4	240.7	226.2

See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1949, Together with Index Number of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at May 1, 1949 and June 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			June 1 1949	May 1 1949	June 1 1948	June 1 1949	May 1 1949	June 1 1948	June 1 1949	May 1 1949	June 1 1948			
MONTREAL														
Manufacturing	188,951	7,917,139	\$ 41.90	\$ 43.19	\$ 39.33	124.3	124.0	118.6	202.6	208.3	181.3			
Plant products - edible	10,853	405,034	37.32	37.83	35.55	122.6	119.1	118.6	216.0	212.7	199.0			
Pulp and paper products	13,544	646,714	47.75	47.89	42.64	150.3	148.8	150.1	256.5	254.7	221.5			
Textiles	42,567	1,391,011	32.68	35.02	31.70	125.4	127.2	112.4	205.4	223.2	178.5			
Tobacco	6,011	255,196	42.45	42.82	37.66	102.3	101.5	98.5	251.7	251.9	214.7			
Iron and steel	47,564	2,243,169	47.16	49.07	44.51	105.4	105.1	98.6	158.1	163.9	139.2			
Communications	7,202	350,165	48.62	48.28	43.78	226.2	221.8	208.3	296.3	288.6	245.7			
Transportation	18,700	876,095	46.85	46.54	43.65	145.7	132.8	150.5	246.9	223.7	238.1			
Construction	23,459	963,291	41.06	44.06	37.77	189.1	175.4	172.0	279.7	278.4	238.4			
Services ^{1/}	13,797	394,622	28.60	28.82	26.21	158.9	157.6	156.1	246.5	246.4	223.3			
Trade	49,978	1,860,933	37.24	37.86	35.16	141.9	141.3	140.9	208.3	211.0	195.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	302,582	12,389,736	40.95	42.04	38.32	134.0	132.1	128.9	214.2	216.8	192.7			
QUEBEC														
Manufacturing	18,834	670,443	35.60	36.78	36.67	99.4	97.8	105.4	174.7	177.7	179.2			
Iron and steel	2,375	106,727	44.94	45.35	46.36	92.5	97.1	169.2	143.8	143.0	271.4			
Transportation	1,903	74,395	59.09	59.19	56.33	178.8	174.5	177.4	238.3	233.0	219.6			
Construction	4,725	163,037	34.51	38.02	36.51	175.3	150.8	147.3	307.7	291.5	275.0			
Services ^{1/}	1,753	46,012	26.25	27.06	26.18	156.5	145.8	154.6	298.6	287.0	294.5			
Trade	5,586	173,598	31.08	30.93	28.59	152.9	150.3	142.5	220.8	216.0	199.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	33,535	1,155,314	34.45	35.60	34.65	121.2	116.8	120.7	202.4	201.5	196.3			
TORONTO														
Manufacturing	170,142	7,571,541	44.50	45.81	41.58	123.5	123.3	120.5	203.7	209.4	186.3			
Plant products - edible	12,580	468,712	37.26	38.15	34.73	118.1	117.9	116.0	183.9	187.8	168.3			
Pulp and paper products	22,471	1,068,780	47.56	47.50	43.86	145.2	144.5	141.3	230.5	229.1	206.9			
Textiles	21,289	773,945	36.35	37.94	33.63	107.3	108.9	104.7	185.2	196.2	166.5			
Chemicals and allied products	10,570	494,112	46.75	47.28	43.47	137.8	136.7	135.9	248.4	249.3	227.8			
Electrical apparatus	16,165	730,332	45.18	47.59	42.60	172.4	171.5	170.0	283.4	297.0	267.3			
Iron and steel	36,761	1,717,866	46.73	49.34	44.37	106.0	105.6	101.7	170.5	179.4	155.4			
Communications	6,321	296,323	46.88	46.04	43.54	213.0	209.7	190.6	289.8	280.2	240.9			
Transportation	12,847	597,325	46.50	46.57	43.02	166.3	163.0	163.3	255.9	251.2	232.6			
Construction	12,008	550,805	45.87	49.61	45.37	129.8	142.1	146.7	187.0	221.3	207.4			
Services ^{1/}	14,490	438,532	30.26	30.73	27.54	129.3	129.0	125.3	239.5	242.5	214.6			
Trade	57,531	2,343,586	40.74	40.60	37.97	144.8	143.7	138.5	223.0	220.5	198.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	273,370	11,799,787	43.16	44.15	40.43	131.4	131.4	128.2	211.4	216.2	193.4			
OTTAWA														
Manufacturing	10,049	410,979	40.80	41.19	38.48	101.5	100.5	104.7	170.6	170.1	161.4			
Pulp and paper products	3,345	151,057	45.16	44.78	41.10	119.3	118.3	127.1	188.4	185.2	182.6			
Iron and steel	1,986	81,422	41.00	40.90	40.91	60.6	62.0	60.4	111.6	113.8	111.1			
Construction	4,631	181,852	39.27	40.89	35.02	174.7	163.3	159.1	293.1	285.5	236.3			
Services	2,672	68,902	25.79	26.87	24.63	140.3	139.6	143.2	259.3	258.9	254.3			
Trade	7,603	241,900	31.82	31.95	29.55	151.5	148.1	135.3	220.1	216.1	196.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	27,427	1,015,099	37.01	37.35	34.45	132.4	129.4	127.0	211.6	208.8	189.6			
HAMILTON														
Manufacturing	53,605	2,569,230	47.93	49.64	44.08	122.4	121.3	116.9	206.8	212.0	182.6			
Textiles	7,049	228,662	32.44	35.11	30.06	101.8	104.7	107.8	164.0	183.1	162.0			
Electrical apparatus	7,465	382,702	51.27	51.96	46.57	139.8	139.7	132.9	274.2	277.6	235.3			
Iron and steel	24,857	1,332,026	53.59	55.58	49.35	113.1	111.8	106.0	191.1	196.0	164.9			
Construction	3,683	169,854	46.12	46.71	39.81	134.7	134.3	127.4	228.1	230.3	198.4			
Trade	6,682	244,257	36.55	36.94	33.99	125.6	124.2	125.4	205.5	204.8	184.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	68,292	3,140,173	45.98	47.39	42.18	125.7	124.5	120.6	210.3	214.7	185.1			
WINDSOR														
Manufacturing	31,836	1,559,916	49.00	53.44	48.81	116.3	121.0	113.0	143.5	162.7	139.5			
Iron and steel	26,115	1,294,606	49.57	54.35	49.82	111.0	117.2	108.3	134.0	155.1	131.4			
Construction	1,433	72,749	50.77	50.75	46.44	205.9	174.8	161.5	347.4	295.0	253.7			
Trade	3,692	134,499	36.43	36.64	32.35	155.7	152.1	143.3	201.9	198.4	169.3			
- Eight Leading Industries	39,663	1,880,428	47.41	51.12	46.93	121.3	124.1	116.5	154.6	170.4	146.5			
WINNIPEG														
Manufacturing	33,671	1,364,397	40.52	40.89	38.08	130.6	129.0	125.9	208.2	207.6	189.5			
Animal products - edible	3,030	147,503	48.68	48.93	42.31	122.8	111.8	114.4	191.1	175.2	185.6			
Plant products - edible	2,830	108,054	38.18	38.91	36.42	132.3	127.3	129.7	208.3	204.1	191.2			
Textiles	4,452	127,633	28.67	31.56	25.86	132.2	145.2	120.5	208.9	262.6	176.2			
Iron and steel	11,533	511,115	44.32	44.28	43.30	121.3	120.4	119.2	198.5	196.7	190.6			
Communications	1,338	51,618	38.58	39.05	37.46	186.2	169.9	153.3	227.6	210.2	182.0			
Transportation	4,591	194,778	42.43	42.59	38.90	156.4	156.3	155.3	219.1	219.7	200.5			
Construction	4,295	179,309	41.75	38.98	38.16	87.0	82.8	80.3	127.0	112.9	102.8			
Services ^{1/}	4,354	115,860	26.61	27.44	24.57	163.8	160.7	159.7	249.2	252.1	229.0			
Trade	21,670	808,355	37.30	37.33	35.73	142.8	143.8	140.1	213.0	214.7	201.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	69,997	2,717,340	38.82	38.91	36.56	133.6	132.3	129.5	203.5	202.0	185.6			
VANCOUVER														
Manufacturing	32,546	1,503,534	46.20	46.75	41.90	135.7	134.6	144.2	221.6	222.4	215.5			
Lumber products	9,226	422,258	45.77	46.95	40.88	146.3	145.3	154.6	232.3	238.4	222.5			
Iron and steel	7,719	377,837	48.95	50.78	44.75	92.9	93.3	118.8	151.6	167.9	177.3			
Communications	4,407	172,591	39.16	38.91	38.06	187.0	181.6	179.8	267.8	258.4	251.9			
Transportation	8,675	406,329	46.84	48.58	42.63	152.0	150.9	173.6	227.1	233.9	237.1			
Construction	11,040	541,362	49.04	49.19	43.89	324.5	307.1	284.2	529.8	503.0	430.2			
Services ^{1/}	6,273	200,196	31.91	32.18	28.75	174.5	173.8	184.7	289.7	290.8	272.6			
Trade	24,462	962,810	39.36	39.23	35.85	166.0	164.8	156.7	277.5	274.6	241.3			
- Eight Leading Industries	87,489	3,790,420	43.32	43.67	39.54	161.9	159.6	163.5	263.1	261.5	243.3			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at May 1, 1949 and June 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
							Employment			Payrolls		
				June 1 1949	May 1 1949	June 1 1948	June 1 1949	May 1 1949	June 1 1948	June 1 1949	May 1 1949	June 1 1948
HALIFAX	Manufacturing	7,396	301,784	40.80	42.13	36.85	102.3	100.3	99.6	183.5	186.7	161.4
	Plant products - edible	1,151	28,905	25.11	28.28	24.12	86.4	86.9	84.2	129.9	147.2	121.6
	Iron and steel	3,212	145,134	45.18	45.53	41.49	102.8	99.2	94.7	185.3	180.2	156.7
	Transportation	1,960	69,120	35.27	33.31	29.91	162.0	185.9	198.0	226.8	245.8	236.5
	Construction	3,047	109,701	36.00	37.21	31.87	123.9	98.0	118.7	158.5	129.6	134.4
	Trade	5,889	190,966	32.43	33.21	30.29	144.4	145.4	133.0	206.3	212.6	186.0
	- Nine Leading Industries	22,040	789,323	35.81	36.52	32.68	122.1	118.6	118.2	190.8	189.0	170.4
SAINT JOHN	Manufacturing	4,563	167,507	36.71	39.91	34.42	91.6	91.4	101.9	154.2	167.2	160.2
	Iron and steel	817	30,678	37.55	45.28	36.09	63.3	61.1	69.9	86.2	100.2	92.2
	Trade	3,150	99,837	31.71	31.97	29.11	110.7	108.8	108.0	176.7	175.1	160.4
	- Nine Leading Industries	13,550	466,928	34.98	35.88	32.06	121.7	119.5	128.2	198.5	199.9	184.5
SHERBROOKE	Manufacturing	7,727	264,429	34.22	37.45	33.40	108.3	110.6	107.4	177.2	198.0	171.9
	Textiles	4,535	141,889	31.29	35.55	31.68	106.8	110.1	97.2	181.4	212.8	167.5
	Iron and steel	1,740	72,006	41.38	43.46	37.43	87.2	90.7	104.6	138.2	151.0	149.9
	- Nine Leading Industries	10,591	360,941	34.08	36.49	32.97	117.0	118.0	115.0	192.0	207.5	182.3
THREE RIVERS	Manufacturing	8,329	371,913	44.65	44.74	43.36	131.1	130.2	132.5	212.9	211.8	208.3
	Pulp and paper products	3,638	210,967	57.99	57.53	54.74	126.9	124.7	133.6	227.3	221.4	225.8
	Textiles	2,320	71,647	30.88	30.41	28.76	99.8	99.6	93.8	177.5	174.8	155.6
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,257	465,901	41.39	42.03	40.04	135.7	129.1	138.8	216.4	209.1	214.1
BRANTFORD	Manufacturing	13,445	597,958	44.47	46.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Textiles	1,994	75,129	38.67	39.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iron and steel	7,475	368,121	49.25	50.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Nine Leading Industries	15,679	676,098	46.25	44.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KITCHENER WATERLOO	Manufacturing	16,198	635,945	39.26	40.28	38.15	131.4	130.5	132.0	226.3	230.7	221.1
	Animal products - edible	1,404	64,144	46.69	44.24	42.26	130.2	122.9	128.7	242.8	221.9	221.9
	Leather products	1,680	61,622	36.68	39.51	35.84	101.1	101.7	102.3	164.9	178.8	163.0
	Lumber products	2,057	77,315	37.59	39.23	37.04	154.4	160.0	146.8	253.3	273.8	234.9
	Rubber products	4,805	197,398	41.08	40.62	41.59	144.7	143.6	159.1	248.6	243.9	276.6
	Textiles	1,797	54,553	30.36	33.49	29.03	104.0	105.5	96.9	182.2	203.9	162.4
	- Nine Leading Industries	20,586	809,604	39.33	40.08	38.05	133.9	132.7	132.3	232.4	234.7	222.5
	Trade	4,458	159,650	35.81	36.09	34.32	166.3	164.6	149.9	225.7	224.9	194.4
LONDON	Manufacturing	15,993	686,582	41.68	42.52	38.00	140.5	139.0	137.0	235.8	237.9	209.5
	Plant products - edible	2,202	78,489	35.64	37.29	30.57	142.2	144.8	150.1	227.6	242.4	206.1
	Pulp and paper products	2,221	94,513	42.55	43.77	39.37	146.4	144.2	140.3	231.3	234.4	205.3
	Iron and steel	4,078	186,808	45.81	46.06	42.90	142.2	141.5	140.8	235.7	235.9	218.4
	Trade	4,458	159,650	35.81	36.09	34.32	166.3	164.6	149.9	225.7	224.9	194.4
	- Nine Leading Industries	27,297	1,103,493	40.43	40.94	37.72	150.9	148.8	143.7	239.8	239.4	213.0
FT. WILLIAM PT. ARTHUR	Manufacturing	5,311	259,649	48.89	49.97	48.17	59.0	60.2	67.3	107.6	112.2	121.8
	Pulp and paper products	2,285	126,003	55.14	57.18	56.95	145.5	141.8	148.6	218.0	220.3	229.9
	Iron and steel	1,655	75,711	45.75	46.35	44.64	24.4	26.8	31.2	45.6	50.8	56.7
	Transportation	2,164	103,018	47.61	47.25	45.28	146.8	141.0	134.2	165.5	157.7	143.9
	Trade	2,084	75,085	36.03	35.94	33.00	131.0	129.6	124.9	220.6	217.7	197.4
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,365	505,298	44.46	44.95	42.98	78.0	78.5	84.5	130.5	132.9	136.8
ST. CATHARINES	Manufacturing	22,680	1,127,802	49.73	50.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pulp and paper products	2,898	163,760	56.51	57.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Textiles	2,207	70,272	31.84	36.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iron and steel	14,057	732,686	52.12	52.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Nine Leading Industries	26,149	1,260,043	48.19	49.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Trade	5,410	197,544	36.51	36.99	34.29	163.4	149.9	142.6	247.7	245.2	216.0
REGINA	Manufacturing	2,339	105,393	45.06	44.09	39.62	103.1	100.1	104.8	162.7	164.6	145.4
	Animal products - edible	549	22,711	41.37	41.61	39.84	139.8	131.4	141.3	204.2	193.0	198.8
	Trade	5,410	197,544	36.51	36.99	34.29	163.4	149.9	142.6	247.7	245.2	216.0
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,742	445,351	37.93	38.12	35.30	136.9	131.8	131.3	220.7	213.5	195.7
SASKATOON	Manufacturing	2,202	90,298	41.01	41.70	38.48	181.4	174.7	188.0	289.1	283.1	276.9
	Animal products	660	28,510	43.20	44.33	37.02	181.8	174.4	238.0	319.3	314.3	334.0
	Trade	3,000	103,615	34.54	34.49	32.86	135.9	136.3	130.9	212.2	211.1	194.7
	- Nine Leading Industries	7,938	292,418	36.84	36.90	34.70	150.9	144.9	152.6	253.4	243.8	241.1
CALGARY	Manufacturing	7,898	362,847	45.94	44.91	42.16	140.9	135.3	139.2	246.8	231.7	215.2
	Plant products - edible	965	40,436	41.90	41.66	39.38	133.0	132.0	131.5	236.9	233.9	220.2
	Iron and steel	2,835	131,433	46.36	46.38	44.28	151.1	148.5	159.2	237.8	233.8	209.1
	Construction	2,207	93,221	42.24	43.69	37.26	108.0	92.0	95.0	230.0	204.6	171.4
	Trade	7,708	290,966	37.75	37.98	34.78	164.5	163.6	132.3	231.3	231.4	188.8
	- Nine Leading Industries	23,770	994,256	41.83	41.62	38.46	144.8	139.9	134.6	240.7	231.2	203.8
EDMONTON	Manufacturing	7,477	323,420	43.26	43.56	40.01	145.9	140.1	138.2	246.5	238.3	220.9
	Animal products - edible	2,184	103,662	47.46	47.42	41.84	139.8	131.0	138.7	219.6	205.8	221.7
	Iron and steel	1,816	81,368	44.81	45.34	43.27	147.1	147.3	136.9	256.3	259.8	229.6
	Construction	3,927	170,241	43.35	46.30	48.86	314.5	298.0	259.7	483.6	489.4	450.6
	Trade	7,809	278,100	35.61	35.80	33.15	186.0	182.8	170.6	292.1	288.6	242.7
	- Nine Leading Industries	24,053	957,853	39.82	40.32	38.25	179.1	172.3	161.5	287.8	280.4	248.2
VICTORIA	Manufacturing	5,618	263,476	46.90	47.86	43.48	148.1	142.1	147.7	238.4	235.4	222.1
	Lumber products	1,308	61,606	47.02	47.95	41.71	122.0	116.2	121.1	210.9	204.8	189.2
	Iron and steel	1,940	92,990	47.93	49.65	48.19	146.0	141.1	168.9	227.5	227.7	248.9
	Trade	3,702	134,497	36.33	35.57	30.81	162.9	161.1	160.5	267.3	258.8	218.4
	- Nine Leading Industries	13,738	567,327	41.30	41.50	38.06	154.5	152.2	148.4	252.4	249.9	225.5

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

x Includes Merrittton, Thorold and Welland.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
June 1, 1933	80.7	82.8	-	-	-	79.3	81.6	82.7	-	-	-	76.2
June 1, 1934	96.6	98.4	-	-	-	90.9	104.4	89.5	-	-	-	89.1
June 1, 1935	97.6	101.6	-	-	-	93.8	101.6	92.2	-	-	-	96.8
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	-	-	-	99.8	104.7	97.7	-	-	-	102.2
June 1, 1937	114.3	122.0	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.8	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
June 1, 1938	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
June 1, 1939	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
June 1, 1940	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
June 1, 1941	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
June 1, 1942	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
June 1, 1943	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
June 1, 1944	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
June 1, 1945	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.6	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	188.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	188.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	185.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.6
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug. 1	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Sept. 1	201.8	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2
Oct. 1	203.3	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.8
Nov. 1	203.6	194.9	160.4	207.7	180.8	207.1	208.6	180.3	168.6	167.9	206.1	212.2
Dec. 1	204.3	197.8	156.2	209.9	184.9	207.5	210.4	180.9	169.3	167.0	207.6	206.1
Jan. 1, 1949	196.0	177.2	151.8	178.2	177.6	198.2	206.1	173.9	162.4	158.0	201.8	192.4
Feb. 1	190.5	168.2	139.9	172.4	164.7	193.0	202.8	166.7	157.3	146.2	194.4	181.5
Mar. 1	188.9	167.1	139.1	170.3	164.8	190.2	201.8	165.6	156.4	145.9	192.3	179.6
Apr. 1	187.6	167.4	163.0	173.1	160.5	184.8	200.2	166.0	155.4	146.8	194.6	188.8
May 1	189.1	163.3	139.8	170.7	155.2	186.4	200.1	170.5	159.9	153.0	198.0	196.9
June 1	194.4	168.7	151.5	176.4	160.0	194.6	202.4	177.2	163.8	164.9	205.4	204.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at June 1, 1949.

100.0 6.5 .2 3.7 2.6 29.2 42.3 12.2 5.4 2.3 4.5 9.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
June 1, 1933	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
June 1, 1934	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
June 1, 1935	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
June 1, 1936	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
June 1, 1937	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
June 1, 1938	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
June 1, 1939	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
June 1, 1940	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
June 1, 1941	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
June 1, 1942	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
June 1, 1943	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
June 1, 1944	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
June 1, 1945	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	169.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	238.5
Nov. 1	190.2	201.9	203.4	201.1	200.5	288.4	168.3	239.7
Dec. 1	192.6	200.7	206.4	202.9	202.8	288.9	171.4	236.5
Jan. 1, 1949	186.8	186.7	204.7	202.2	197.8	284.7	165.5	228.1
Feb. 1	184.6	181.1	202.0	196.0	197.2	274.6	158.8	219.4
Mar. 1	183.3	185.4	201.7	194.6	198.1	279.1	158.2	218.1
Apr. 1	183.2	185.4	200.3	193.5	199.5	281.9	156.9	223.2
May 1	186.4	191.4	201.4	194.9	201.6	285.2	161.7	226.5
June 1	189.1	198.7	201.4	199.4	203.5	278.9	163.3	229.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1949.

14.9 1.7 13.5 1.4 3.4 2.0 3.5 4.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services ^x	Trade
June 1, 1933	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
June 1, 1934	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
June 1, 1935	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
June 1, 1937	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
June 1, 1938	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
June 1, 1939	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
June 1, 1940	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
June 1, 1941	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	166.8
June 1, 1942	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
June 1, 1943	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
June 1, 1944	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
June 1, 1945	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May 1	186.5	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June 1	192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July 1	198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0
Aug. 1	200.9	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4
Sept. 1	201.8	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5
Oct. 1	203.3	210.0	267.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	263.7	224.8
Nov. 1	203.6	208.3	321.6	181.5	182.7	144.6	192.7	253.9	230.5
Dec. 1	204.3	207.9	351.0	181.1	182.6	144.5	184.6	251.0	239.5
Jan. 1, 1949	196.0	202.7	326.2	176.5	182.8	140.7	153.6	245.6	238.9
Feb. 1	190.5	202.6	280.8	178.8	181.8	134.9	142.9	245.0	221.1
Mar. 1	188.9	203.0	262.1	170.5	183.3	132.9	138.7	242.2	220.0
Apr. 1	187.6	203.0	184.0	171.1	182.8	135.5	142.0	244.5	221.3
May 1	189.1	203.3	125.6	171.4	186.6	138.5	158.0	247.8	224.5
June 1	194.4	204.9	176.4	175.8	191.4	141.3	173.2	254.4	226.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1949.

100.0 52.7 2.6 4.1 2.5 9.1 11.4 3.5 14.1

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

x Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1949	May 1 1949	June 1 1948	June 1 1947	June 1 1946	June 1 1945	June 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	52.7	204.9	203.3	203.6	197.6	184.7	209.0	223.1
Animal products - edible	1.8	232.1	215.9	235.8	229.4	225.4	218.6	226.1
Fur and products	.2	175.5	175.0	169.5	160.6	161.2	141.0	125.9
Leather and products	1.5	149.5	150.4	144.9	156.9	155.0	140.1	137.1
Boots and shoes	1.0	146.8	147.7	136.8	144.2	142.6	128.2	126.3
Lumber and products	4.1	147.4	141.3	150.5	142.7	104.0	124.9	120.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	135.9	126.7	137.1	123.6	75.1	104.7	99.2
Furniture	.9	167.7	170.0	165.2	162.7	146.1	126.6	125.3
Other lumber products	.7	171.7	168.4	191.9	199.1	171.7	199.7	198.3
Musical instruments	.04	39.9	41.5	39.9	41.8	37.7	28.2	28.8
Plant products - edible	2.8	175.6	168.5	167.9	172.6	159.1	155.6	152.8
Pulp and paper products	5.7	180.2	177.0	182.8	173.8	159.8	141.5	134.6
Pulp and paper	2.5	157.7	153.6	168.7	159.5	145.4	128.2	122.5
Paper products	1.0	271.0	266.9	257.2	264.1	236.2	213.5	204.7
Printing and publishing	2.2	180.6	178.9	174.7	162.6	153.1	134.8	126.9
Rubber products	1.0	164.0	166.9	180.2	197.5	186.2	181.1	164.4
Textile products	8.0	184.6	188.0	179.8	171.8	164.5	157.8	157.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	189.2	192.5	191.5	177.1	165.4	166.9	156.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	117.7	119.2	116.2	109.4	107.3	107.3	110.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	196.4	201.5	210.4	198.4	176.3	168.4	167.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	857.6	869.9	858.0	770.7	702.9	621.3	595.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	162.5	167.4	173.2	162.8	159.3	145.5	148.7
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	200.5	203.9	178.6	174.0	163.6	160.9	159.3
Other textile products	.8	156.2	157.6	157.6	167.7	173.0	170.5	169.1
Tobacco	.5	122.0	122.6	116.4	119.3	114.3	124.2	125.5
Beverages	1.0	359.7	342.8	338.0	308.2	290.0	259.2	241.4
Chemicals and allied products	2.2	346.5	344.9	342.3	335.0	325.6	544.4	590.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	195.6	189.7	192.3	188.6	167.2	138.2	136.6
Electric light and power	1.7	248.1	237.6	221.1	187.9	175.8	147.8	140.0
Electrical apparatus	2.6	356.5	355.7	353.7	345.8	291.4	287.5	329.5
Iron and steel products	14.5	218.3	219.6	218.5	213.9	208.9	286.3	330.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	304.8	302.4	308.9	267.7	257.3	242.4	247.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	261.1	261.8	256.4	255.2	234.2	215.7	220.6
Agricultural implements	.9	219.0	223.7	224.6	187.1	164.0	142.3	122.1
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.8	185.7	187.7	174.7	174.5	173.1	250.3	302.4
Automobiles and parts	2.2	294.9	305.1	285.7	294.4	263.8	278.0	282.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.8	318.4	319.9	460.6	494.5	527.4	1234.5	1497.2
Heating appliances	.4	231.4	234.5	223.9	191.7	191.1	192.3	164.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	225.0	223.2	230.8	205.7	181.1	264.7	288.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	217.3	218.4	225.7	223.4	213.6	229.0	260.1
Other iron and steel products	2.3	212.8	213.6	210.7	223.3	221.0	319.9	379.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	344.8	346.6	348.7	325.1	291.3	375.3	453.9
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	217.0	211.5	222.0	216.8	225.1	215.7	211.4
Miscellaneous	.8	334.0	332.3	283.9	284.4	290.7	340.7	372.4
LOGGING	2.6	176.4	125.6	218.4	239.8	193.7	201.1	175.9
MINING	4.1	175.8	171.4	174.8	157.6	157.5	144.6	152.9
Coal	1.2	86.9	86.5	88.4	74.8	93.7	92.2	94.8
Metallic ores	2.2	343.5	339.5	325.8	305.5	280.3	247.5	273.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	221.0	199.5	242.5	215.4	184.5	163.2	162.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.5	191.4	186.6	175.6	165.7	141.4	115.5	107.8
Telegraphs	.4	142.3	139.6	137.2	136.5	137.3	126.8	128.8
Telephones	2.1	199.5	194.7	184.1	172.3	141.8	112.1	102.1
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	141.3	138.5	141.6	139.9	126.8	125.9	122.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	3.1	229.0	225.8	222.7	225.6	207.7	190.7	185.4
Steam railways	4.5	113.7	113.6	114.6	113.0	106.9	107.9	106.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	133.8	122.4	141.7	135.3	103.6	118.3	111.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.4	173.2	158.0	166.6	149.6	131.1	103.1	101.3
Building	5.5	225.2	212.4	208.0	186.2	142.9	90.7	86.2
Highway	3.9	195.7	171.8	197.1	179.1	167.0	131.8	132.1
Railway	2.0	92.7	82.9	92.6	83.0	85.7	89.6	88.1
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.5	254.4	247.8	250.2	238.4	224.3	202.4	202.2
Hotels and restaurants	2.3	252.9	245.1	253.2	240.0	221.3	201.4	199.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	241.1	237.5	244.5	235.3	230.3	204.5	206.6
TRADE	14.1	226.6	224.5	216.6	201.6	187.7	171.1	161.3
Retail	10.1	233.8	231.7	224.7	207.4	194.3	177.4	168.6
Wholesale	4.0	210.2	208.0	199.0	188.4	172.3	155.9	142.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	194.4	189.1	192.3	184.5	169.9	175.3	180.5
FINANCE	-	167.4	167.1	161.5	153.2	143.8	129.0	125.4
Banks and trust companies	-	172.4	172.3	164.5	154.3	144.3	133.0	129.8
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	187.9	188.2	197.2	207.4	248.8	178.3	136.3
Insurance	-	158.8	158.1	154.3	147.6	136.9	120.8	118.7
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	193.1	188.0	190.8	183.0	168.7	173.1	177.8

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	June 1 1949	May 1 1949	June 1 1948	June 1 1947	June 1 1946	June 1 1945	June 1 1944
<u>Maritime</u> - Manufacturing	35.8	168.9	162.5	173.1	169.1	177.9	201.3	212.3
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	3.8	107.9	102.7	116.7	115.4	107.1	124.0	134.5
Pulp and paper products	4.6	216.4	211.6	235.5	225.5	215.0	199.5	192.8
Textile products	3.3	117.8	117.8	123.7	124.9	110.5	113.7	109.9
Iron and steel	13.5	198.1	191.0	193.5	192.6	235.9	311.0	349.1
Other manufactures	10.6	178.4	168.8	183.6	176.0	172.5	163.7	155.6
Logging	2.6	150.4	116.4	203.9	254.9	279.0	275.2	197.4
Mining	11.6	100.8	100.7	102.7	76.1	107.3	103.3	106.2
Communications	2.9	162.1	153.7	144.2	143.0	134.2	125.4	122.4
Transportation	10.4	114.9	125.8	120.8	123.7	116.1	160.1	155.7
Construction	21.1	286.1	260.9	296.0	288.6	281.1	236.2	216.2
Services 2/	2.3	289.8	270.6	282.6	276.5	279.5	290.2	300.8
Trade	13.3	228.9	226.8	218.7	212.2	205.1	199.3	178.4
<u>Maritimes</u> - All Industries	100.0	168.7	163.3	172.5	165.8	172.9	181.0	178.2
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	58.4	206.5	205.3	205.3	201.7	191.8	221.4	240.2
Lumber products	3.0	151.6	142.6	159.0	153.5	164.2	143.3	135.2
Pulp and paper products	6.8	163.7	159.0	168.7	163.2	151.6	138.5	131.7
Textile products	15.3	220.4	223.8	209.7	200.4	191.1	184.3	183.7
Iron and steel	11.6	207.9	208.7	213.3	218.6	214.7	316.5	370.7
Other manufactures	21.7	225.2	222.7	221.3	217.6	201.1	240.5	267.7
Logging	3.7	243.3	118.0	275.3	295.7	273.5	242.3	246.0
Mining	2.2	307.5	294.2	354.0	324.1	294.1	272.1	298.9
Communications	2.3	200.0	195.4	183.3	168.0	140.2	111.9	102.8
Transportation	8.5	139.9	132.2	143.5	138.0	126.3	117.5	110.2
Construction	10.8	144.1	127.7	138.0	117.6	100.8	84.8	86.0
Services 2/	3.2	234.9	229.4	227.6	209.6	201.3	188.8	187.0
Trade	10.9	229.0	227.5	226.1	209.9	196.3	180.4	175.9
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	194.6	186.4	194.4	186.9	174.8	184.3	194.3
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing	61.6	208.9	208.5	206.2	199.1	187.1	201.3	211.5
Lumber products	3.2	122.3	115.8	121.8	121.9	112.5	110.5	104.4
Pulp and paper products	6.1	189.3	187.5	188.6	179.1	163.0	139.3	131.2
Textile products	7.0	149.0	151.7	150.4	143.3	139.2	131.1	131.4
Iron and steel	20.2	242.8	246.0	238.4	227.0	215.2	270.7	306.9
Other manufactures	25.1	236.3	233.6	230.6	226.4	211.3	218.4	221.7
Logging	1.4	125.0	106.4	197.7	236.0	253.9	206.1	131.8
Mining	3.0	261.3	260.7	248.1	241.3	223.9	207.9	218.3
Communications	2.4	187.2	185.4	173.8	168.1	137.7	104.8	97.3
Transportation	6.6	141.0	137.6	139.2	135.4	121.5	118.5	115.6
Construction	8.3	176.0	166.9	175.8	157.1	134.5	100.2	93.4
Services 2/	3.3	275.6	269.7	268.8	256.5	244.1	219.3	226.0
Trade	13.4	231.9	229.3	230.7	202.9	189.2	172.6	161.0
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	202.4	200.1	200.0	191.8	178.4	178.9	182.1
<u>Prairie</u> - Manufacturing	29.3	189.9	186.2	183.6	177.4	174.3	178.0	193.0
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.1	178.1	182.3	169.9	173.1	164.3	141.8	133.7
Pulp and paper products	2.5	155.4	152.2	145.8	136.5	124.8	111.8	104.7
Textile products	2.3	265.8	285.0	238.5	224.1	224.1	229.4	228.4
Iron and steel	9.2	137.3	137.1	134.0	126.3	120.3	130.1	156.4
Other manufactures	13.2	260.9	246.5	251.0	245.7	248.4	256.5	272.9
Logging	.3	43.1	41.6	40.0	77.7	106.6	84.5	90.1
Mining	7.4	199.9	194.2	186.1	169.3	154.4	136.9	142.8
Communications	3.0	192.0	181.2	168.6	158.5	143.7	128.0	120.9
Transportation	17.0	147.5	146.0	145.6	145.9	135.8	132.4	132.5
Construction	16.5	160.0	137.5	146.1	130.3	120.2	89.7	91.8
Services 2/	4.5	239.9	230.5	237.9	232.5	222.2	182.8	183.2
Trade	22.0	194.0	192.9	184.2	177.3	164.4	148.0	139.6
<u>Prairies</u> - All Industries	100.0	177.2	170.5	168.9	161.9	153.3	141.8	145.2
<u>British</u> - Manufacturing	38.2	213.8	207.2	223.1	211.4	151.2	246.5	267.9
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	13.6	180.7	185.2	196.0	170.5	26.4	129.2	127.9
Pulp and paper products	4.7	215.8	213.1	223.7	199.4	179.4	160.9	162.0
Textile products	.9	251.4	251.6	248.4	236.6	221.3	204.9	209.6
Iron and steel	6.1	245.5	245.4	298.2	328.0	330.5	818.1	991.8
Other manufactures	12.9	225.5	212.8	222.5	213.8	207.5	184.8	178.7
Logging	7.8	197.3	178.4	217.7	207.7	16.3	147.6	155.7
Mining	5.2	119.3	108.6	117.3	107.5	99.7	84.6	92.4
Communications	3.0	210.9	205.4	199.8	179.8	161.4	141.1	132.4
Transportation	10.6	156.7	153.7	153.9	160.7	134.9	126.9	124.5
Construction	13.3	206.2	198.5	179.0	170.4	131.0	100.3	107.2
Services 2/	4.8	246.0	242.0	254.4	248.6	207.6	186.8	171.5
Trade	17.3	272.3	268.3	251.5	229.1	207.0	181.7	170.4
<u>B. C.</u> - All Industries	100.0	204.0	196.9	202.0	192.4	139.3	175.5	183.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	June 1 1949	May 1 1949	June 1 1948	June 1 1947	June 1 1946	June 1 1945	June 1 1944
Montreal - Manufacturing	62.4	198.3	197.8	189.2	191.1	186.0	208.6	233.4
Plant products - edible	3.6	176.6	171.5	170.8	161.9	149.2	145.7	140.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	185.8	183.9	185.5	179.3	162.7	150.3	143.1
Textiles	14.0	199.3	202.1	178.6	173.3	170.3	163.0	166.2
Tobacco and beverages	3.9	182.7	179.5	176.6	174.2	162.3	169.9	172.2
Iron and steel	15.7	194.0	193.3	181.4	195.4	205.8	300.0	363.8
Other manufactures	20.7	212.2	211.3	210.4	212.1	197.4	197.5	222.1
Communications	2.4	147.0	144.2	135.4	128.4	105.2	81.9	72.6
Transportation	6.2	147.3	134.3	152.2	148.2	131.7	113.0	104.4
Construction	7.8	127.1	117.9	115.6	108.6	82.2	57.5	52.8
Trade	16.5	221.8	220.9	220.2	202.9	188.6	174.0	167.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	189.1	186.4	181.9	178.9	169.0	175.6	188.9
Quebec - Manufacturing	56.2	186.9	184.0	198.3	182.5	165.0	286.5	358.7
Leather products	9.8	123.9	123.7	113.5	123.8	126.2	111.1	110.3
Other manufactures	46.4	209.4	205.5	235.5	208.5	182.2	364.4	470.4
Transportation	5.7	123.4	120.4	122.4	116.4	88.5	90.1	84.4
Construction	14.1	277.0	238.2	232.8	160.0	156.5	151.1	142.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	198.7	191.4	197.9	178.9	164.4	229.1	268.1
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.2	200.9	200.6	196.1	190.7	181.5	207.8	229.4
Plant products - edible	4.6	176.0	175.6	172.8	183.2	171.6	166.6	166.2
Printing and publishing	8.2	217.1	216.0	211.2	199.8	188.9	165.6	156.5
Textiles	7.8	128.8	130.7	125.6	122.9	122.6	116.5	116.1
Iron and steel	13.4	246.5	245.7	236.6	217.1	206.3	334.0	435.8
Other manufactures	28.2	215.5	214.6	211.6	209.2	197.4	216.1	230.2
Communications	2.3	151.0	148.7	135.1	133.9	113.8	85.3	77.1
Transportation	4.7	172.8	169.4	169.7	167.2	149.9	136.1	131.5
Construction	4.4	175.9	192.6	198.8	191.7	148.9	110.1	92.3
Trade	21.1	213.3	211.6	204.0	188.4	175.2	156.7	148.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	201.4	201.4	196.6	189.0	176.8	186.4	197.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	36.6	152.2	150.7	157.0	148.4	145.5	150.5	171.2
Lumber products	2.0	51.5	52.0	51.1	60.5	45.3	42.1	38.6
Pulp and paper products	12.2	138.9	137.7	148.0	139.9	137.6	124.4	127.3
Other manufactures	22.4	197.9	195.5	200.3	185.8	186.7	208.3	249.1
Construction	16.9	281.9	263.6	256.8	215.6	178.0	118.3	113.8
Trade	27.7	261.2	255.3	233.2	225.0	220.1	199.5	190.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	199.4	194.9	191.2	180.4	170.8	159.1	165.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	78.5	202.7	200.8	193.6	183.9	172.2	182.7	189.3
Textiles	10.3	109.2	112.6	115.9	103.6	106.2	101.7	101.6
Electrical apparatus	10.9	226.4	226.2	215.1	218.5	192.0	197.4	209.5
Iron and steel	36.4	241.2	238.4	225.9	212.8	197.5	230.8	252.4
Other manufactures	20.9	223.1	216.1	208.3	199.5	187.5	180.0	167.6
Construction	5.4	206.0	205.3	194.8	176.7	171.8	105.6	67.6
Trade	9.8	190.7	188.6	190.4	178.1	170.8	165.4	152.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	203.5	201.6	195.3	185.3	173.0	176.7	178.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	80.3	300.8	312.8	292.1	298.6	295.0	302.6	326.1
Iron and steel	65.9	313.4	330.3	305.8	313.9	308.2	319.6	355.5
Other manufactures	14.4	254.2	246.0	244.9	247.3	250.5	245.3	231.3
Construction	3.6	140.6	119.4	110.3	123.6	97.9	77.0	76.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	278.9	285.2	267.9	272.5	266.7	270.0	288.0
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.1	175.5	173.4	169.2	165.9	159.4	169.5	185.9
Animal products - edible	4.3	237.3	216.4	221.4	230.3	246.4	255.8	316.3
Printing and publishing	5.1	155.0	152.1	148.6	142.5	125.7	113.0	106.8
Textiles	6.4	265.8	291.9	242.2	221.1	226.1	238.1	237.0
Iron and steel	16.5	134.9	133.9	132.6	127.7	118.6	124.8	152.5
Other manufactures	15.8	205.9	198.2	195.5	196.2	187.0	213.9	211.5
Transportation	6.6	113.4	113.3	112.6	104.8	102.8	94.0	88.6
Construction	6.1	134.6	128.1	124.3	104.3	96.8	46.1	45.0
Trade	31.0	159.4	160.5	156.4	152.5	141.2	124.9	118.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	163.3	161.7	158.3	153.2	145.7	139.4	144.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	37.2	251.5	249.6	267.3	254.5	198.8	371.1	431.0
Lumber products	10.5	191.9	192.0	202.8	175.2	39.7	131.8	128.7
Other manufactures	26.7	286.3	283.8	302.7	296.5	282.3	498.5	587.8
Communications	5.0	203.3	197.4	195.4	172.8	153.8	131.7	120.1
Transportation	9.9	127.2	126.3	145.3	166.6	128.6	121.0	112.1
Construction	12.6	257.0	243.2	225.1	211.9	142.9	91.8	79.8
Services ^{2/}	7.2	239.1	238.1	253.1	244.8	207.7	185.2	170.5
Trade	28.0	266.3	264.3	251.4	226.3	207.8	183.7	172.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	229.8	226.5	232.0	222.4	179.8	228.1	243.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at June 1, 1949 with Comparisons as at May 1, 1949 and June 1, 1948.

Industries	June 1, 1949					May 1, 1949		June 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,067,232	828,388	238,844	77.6	22.4	77.5	22.5	78.1	21.9
Animal products - edible	37,146	29,626	7,520	79.8	20.2	81.0	19.0	80.9	19.1
Fur and products	4,399	2,895	1,504	65.8	34.2	67.1	32.9	63.1	36.9
Leather and products	31,172	19,101	12,071	61.3	38.7	60.9	39.1	61.6	38.4
Boots and shoes	20,366	11,696	8,670	57.4	42.6	57.1	42.9	58.2	41.8
Lumber and products	81,786	75,274	6,512	92.0	8.0	91.6	8.4	92.3	7.7
Rough and dressed lumber	49,534	47,039	2,495	95.0	5.0	94.7	5.3	94.9	5.1
Furniture	17,931	15,997	1,934	89.2	10.8	89.2	10.8	90.4	9.6
Other lumber products	14,321	12,238	2,083	85.5	14.5	84.7	15.3	86.4	13.6
Plant products - edible	57,283	38,392	18,891	67.0	33.0	68.4	31.6	68.6	31.4
Pulp and paper products	114,078	91,905	22,173	80.6	19.4	80.3	19.7	81.0	19.0
Pulp and paper	49,654	47,073	2,581	94.8	5.2	94.6	5.4	95.4	4.6
Paper products	20,890	13,350	7,540	63.9	36.1	63.1	36.9	65.2	34.8
Printing and publishing	43,534	31,482	12,052	72.3	27.7	72.4	27.6	71.5	28.5
Rubber products	20,703	15,776	4,927	76.2	23.8	76.3	23.7	74.1	25.9
Textile products	162,360	74,019	88,341	45.6	54.4	45.4	54.6	45.4	54.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,023	37,665	21,358	63.8	36.2	63.6	36.4	61.2	38.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,066	14,251	8,815	61.8	38.2	61.4	38.6	59.9	40.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	14,441	8,400	6,041	58.2	41.8	57.8	42.2	56.7	43.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,183	11,201	4,982	69.2	30.8	69.3	30.7	65.6	34.4
Hosiery and knit goods	24,566	8,766	15,810	35.6	64.4	35.1	64.9	34.7	65.3
Garments and personal furnishings	62,201	18,640	43,561	30.0	70.0	29.8	70.2	30.6	69.4
Other textile products	16,580	8,968	7,612	54.1	45.9	53.8	46.2	54.9	45.1
Tobacco	10,139	4,256	5,883	42.0	58.0	43.3	56.7	44.2	55.8
Beverages	20,226	17,808	2,418	88.0	12.0	87.4	12.6	88.3	11.7
Chemicals and allied products	43,252	32,941	10,311	76.2	23.8	76.1	23.9	76.9	23.1
Clay, glass and stone products	22,344	19,825	2,519	88.7	11.3	89.0	11.0	87.8	12.2
Electric light and power	34,069	29,913	4,156	87.8	12.2	87.6	12.4	87.9	12.1
Electrical apparatus	55,100	37,991	17,109	71.5	28.5	71.5	28.5	71.8	28.2
Iron and steel products	293,861	271,714	22,147	92.5	7.5	92.5	7.5	92.8	7.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,130	37,368	1,764	95.5	4.5	95.5	4.5	95.3	4.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,397	25,987	3,410	88.4	11.6	88.7	11.3	88.9	11.1
Agricultural implements	18,314	17,299	1,015	94.5	5.5	94.5	5.5	94.7	5.3
Land vehicles and aircraft	116,561	110,077	6,484	94.4	5.6	94.3	5.7	94.5	5.5
Automobiles and parts	45,023	40,212	4,811	89.3	10.7	89.2	10.8	89.5	10.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	15,720	15,166	554	96.5	3.5	96.6	3.4	97.1	2.9
Heating appliances	8,188	7,670	518	93.7	6.3	93.7	6.3	93.4	6.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,236	10,362	874	92.2	7.8	92.2	7.8	92.4	7.6
Foundry and machine shop products	8,961	8,551	400	95.5	4.5	95.6	4.4	95.2	4.8
Other iron and steel products	46,364	39,236	7,128	84.6	15.4	84.8	15.2	85.2	14.8
Non-ferrous metal products	48,447	41,979	6,468	86.6	13.4	86.5	13.5	86.1	13.9
Non-metallic mineral products	15,259	13,955	1,304	91.5	8.5	91.3	8.7	91.7	8.3
Miscellaneous	17,608	11,018	6,590	62.6	37.4	63.1	36.9	66.2	33.8
LOGGING	52,893	51,969	924	98.3	1.7	97.6	2.4	98.2	1.8
MINING	82,723	80,742	1,981	97.6	2.4	97.7	2.3	98.0	2.0
Coal	23,965	23,727	238	99.0	1.0	99.1	0.9	99.0	1.0
Metallic ores	44,059	43,174	885	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	14,699	13,841	858	94.2	5.8	94.5	5.5	96.2	3.8
COMMUNICATIONS	51,967	24,701	27,266	47.5	52.5	48.1	51.9	47.3	52.7
Telegraphs	8,388	6,824	1,564	81.4	18.6	81.4	18.6	80.3	19.7
Telephones	42,137	16,815	25,322	39.9	60.1	40.7	59.3	40.0	60.0
TRANSPORTATION	183,979	172,963	11,016	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0
Street railways, cartage and storage	62,078	57,829	4,249	93.2	6.8	93.3	6.7	93.1	6.9
Steam railway operation	90,685	85,313	5,372	94.1	5.9	94.1	5.9	93.9	6.1
Shipping and stevedoring	31,216	29,821	1,395	95.5	4.5	95.6	4.4	95.7	4.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	230,152	225,667	4,485	98.1	1.9	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0
Building	110,869	107,872	2,997	97.3	2.7	97.2	2.8	97.2	2.8
Highway	79,365	77,991	1,372	98.3	1.7	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9
Railway	39,920	39,804	116	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES (as specified below)	70,230	34,158	36,072	48.6	51.4	48.5	51.5	48.2	51.8
Hotels and restaurants	45,406	22,999	22,407	50.7	49.3	50.3	49.7	50.8	49.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	20,426	7,845	12,581	38.4	61.6	39.0	61.0	42.6	57.4
TRADE	285,243	175,645	109,598	61.6	38.4	61.2	38.8	60.7	39.3
Retail	204,617	113,670	90,947	55.6	44.4	55.2	44.8	53.9	46.1
Wholesale	80,626	61,975	18,651	76.9	23.1	76.6	23.4	77.4	22.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,024,419	1,594,233	430,186	78.8	21.2	78.3	21.7	79.1	20.9
FINANCE	88,509	46,816	41,693	52.9	47.1	53.0	47.0	53.5	46.5
Banks and trust companies	50,688	25,037	25,651	49.4	50.6	49.4	50.6	50.0	50.0
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,539	2,294	1,245	64.8	35.2	64.4	35.6	66.2	33.8
Insurance	34,282	19,485	14,797	56.8	43.2	57.1	42.9	57.1	42.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,112,928	1,641,049	471,879	77.7	22.3	77.2	22.8	78.1	21.9

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and some time after the Census date; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. Since 1944, there has been considerable growth in the number of firms reporting to the monthly survey. It is estimated that the coverage in the industrial divisions now ranges from about 51 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and 56 p.c. in trade, to some 85 p.c. in mining and 88 p.c. in manufacturing. The last two figures are based on the statistics of the Annual Census of Industry, relating to practically all establishments in the indicated industries. In manufacturing, certain adjustments in respect of industrial coverage are required to bring about comparability in the two series. The proportion of 88 p.c. results from the use of the adjusted figures. It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys in the nine major industrial groups employ approximately 82 p.c. of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in the same industries throughout Canada; of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in all industries, including workers in the industries excluded from the monthly surveys as well as in those represented, the coverage is estimated at about 61 p.c.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose being

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by the firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings, given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

8.- HOURLY EARNINGS - Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JULY, 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JULY, 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)
For the Last Week in June

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Prepared in the Employment Section,
of the Labour and Prices Division,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa

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THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JUNE, 1949.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

The trend in industrial employment at the beginning of July was decidedly upward, general improvement in the situation being indicated in all provinces and in most of the manufacturing and non-manufacturing groups. The expansion was seasonal in character, but the percentage gain in Canada as a whole was slightly below the average for the time of year. The 20,341 leading employers in the eight major industrial divisions co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly survey of employment and payrolls had increased their staffs at July 1 by two p.c. as compared with a month earlier. This advance was accompanied by that of 3.4 p.c. in their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index number of employment stood at 198.3, as compared with 194.5 in the preceding monthly survey, and 198.0 at July 1, 1948, previously the peak figure in the record for that date. The indicated increase in employment as compared with the period of intensified activity during the war is due in the main to improvement in the non-manufacturing classes, while that shown in comparison with other years results from general expansion in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

There were pronounced increases at July 1 as compared with a month earlier in manufacturing, notably in food-processing, lumber and beverage plants. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, the movement was favourable in logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants, and retail and wholesale trade. The most noteworthy gain was that of 6.4 p.c. in construction; this was nevertheless below-normal for July 1 in the experience of earlier years for which data are available. Except in logging, the expansion was generally seasonal in character. In that industry, an increase at the beginning of July is rather unusual, although it is not without precedent. The improvement in transportation was slightly greater than average, while the gains in the remaining major industrial groups approximated the average for the time of year.

PAYROLLS.

As already stated, the pronounced advance in industrial employment at the first of July as compared with June 1 was accompanied by a relatively larger gain in the weekly salaries and wages^{1/} distributed by representative employers in the eight leading industries, their payrolls mounting by 3.4 p.c. in the month. This increase partly resulted from the fact that the earnings reported in the preceding survey had been affected by time lost on the May 24th and the Ascension Day holidays, reflected in the June 1 statistics, but was also due to the payment of higher wage-rates in certain industries as well as to a rising level of employment. The weekly average^{2/} per employee was \$42.93, as compared with \$42.32 at the first of June; the per capita figures at July 1

^{1/}For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income".

^{2/}The attention of those interested in hourly earnings and weekly wages is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

Table A.- Number of Persons¹ Employed by the Reporting Establishments and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at June 1, 1949, July 1, 1948 and July 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at						Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Salaries and Wages at						Employment					
			July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1947
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	139,654	5,236,007	37.49	37.14	36.72	33.20	117.1	110.9	122.5	117.7	200.2	188.0	205.7	178.4
Prince Edward Island	3,245	113,789	35.07	34.83	34.72	29.27	142.7	141.2	149.1	140.9	230.4	228.3	237.5	188.6
Nova Scotia	77,883	2,922,332	37.52	37.13	37.30	33.37	108.2	105.1	114.9	111.0	179.2	172.1	189.9	164.2
New Brunswick	58,526	2,199,886	37.59	37.30	36.02	33.19	130.3	119.1	133.8	127.7	235.3	213.5	231.6	202.9
Quebec	599,441	24,289,437	40.52	40.29	38.59	34.29	125.5	123.7	126.3	121.6	212.3	208.0	203.4	173.7
Ontario	871,323	38,839,084	44.57	43.67	41.66	37.19	127.7	125.5	127.0	121.3	210.0	202.2	195.0	166.4
Prairie Provinces	253,598	10,932,194	43.11	42.63	41.16	36.48	141.3	138.3	137.1	130.4	230.0	222.6	213.0	171.9
Manitoba	112,309	4,798,324	42.72	42.34	40.76	36.42	134.4	131.3	130.8	124.9	216.8	209.9	201.0	171.6
Saskatchewan	47,937	2,007,341	41.87	41.39	39.72	35.26	130.7	129.6	131.0	127.6	211.2	207.0	200.8	173.6
Alberta	93,352	4,126,523	44.20	43.63	42.45	37.25	157.3	153.4	149.6	139.6	259.6	249.7	237.2	194.6
British Columbia	201,632	9,380,606	46.52	45.67	43.01	39.06	154.6	151.7	154.0	146.0	252.4	243.1	232.6	200.1
CANADA	2,065,648	88,877,328	42.93	42.32	40.48	36.15	129.9	127.4	129.7	124.1	216.2	209.0	203.5	173.8
(b) Cities														
Montreal	304,325	12,531,848	41.18	40.91	38.52	34.73	134.9	134.0	129.8	127.4	216.8	213.9	195.1	172.1
Quebec City	34,017	1,183,494	34.79	34.50	33.32	30.42	122.9	121.7	122.2	114.0	207.4	203.5	192.9	164.8
Toronto	277,437	12,253,865	44.17	43.18	41.17	37.05	133.3	131.4	129.9	125.6	219.5	211.5	199.6	173.5
Ottawa	27,786	1,041,931	37.50	37.01	34.87	31.81	134.1	132.4	130.9	122.1	217.2	211.6	197.8	168.1
Hamilton	66,882	3,137,897	46.92	45.98	42.46	36.89	123.1	125.7	123.3	116.4	210.1	210.3	190.4	156.4
Windsor	42,504	2,224,361	52.33	47.44	47.72	43.13	130.0	121.3	122.5	119.1	182.8	154.6	157.0	137.0
Winnipeg	71,289	2,816,988	39.51	38.90	37.15	33.60	136.1	133.5	136.2	127.6	211.0	203.7	192.8	168.2
Vancouver	87,631	3,895,105	44.45	43.37	40.31	36.23	162.2	161.9	166.2	158.5	270.4	263.4	251.7	216.1
Halifax	22,856	804,994	35.22	35.49	33.88	33.00	126.6	122.0	121.9	114.0	194.6	188.9	182.0	166.0
Saint John	13,328	476,000	35.71	34.98	33.22	31.56	121.5	121.7	122.4	127.5	202.3	198.5	190.0	185.8
Sherbrooke	10,429	360,139	34.53	34.08	31.08	28.62	115.2	117.0	116.3	111.4	191.6	192.0	173.9	153.3
Three Rivers	11,500	490,594	42.66	41.17	41.05	35.15	138.6	136.4	146.1	137.5	227.9	216.4	231.1	186.5
Brantford	15,485	685,630	44.28	43.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kitchener-Waterloo	20,797	846,550	40.71	39.33	39.27	35.23	135.3	133.9	134.8	132.9	243.0	232.4	233.9	206.2
London	27,864	1,148,842	41.23	40.44	39.17	34.55	154.1	151.3	147.0	144.2	247.4	238.3	226.3	195.1
Fort William - Port Arthur	11,529	525,017	45.54	44.36	43.59	39.84	79.1	78.6	87.5	84.0	135.6	131.3	143.8	125.4
St. Catharines	26,305	1,292,207	49.12	48.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regina	11,532	449,975	39.02	38.03	35.83	32.08	134.5	136.9	131.0	126.8	223.0	221.3	198.1	176.1
Saskatoon	8,093	302,207	37.34	36.87	34.73	32.16	153.8	151.3	157.3	152.8	261.9	254.4	248.6	221.3
Calgary	23,671	1,000,758	42.28	41.84	39.09	34.54	147.4	146.1	139.5	131.2	246.9	242.1	214.8	179.5
Edmonton	24,438	992,127	40.60	39.76	38.68	33.40	179.8	177.3	168.7	147.8	298.1	287.9	262.3	202.8
Victoria	13,956	585,436	41.95	41.30	38.11	36.03	156.9	154.5	146.8	155.8	260.4	252.4	223.2	224.0
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,080,034	47,610,533	44.08	43.31	41.17	36.47	123.4	122.1	123.3	119.4	209.6	203.7	195.7	167.7
Durable Goods ¹ /	501,481	25,708,639	47.28	46.00	43.89	38.71	117.9	117.7	119.9	116.0	198.5	192.8	187.7	159.5
Non-Durable Goods	543,483	22,204,964	40.86	40.49	38.36	34.18	126.5	124.1	125.1	122.1	219.4	213.4	204.3	177.0
Electric Light and Power	35,090	1,696,930	48.36	48.04	45.82	41.29	170.4	165.5	164.3	151.4	262.1	252.8	223.4	171.4
Logging	68,114	2,296,043	40.92	40.06	38.98	35.16	118.6	111.4	143.1	152.6	241.2	221.9	279.8	269.0
Mining	83,735	4,237,355	51.32	50.06	49.33	43.27	100.5	99.2	100.8	94.5	161.4	155.7	128.1	115.7
Communications	53,093	2,146,386	40.33	40.36	38.58	34.41	201.1	196.9	186.5	174.8	294.7	287.9	261.5	220.4
Transportation	187,508	9,591,882	51.15	50.83	49.79	43.99	145.7	143.1	144.5	142.9	227.6	222.1	219.9	191.9
Construction and Maintenance	245,684	10,018,987	40.78	40.16	38.78	34.76	133.0	125.0	133.5	118.7	235.6	218.0	224.9	179.1
Services ² /	75,111	2,037,482	27.87	27.92	25.81	23.51	153.8	147.7	153.4	145.5	258.7	248.9	239.7	209.5
Trade	286,369	10,678,660	37.29	36.36	34.76	31.74	145.1	144.3	140.3	131.3	226.9	223.5	204.8	176.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,065,648	88,877,328	42.93	42.32	40.48	36.15	129.9	127.4	129.7	124.1	216.2	209.0	203.5	173.8
Finance	89,130	3,710,191	41.63	41.57	39.67	37.50	145.2	144.2	139.7	132.3	208.4	206.7	190.9	171.8
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,154,778	92,387,519	42.88	42.23	40.45	36.20	130.5	128.0	130.1	124.4	215.9	208.9	203.0	173.7

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

2/ Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants, and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

* See explanatory statements on pages I and II.

x Includes Welland, Thorold and Merrithon.

in earlier years of the record were as follows: 1948, \$40.48; 1947, \$36.15; 1946, \$32.25; 1945, \$32.32; 1944, \$31.72; 1943, \$30.97; 1942, \$28.49, and 1941, \$25.49. Since the beginning of the monthly record of payrolls at June 1, 1941, there has been an advance of 70 p.c. in the average weekly earnings of the workers employed by the reporting firms in the eight leading industries as a whole.

When the figures of employment and payrolls in financial institutions are included, the survey shows that the total persons on the staffs of the reporting establishments in the nine leading industries at July 1 increased by 1.9 p.c. as compared with the first of June. The indicated weekly salaries and wages rose by 3.3 p.c. The per capita earnings in the nine industries stood at \$42.88, as compared with \$42.29 at June 1, 1949, and \$40.45 at July 1, 1948.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the major industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at June 1, 1949, and July 1 in 1948 and 1947. In Table B on page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1944, while the industrial and geographical distributions of the employees for whom statistics were available at the latest date are shown in Tables 1 to 5, as well as in Table A. The index numbers of payrolls in these tables are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100; to facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. For all general purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the index numbers based on 1926 should be used.

In the period for which information on payrolls is available, the number of persons on the staffs of establishments in the eight leading industrial groups has risen by 29.9 p.c., and the aggregate weekly earnings, by 116.2 p.c. Including finance, the increase in employment as compared with June 1, 1941, amounted to 30.5 p.c., and that in the salaries and wages, to 115.9 p.c. In previous monthly bulletins, the following factors have been cited as largely responsible for the much greater advance in the payrolls than in employment (1) the payment of higher wage rates in very large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general rise resulting from the mandatory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

The gain in the index number of employment in manufacturing in the last eight years amounts to 23.4 p.c., that in the reported salaries and wages, to 109.6 p.c., and in the average weekly earnings, to 72.4 p.c. The increase in recorded employment in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a whole since the payroll record was commenced at June 1, 1941, approximates 38.6 p.c., while the index number of weekly payrolls has mounted in this period by 124.3 p.c.

With regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes (shown in Tables 1 to 5, and in Table A on page 2) it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with differences in the age groups. The female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course a factor of paramount importance.

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	
1, 1941	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.57
1, 1945	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
1	117.0	146.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.65
1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94
1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
1	113.6	139.3	126.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
1, 1946	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.5	29.49
1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.81	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45
1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54
1, 1947	119.0	150.2	128.6	32.77	118.5	149.9	129.3	32.64	113.5	141.5	126.7	32.40
1	118.8	160.7										

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

The employees of the establishments co-operating at July 1 in the eight leading industries were in the proportion of 789 men and 211 women per 1,000 workers. The number of men showed an advance of 2.2 p.c. as compared with June 1, while the gain among women was one p.c. The ratios at June 1 were 788 men and 212 women per 1,000 employees. The proportions of women at July 1 in 1948, 1947 and 1946 were, respectively, 207, 211 and 221 per 1,000 persons on the staffs of the reporting employers.

Firms in the nine major industrial groups showed a general gain of 1.9 p.c. in the month. The percentage advance among men amounted to 2.2 p.c., and that among women, to one p.c. The ratio of women per 1,000 persons of both sexes in recorded employment in this group of industries was 221; at June 1, 1949, the proportion was 223, while those at July 1 of immediately preceding years were: 1948, 217; 1947, 221, and 1946, 231 per 1,000 workers of both sexes. The proportion of women in recorded employment had reached its highest point at Oct. 1, 1944, when such workers constituted 261 per 1,000 persons reported in the eight leading industries, and 271 per 1,000 in the nine main industrial divisions.

There were increases at July 1 as compared with June 1, 1949, in the number of men reported in all the major industrial groups, there being especially large gains in construction and manufacturing. Improvement in the situation for women was indicated in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, and hotels and restaurants.

As compared with July 1, 1948, there was an advance of about 2.2 p.c. in the number of women on the staffs of the reporting establishments in the nine major industrial groups, accompanied by a decline of 0.2 p.c. in their male employees.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.— There was a considerable increase in employment in manufacturing at the beginning of July; although the seasonal expansion was on a smaller scale than at July 1 in recently-preceding years, it was rather above the average for July 1 in the experience of the period since 1920. Statistics were tabulated from 9,906 of the larger manufacturing establishments, in which the number of employees advanced by 1.1 p.c. as compared with June 1. This gain raised the index from 205.1 at that date, to 207.3 at the date under review. It was then practically the same as at July 1, 1948; these two figures, with the similar index recorded at July 1, 1945, were lower than at that date in the period, 1942-44, but were otherwise the highest for July 1 in the record. Prior to the war, the maximum figure for the early summer was that of 120.3 at July 1, 1929.

Substantial increases in employment at the date under review as compared with a month earlier were indicated in animal and vegetable food processing, lumber and pulp and paper mills, and beverage factories, with smaller advances in leather, paper products, printing and publishing, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants, mainly in the petroleum division. Small gains were noted in several other groups. On the other hand, the trend was downward in textile, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants. The losses in textiles were seasonal in character; those in iron and steel products were due in part to industrial disputes.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.— The pronounced improvement in employment at the beginning of July was accompanied by a relatively greater increase in the sums paid by

^{1/}See explanatory notes on the last two pages of this report.

Table C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at July 1, 1949, with Comparisons as at June 1, 1949 and July 1, 1948.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	July 1, 1949 ^{3/}					June 1, 1949		July 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	144,213	122,702	21,511	85.1	14.9	84.6	15.4	85.1	14.9
Prince Edward Island	3,548	2,622	926	73.9	26.1	74.0	26.0	76.3	23.7
Nova Scotia	80,367	69,224	11,143	86.1	13.9	86.0	14.0	86.2	13.8
New Brunswick	60,298	50,856	9,442	84.3	15.7	83.2	16.8	84.2	15.8
Quebec	623,762	474,961	148,801	76.1	23.9	75.8	24.2	77.2	22.8
Ontario	911,652	696,648	215,004	76.4	23.6	76.3	23.7	76.5	23.5
Prairie Provinces	266,771	212,127	54,644	79.5	20.5	79.4	20.6	79.7	20.3
Manitoba	118,061	91,233	26,828	77.3	22.7	77.0	23.0	77.5	22.5
Saskatchewan	51,092	40,952	10,140	80.2	19.8	79.9	20.1	80.7	19.3
Alberta	97,618	79,942	17,676	81.9	18.1	82.1	17.9	81.9	18.1
British Columbia	208,380	171,417	36,963	82.3	17.7	82.3	17.7	82.5	17.5
CANADA	2,154,778	1,677,855	476,923	77.9	22.1	77.7	22.3	78.3	21.7
(b) Cities									
Montreal	322,494	227,002	95,492	70.4	29.6	70.0	30.0	71.2	28.8
Quebec	35,465	25,077	10,388	70.7	29.3	70.7	29.3	73.9	26.1
Toronto	297,803	203,420	94,383	68.3	31.7	68.1	31.9	68.1	31.9
Ottawa	31,645	21,447	10,198	67.8	32.2	67.6	32.4	67.6	32.4
Hamilton	68,252	50,978	17,274	74.7	25.3	75.0	25.0	75.1	24.9
Windsor	43,250	36,430	6,820	84.2	15.8	83.3	16.7	83.9	16.1
Winnipeg	75,876	52,942	22,934	69.8	30.2	69.5	30.5	70.1	29.9
Vancouver	91,962	67,666	24,296	73.6	26.4	73.3	26.7	74.3	25.7
Halifax	22,856	16,462	6,394	72.0	28.0	71.5	28.5	73.2	26.8
Saint John	13,328	9,725	3,603	73.0	27.0	73.1	26.9	71.8	28.2
Sherbrooke	10,429	6,876	3,553	65.9	34.1	65.8	34.2	67.4	32.6
Three Rivers	11,500	8,912	2,588	77.5	22.5	77.2	22.8	79.8	20.2
Brantford	15,485	11,946	3,539	77.1	22.9	78.2	21.8	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,797	14,546	6,251	69.9	30.1	69.8	30.2	68.6	31.4
London	27,864	19,255	8,609	69.1	30.9	69.1	30.9	69.5	30.5
Fort William - Port Arthur	11,529	9,820	1,709	85.2	14.8	84.2	15.8	85.9	14.1
St. Catharines - Welland	26,305	21,733	4,572	82.6	17.4	82.8	17.2	-	-
Regina	11,532	7,672	3,860	66.5	33.5	66.1	33.9	67.4	32.6
Saskatoon	8,093	5,753	2,340	71.1	28.9	70.6	29.4	72.5	27.5
Calgary	23,671	18,031	5,640	76.2	23.8	76.5	23.5	76.1	23.9
Edmonton	24,438	17,956	6,482	73.5	26.5	73.2	26.8	73.4	26.6
Victoria	13,956	10,486	3,470	75.1	24.9	75.2	24.8	74.0	26.0
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,080,034	839,412	240,622	77.7	22.3	77.6	22.4	78.2	21.8
Durable Goods ^{1/}	501,481	449,130	52,351	89.6	10.4	89.4	10.6	89.7	10.3
Non-Durable Goods	543,463	359,428	184,035	66.1	33.9	65.9	34.1	66.9	33.1
Electric Light and Power	35,090	30,854	4,236	87.9	12.1	87.8	12.2	88.2	11.8
Logging	56,114	55,198	916	98.4	1.6	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8
Mining	83,735	81,435	2,300	97.3	2.7	97.6	2.4	98.0	2.0
Communications	53,093	25,325	27,768	47.7	52.3	47.5	52.5	47.2	52.8
Transportation	187,508	176,010	11,498	93.9	6.1	94.0	6.0	93.9	6.1
Construction and Maintenance	245,684	241,013	4,671	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9
Services ^{2/}	73,111	35,431	37,680	48.5	51.5	48.6	51.4	48.2	51.8
Trade	286,369	176,880	109,489	61.8	38.2	61.6	38.4	60.8	39.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,065,648	1,630,704	434,944	78.9	21.1	78.8	21.2	79.3	20.7
Finance	89,130	47,151	41,979	52.9	47.1	52.9	47.1	53.4	46.6
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,154,778	1,677,855	476,923	77.9	22.1	77.7	22.3	78.3	21.7

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

2/ Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

3/ The July 1 data are subject to revision.

leading manufacturers in weekly salaries and wages, which advanced by 2.9 p.c. The observance of the Victoria and Ascension Day holidays had reduced the earnings reported in the preceding survey, while expanding employment and upward revisions in wage rates in some instances were factors in the higher payrolls reported in the latest survey, offsetting losses in some establishments in Quebec due to the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday. The average earnings per employee in manufacturing rose from \$43.31 at the beginning of June, to \$44.08 at July 1, when the figure exceeded any reported at the same date in earlier years of the record; the average was also higher than in any month in 1948 and preceding years, being exceeded only by the per capita earnings indicated in the period, Feb. 1 - May 1 of the present year. At July 1 in earlier summers for which data are available, the averages were as follows: 1948, \$41.17; 1947, \$36.47; 1946, \$32.37; 1945, \$32.94; 1944, \$32.44; 1943, \$31.62; 1942, \$29.16, and 1941, \$25.82. In 1939, the average reported for the employees of leading manufacturing establishments was \$23.11. Based on the payrolls disbursed by the same manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the latest index of payrolls was 209.6, as compared with 203.7 at the first of June, 1949. At July 1 in preceding years of the comparatively brief record, the indexes were as follows: 1948, 195.7; 1947, 167.7; 1946, 138.5; 1945, 156.3; 1944, 167.7; 1943, 164.7, and 1942, 141.7. From the institution of the monthly series, the average weekly earnings at July 1 had mounted by 72.4 p.c.

The Sex Distribution in Manufacturing.- The manufacturers furnishing monthly data at July 1 reported increases of 1.2 p.c. in the number of their male employees, and of 0.7 p.c. in the women on their staffs. The general increase in recorded employment at the date under review as compared with June 1 was 1.1 p.c.

The men reported by leading factories at July 1 constituted 777 per 1,000 workers. This was a lower ratio than at July 1, 1948, when the proportion was 782 per 1,000, but exceeded that of 775 per 1,000 indicated at July 1, 1947. The ratio at the same date in 1946 was 767 per 1,000. The proportion of 223 women per 1,000 employees was slightly below the June 1 ratio of 224 per 1,000. The month-to-month declines recently recorded in the proportions of female workers are partly due to seasonal causes. At July 1, 1948, 1947, and 1946, the indicated female employees had constituted, respectively, 218, 225 and 233 per 1,000 persons of both sexes then on the paylists of the co-operating manufacturers.

The trend of employment for women was upward at July 1 in the animal and vegetable food, printing and publishing, rubber, chemical and iron and steel divisions. On the other hand, there were declines as compared with June 1 in textile and electrical apparatus plants. Many industries showed no general change in the situation.

The largest increases indicated in the month in the reported numbers of men were in the lumber, food, pulp and paper, beverage, chemical and clay, glass and stone industries. There were reductions at July 1 as compared with June 1 among such workers in iron and steel, textile, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus factories.

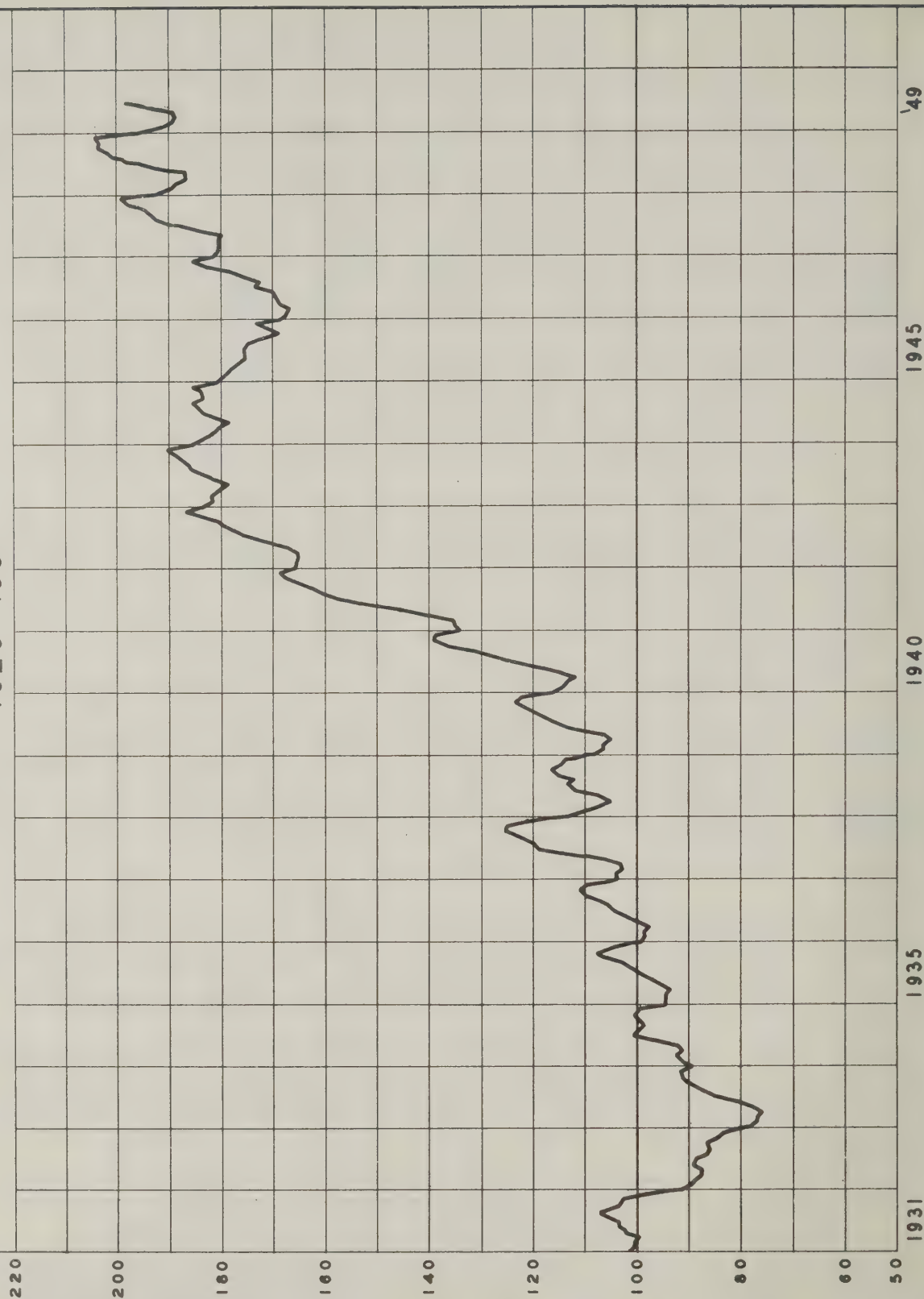
2. Non-Manufacturing Industries.

Logging.- A contra-seasonal expansion was reported in employment in logging at July 1, according to returns received from 666 leading operations, whose workers increased by 6.4 p.c., and their weekly earnings, by 8.7 p.c., as compared with June 1. In part, the higher total of salaries and wages indicated at the date under review is due to the payment of amounts earned by bushmen earlier in the year. The preliminary per capita earnings at the date under review were \$40.92, as compared with \$40.06 at June 1, and \$38.98 at July 1, 1948. As stated in previous press letters, the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the figures of average earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, that in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 2, towards the end of this report.

The latest index in employment in logging stood at 187.7; as compared with 226.6 at July 1, 1948, there was a decrease of 17.2 p.c. The index of payrolls, showed a reduction of 13.8 p.c. in the 12 months.

Mining.- Considerable improvement was indicated in mining at July 1, when 684 leading producers of metallic ores, coal and other non-metallic minerals afforded more employment, increasing their staffs by 1.3 p.c. The resumption of operation in asbestos mines which had been seriously affected by labour-management disputes, was an important factor in this advance. The weekly payrolls reported in mining exceeded by 3.8 p.c. the June 1 total of the same operators. The average per employee at the beginning of July was \$51.32, as compared with \$50.06 in the preceding period of observation, and \$49.33 at July 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment has fractionally declined, but that of payrolls has mounted by 3.7 p.c.

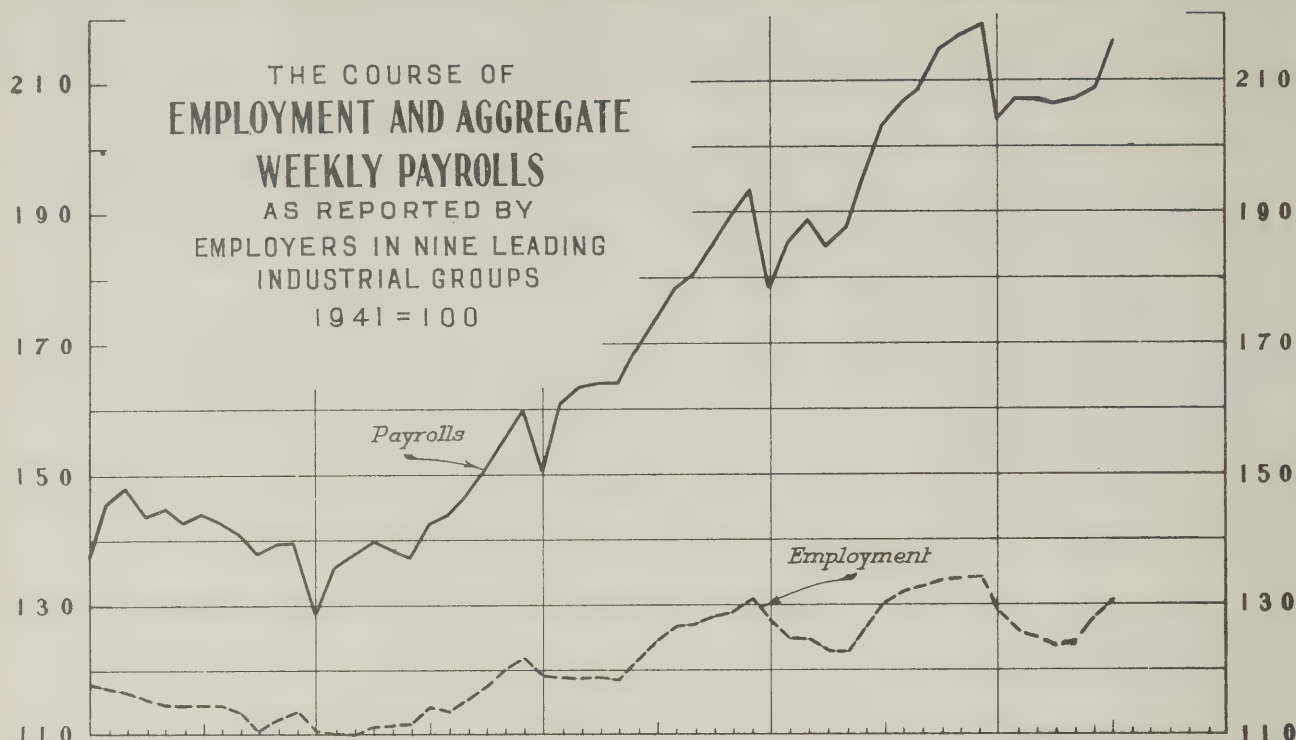
Communications.- The movement in the telegraph and telephone division continued upward at July 1, when there was also a rise in the payrolls distributed; 130 of the larger companies and branches reported increases of 2.2 p.c. in their personnel and 2.3 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages as compared with June 1. The per capita earnings of their employees were slightly higher, rising from \$40.36 at that date, to \$40.43 at the first of July. A year ago, the mean was \$38.58. The latest index of employment, at 195.5, was 7.8 p.c. above that of 181.3 recorded 12 months earlier, while the index of aggregate payrolls has risen by 12.7 p.c.

Transportation and Storage.- Expansion in employment was indicated at July 1 in steam railway, local transportation and storage and shipping and stevedoring. The advance in the transportation group as a whole as compared with June 1 amounting to 1.8 p.c., was about normal for the time of year. At 144.0, the latest index number of employment was slightly above that of 142.8 at July 1, 1948; in the latter comparison, there was an increase of 3.5 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls at the beginning of July. The salaries and wages reported at the date under review rose by 2.5 p.c. as compared with June 1, when the average per employee was \$50.83, as compared with \$51.15 at July 1, and \$49.79 at the first of July of last summer.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in construction and maintenance was decidedly brisker, although the additions to the working forces were smaller than usual for the time of year. Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance showed improvement, the gain of 7.6 p.c. in building being most noteworthy. Information was furnished by 2,719 leading contractors, who increased their working forces by 6.4 p.c. as compared with June 1. Their weekly salaries and wages advanced by eight p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees were higher, at \$40.78, as compared with \$40.16 at the beginning of June, 1949, and \$38.78 at July 1, 1948. The index of employment, at 184.9, was fractionally below that of 185.5 at the same date of last year, but the index of payrolls has risen by 4.8 p.c. in the 12 months.

Services.- The trend of employment in those branches of the service division for which data are available continued seasonally upward at July 1, when the 1,292 co-operating establishments indicated an increase of 4.1 p.c. in their employees. There were large additions to the personnel in hotels and restaurants, with relatively smaller gains in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. The weekly payrolls disbursed by the firms furnishing data at the beginning of July rose by 3.9 p.c. from June 1. The index of employment, at 264.8, was insignificantly higher than that of 264.1 at the first of July of last year, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 7.9 p.c. The per capita earnings fell from \$27.92 in the preceding report, to \$27.87 at the date

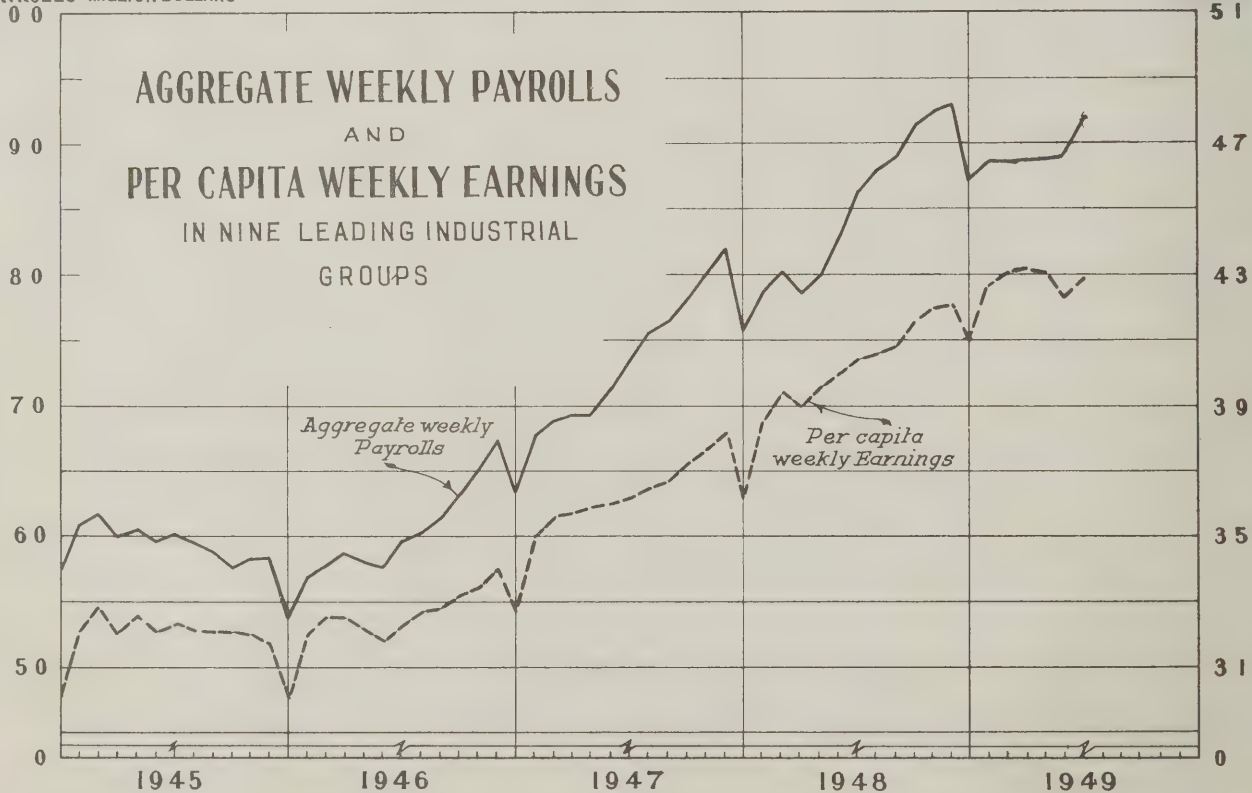
THE COURSE OF
EMPLOYMENT AND AGGREGATE
WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN NINE LEADING
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
1941=100



PAYROLLS-MILLION DOLLARS
100

EARNINGS
51

AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AND
PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS
IN NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL
GROUPS



under review, but exceeded the average of \$25.81 recorded at July 1, 1948. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; workers in such establishments constitute a considerable proportion of the total employees covered in the monthly surveys for the service division. Part-time work is also an important factor in the service group.

Trade.- There was a seasonal advance of rather less-than-normal proportions in trade at the beginning of July. The 4,037 larger establishments then making returns had increased their staffs by 0.6 p.c. since June 1. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these employers, which rose by 1.5 p.c., represented an average of \$37.29 per employee; a month earlier, the per capita figure was \$36.96. The July 1, 1948, mean had been \$34.76. In the year, the index of employment has risen by 3.4 p.c., and the index of payrolls, by 10.8 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- The 1,045 financial institutions co-operating in the latest survey reported a gain of 0.7 p.c. in their personnel as compared with June 1, while their weekly payrolls rose by 0.8 p.c. in the month. The per capita earnings of members of their staffs stood at \$41.63 at July 1, exceeding the figure of \$41.57 at June 1, and that of \$39.67 at the beginning of July in 1948. The latest index of employment in financial institutions, at 168.6, was 3.9 p.c. above that of 162.2 at the same date of last year, since when the index number of payrolls has mounted by 9.2 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity at July 1 showed seasonal expansion in all provinces. The reported gains in employment ranged from 0.9 p.c. in Saskatchewan, to 9.4 p.c. in New Brunswick; firms in Quebec and Ontario reported increases of 1.5 p.c. and 1.7 p.c., respectively, as compared with June 1. There were also general advances in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by leading firms at the date under review, and in the average earnings of their employees.

The provincial distribution of the employees for whom statistics were available at July 1 is shown in Table A on page 2, and in Tables 2 and 3 towards the end of this report. Index numbers of employment for the provinces and economic areas are given in Tables 6 and 10.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces was favourable at July 1, according to statistics from 1,458 representative firms, whose staffs showed an increase of 5.5 p.c. This seasonal rise approximated the average for the time of year in the experience of the period since 1920. There were gains of 1.1 p.c., three p.c., and 9.4 p.c. in the index numbers of employment in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, respectively.

Manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade in this Area reported improvement at July 1 as compared with a month earlier. The largest percentage increases were those of 8.6 p.c. in construction, 18.1 p.c. in hotels and restaurants, and 101.4 p.c. in logging. Reduced activity was indicated in transportation. Within the manufacturing division, employment in animal food, lumber and iron and steel plants showed an upward movement.

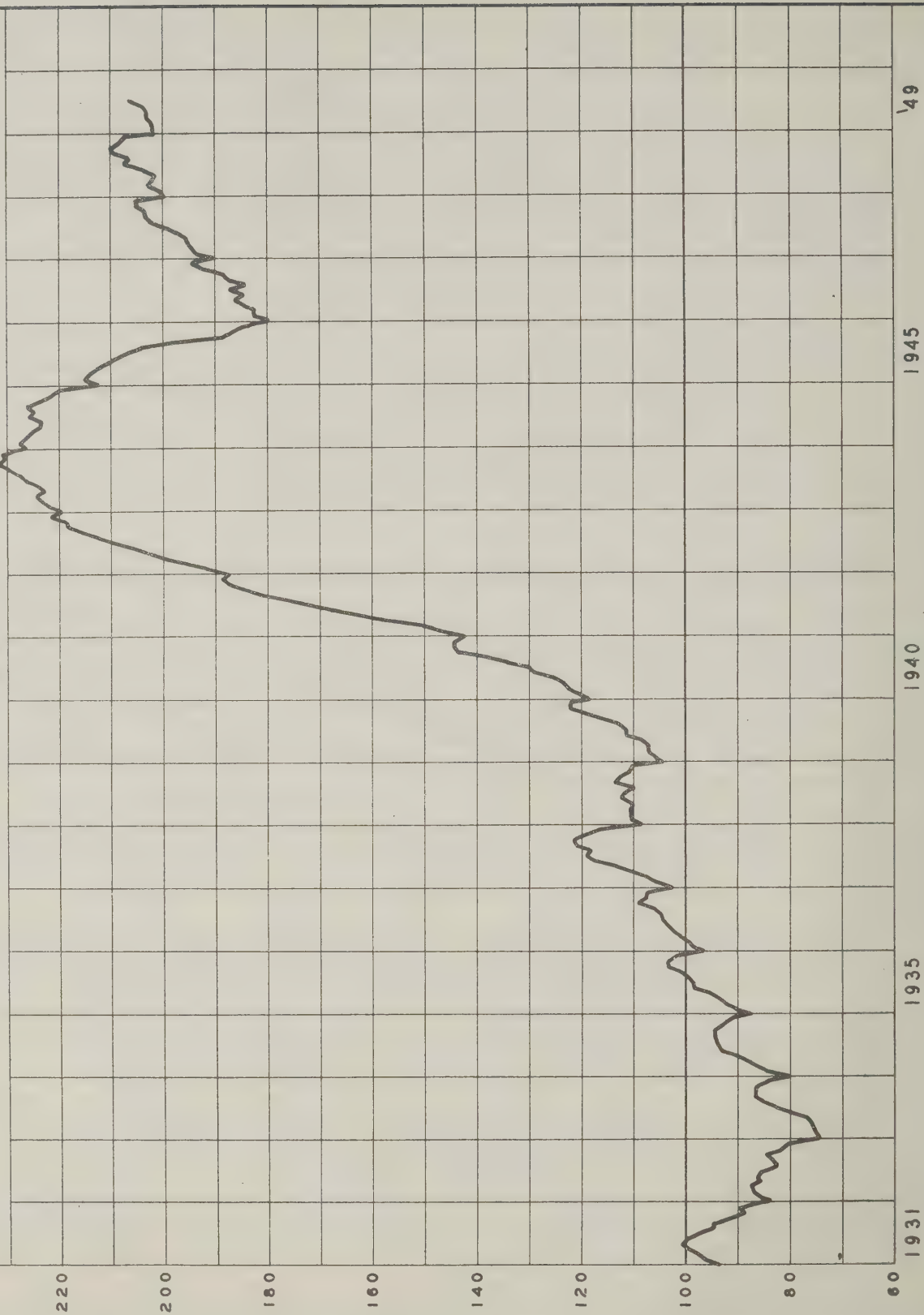
The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the employers furnishing information at July 1 exceeded by 6.5 p.c. their payroll disbursements at June 1. The average earnings per employee rose from \$37.14 at that date, to \$37.49 at the first of July, as compared with \$36.72 at July 1 of last summer. The latest index of employment in the Maritime Area, at 178.4, was 4.4 p.c. below that of 186.7 at the same date in 1948, while the index of payrolls has fallen by 2.7 p.c. in the 12 months.

^{1/}See explanatory notes on the last two pages of this report.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



Quebec.- There was a considerable seasonal increase in employment in Quebec at July 1, when data were received from 5,381 leading establishments, in which the number of employees rose by 1.5 p.c. from June 1. This gain raised the index to 197.4, as compared with 194.6 a month earlier. The figure at July 1 of last summer, however, was slightly higher, at 198.6.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers mounted by two p.c. in the month, in spite of losses in some establishments due to the observance of a holiday on St. Jean Baptiste Day. The per capita weekly earnings of their workers, at \$40.52, were nevertheless higher than the average of \$40.29 in the preceding report, (which had been affected by the May 24th and Ascension Day holidays), and considerably exceeded the mean of \$38.59 at July 1, 1948. In the period since then, there has been a loss of 0.6 p.c. in the index of employment, but the index number of payrolls has risen by four p.c.

The movement at the date under review was favourable in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade. The more important advances were those of 9.3 p.c. in mining (in which the settlement of the industrial dispute in the asbestos mines was a factor), and 7.2 p.c. in construction. Within the manufacturing division, the animal and vegetable foods, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, beverage, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus factories reported heightened activity, but curtailment was indicated in the textile, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product industries. Losses were also reported in logging camps. The changes in some cases were seasonal in character.

Ontario.- Greater industrial activity was noted in Ontario at the beginning of July. Information was furnished by 8,211 employers, whose working forces increased by 1.7 p.c. as compared with June 1. The advance slightly exceeded the average at July 1 in the last 29 years. The index of employment, at 206.0, was higher by 0.6 p.c., than the July 1, 1948, figure of 204.8, while the latest index of payrolls was 7.6 p.c. above that indicated a year ago. In the month, the reported salaries and wages rose by 3.9 p.c.

The weekly earnings of the employees for whom data were available at July 1 averaged \$44.57; this was 90 cents above the per capita figure in the preceding period of observation. The July 1, 1948, mean had been \$41.66, and that at July 1, 1947, \$37.19.

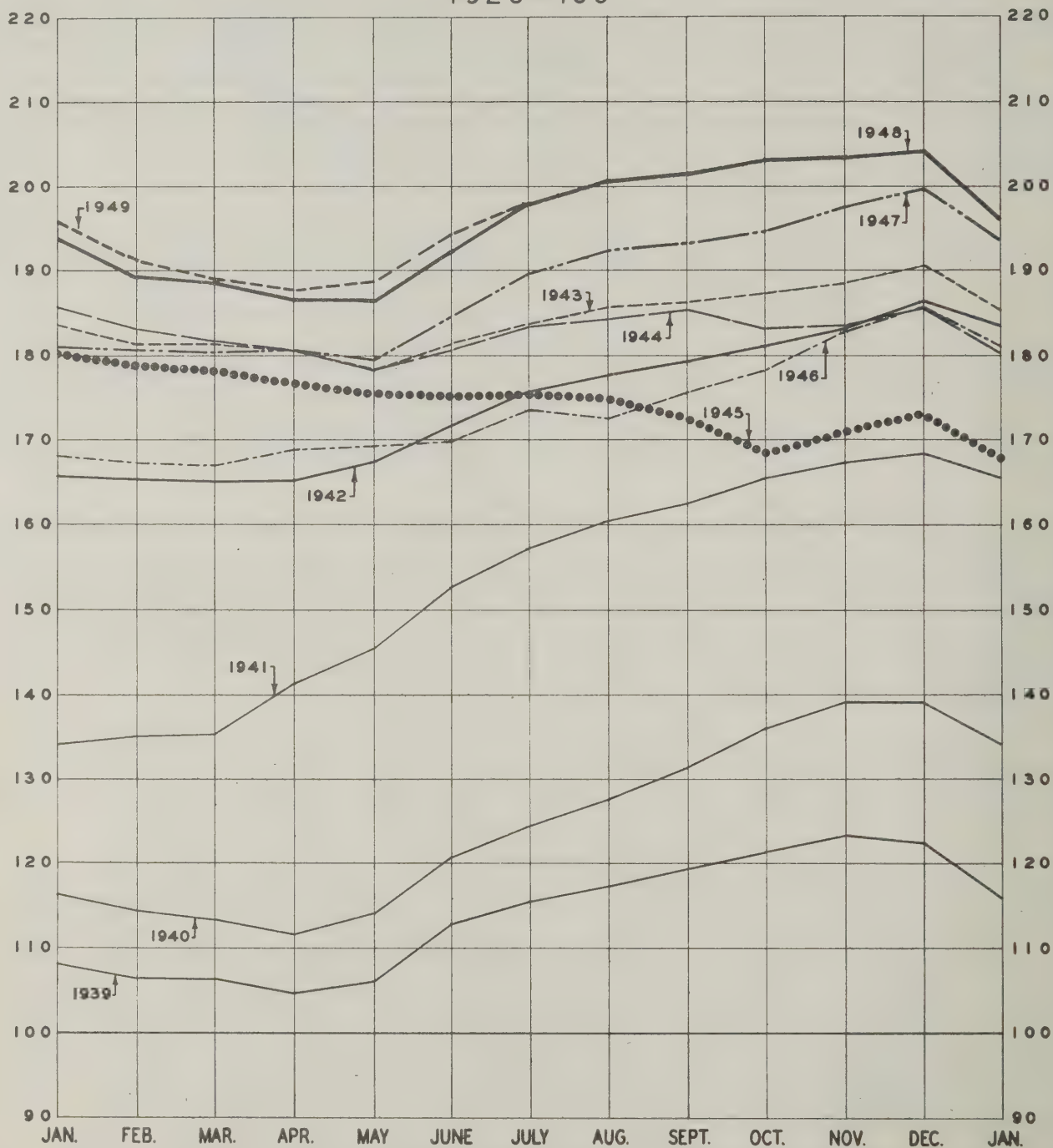
General expansion in employment was indicated at the date under review in manufacturing, the co-operating firms showing an advance of 1.2 p.c. Improvement was noted in the animal and vegetable food, lumber, pulp and paper, paper product, printing and publishing, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone and other classes. The seasonal rise in the vegetable food division was most important, amounting to 16.9 p.c. On the other hand, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories released employees. Among the non-manufacturing groups, firms in logging, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and trading establishments also reported additions to their working forces. There were moderate declines in mining.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment continued to expand in the Prairie Area, although the percentage gain reported by 2,777 representative establishments was rather below-normal for the beginning of July in the experience of earlier years of the record. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta showed important improvement from June 1. The most pronounced percentage gain was in Alberta, where the index rose by 2.6 p.c. The general increase in employment in the Prairie Area amounted to 2.2 p.c., and was accompanied by a rise of 3.3 p.c. in the salaries and wages paid by the co-operating firms. The per capita earnings of their employees stood at \$43.11, exceeding the

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1939 — 1949

1926 = 100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

June 1 figure of \$42.63, and that of \$41.16 at July 1, 1948. During the 12 months, the index of employment in the Prairie Provinces has risen by 3.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by eight p.c.

Activity increased in manufacturing, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade at the date under review as compared with June 1, 1949. The seasonal gains in construction and hotels and restaurants amounted to 4.1 p.c. and 14.5 p.c., respectively. Within the manufacturing division, food, lumber, clay, glass and stone and certain other plants reported moderate additions to their personnel.

British Columbia.- Employment as reported by 2,514 leading firms in the major industrial groups in British Columbia at July 1 showed an increase of 1.9 p.c. over June 1. Standing at 208.6, the latest figure was 0.4 p.c. above that of 207.8 at July 1, 1948, previously the all-time peak for that date. The advance in employment in the month was accompanied by a rise of 3.8 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments. The per capita earnings of their employees rose from \$45.67 at June 1, to \$46.52 at July 1, as compared with \$43.01 at the beginning of July of last year, since when the index of payrolls has mounted by 8.5 p.c.

Considerable improvement was indicated at July 1 as compared with June 1 in manufacturing as a whole, mainly in vegetable and animal food-processing and lumber plants. Heightened activity was also noted in logging, mining, construction, transportation, hotels and restaurants, communications and wholesale trade.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE LARGER CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation indicated at July 1 by industrial employers of 15 persons and over, in cities having populations exceeding 35,000; the distribution of the employees for whom statistics were available at July 1 is shown in Tables 4 and 5, while Tables 7 and 11 contain index numbers of employment for the eight largest centres at the latest date, with comparisons from earlier years.

Halifax.- In this city, data were received from 271 of the larger industrial establishments, in which the number of employees rose by 3.8 p.c. at July 1 as compared with the beginning of June. There was a relatively large seasonal increase in construction, together with smaller advances in trade and manufacturing; in the latter, animal food, lumber and beverage plants reported moderate improvement. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers at the first of July were three p.c. higher than at the first of June, when the earnings had been affected by the observance of the Victoria Day holiday. The average per employee rose from \$35.49 a month earlier, to \$35.22 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$33.88 at July 1, 1948. Since then, the index number of employment has advanced by 3.9 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 6.9 p.c.

Saint John.- Industrial activity in Saint John was slightly reduced at the beginning of July, according to information received from 202 representative firms, whose staffs were less by 0.2 p.c. than at June 1. There was no general change in manufacturing, in which textile and non-ferrous metal plants released employees, but the lumber, chemical and iron and steel products groups were busier. Transportation and construction were slacker, while the trend was favourable in other non-manufacturing classes. The amounts disbursed by the co-operating employers in weekly payrolls at July 1 exceeded by 1.9 p.c. the salaries and wages they had paid in the week of June 1, which had included the Victoria Day holiday. The reported employees had then received an average of \$34.98, rising to \$35.71 at the date under review, as compared with \$33.22 a year ago. In the 12 months, the index number of employment

^{1/}See explanatory notes on the last two pages of this report.

in Saint John has fallen by 0.7 p.c., but there has been a gain of 6.5 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Montreal.- Industrial activity in Montreal showed continued expansion at July 1, when statistics were furnished by 3,076 leading employers in the major industrial groups. Their working forces rose by 0.7 p.c. as compared with June 1, accompanied by a gain of 1.3 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The average weekly earnings of their employees advanced from \$40.91 paid on or about June 1, to \$41.18 at the date under review, as compared with \$38.52 at the first of July in 1948. Since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 11.1 p.c., and that of employment, by four p.c.

A slight decline, on the whole, was indicated in manufacturing at the date under review. Textile, leather and non-ferrous metal plants released employees; the losses in the first-named were seasonal in character. The trend was upward in numerous other groups, however, notably in food, beverage, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, communications, transportation, construction and wholesale trade showed greater activity, while there was little general change in the remaining divisions. In construction, the advance amounted to 6.7 p.c. The additions to the working forces in the other industries mentioned were not large.

Quebec City.- An advance in industrial employment was reported in Quebec at the first of July. Information was supplied by 376 of the larger establishments in the principal industrial divisions, whose working forces were higher by one p.c. than at June 1. The increase in their personnel was accompanied by a gain of 1.9 p.c. in their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages. The average earnings rose from \$34.50 at that date, to \$34.79 paid on or about the first of July, as compared with \$33.32 at July 1, 1948. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 7.5 p.c., and that of employment, by 0.6 p.c.

Manufacturing generally was rather less active at the date under review than at the beginning of June; iron and steel plants released employees, but there were small increases in many other lines. Among the non-manufacturing classes, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade afforded more employment. The gains were not large.

Sherbrooke.- Data were tabulated at July 1 from 120 of the larger industrial establishments in Sherbrooke, in which the number of employees showed a decrease of 1.5 p.c. at July 1 as compared with June 1, accompanied by a reduction of 0.4 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The earnings of the persons on the staffs of the co-operating firms at July 1 averaged \$34.53, as compared with \$34.08 at the beginning of June; at July 1, 1948, the per capita figure had been \$31.08. In the year, the index of employment has declined by one p.c., but that of payrolls has mounted by 10.2 p.c.

Manufacturing was quieter at the beginning of July, notably in the textile group, and construction also showed curtailment. There were slight gains as compared with June 1 in employment in trade.

Three Rivers.- In this city, the working forces of 109 leading employers in the major industrial divisions rose by 1.6 p.c. at July 1 as compared with a month earlier. Their weekly payrolls advanced in the same comparison by 5.3 p.c. On the whole, there was an increase in employment in manufacturing, notably in pulp and paper mills. Construction and trade were also rather more active, but curtailment was noted in iron and steel products and in transportation. The per capita earnings reported in Three Rivers rose from \$41.17 at June 1, to \$42.66 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$41.05 at the same date a year earlier. Since then, the number in recorded employment has fallen by 5.1 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 1.4 p.c.

Toronto.- The trend of employment in Toronto was favourable at July 1, when there was considerable improvement in manufacturing, together with gains in communications, transportation, construction and trade. The changes from June 1 in the remaining industries were not large. Within the manufacturing division, the food, printing and publishing, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous manufactured products groups reported heightened activity, but curtailment was shown in rubber, textile and electrical apparatus plants. There was little general change in iron and steel products. On the whole, the staffs of the 2,885 leading firms in the major industrial groups co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls were increased by 1.5 p.c., while their salaries and wages advanced by 3.8 p.c. as compared with the week of June 1. The situation had then been affected by the observance of the May 24th holiday. The latest per capita earnings were \$44.17, as compared with \$43.18 at June 1, 1949. The figure at July 1, 1948, was \$41.17. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 2.6 p.c., to 204.4, and that of weekly payrolls, by 10 p.c.

Ottawa.- Seasonal improvement was indicated in Ottawa at July 1, according to statistics from 357 representative industrial employers, whose working forces were larger by 1.3 p.c. Their weekly payrolls rose by 2.6 p.c. as compared with the week of June 1, when the observance of the Victoria Day holiday had affected the earnings. Manufacturing generally was more active, as were construction and trade.

The latest figure of average weekly earnings of persons employed by leading firms in the major industrial groups, at \$37.50, were higher by 49 cents than in the preceding return, also exceeding the July 1, 1948, average of \$34.87. In the 12 months, there has been a gain of 2.4 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 9.8 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls.

Hamilton.- There was downward movement in industrial employment in Hamilton at the beginning of July, reversing the trend in the last four months. The loss reduced the index from 203.5 at June 1, to 199.3 at the date under review, or by 2.1 p.c. The accompanying decrease in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 477 larger establishments furnishing data amounted to 0.1 p.c. As compared with July 1, 1948, the latest index number of employment showed a loss of 0.2 p.c., but that of payrolls advanced by 10.3 p.c. The weekly earnings of the persons employed by the reporting firms averaged \$46.92 at the date under review, as compared with \$45.98 in the week of June 1, when the earnings had been lowered by loss of working time at the Victoria Day holiday. The per capita figure at July 1, 1948, was \$42.46. Employment in manufacturing in Hamilton declined at the beginning of July as compared with a month earlier, mainly in iron and steel and textile plants. Construction and hotels and restaurants were rather busier.

Windsor.- Industrial employment in Windsor showed a large increase at July 1, when the 296 leading employers furnishing information in the monthly survey reported a rise of 7.2 p.c. in their staffs. Their weekly salaries and wages also advanced, showing a gain of 18.2 p.c. The average earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review were \$52.33 per week, as compared with \$47.44 at June 1, 1949, when the observance of the Victoria Day holiday, together with reduced working hours in some establishments, had affected the situation. The per capita figure at July 1 of last year was \$47.72. In the months since then, the index of employment has risen by 6.1 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 16.5 p.c.

Manufacturers reported important recovery at the date under review as compared with the beginning of June, there being marked improvement in employment in iron and steel plants, with smaller gains in food and other factories. Transportation and trade were also busier, and there were minor increases in some other non-manufacturing classes.

Brantford.- Employment in the major industrial division in Brantford at July 1

showed a further recession, there being a reduction of 1.2 p.c. in the staffs of the larger establishments as compared with June 1. Their weekly salaries and wages, however, were higher by 1.1 p.c. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$43.25 in the week of June 1, when the observance of the Victoria Day holiday had reduced the working hours, to \$44.28 in the week of July 1. Employment in manufacturing was slacker at the date under review, there being further declines in iron and steel groups. Food processing, however, afforded more employment. The trend in the non-manufacturing classes was unfavourable, but the losses were slight.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- In these two cities taken as a unit, the 156 larger industrial firms co-operating in the current surveys reported greater activity at July 1 than at June 1, their working forces rising by 0.6 p.c., and their weekly salaries and wages by 3.3 p.c. in the month. The average earnings of their employees advanced from \$44.36 in the preceding return, to \$45.54 at the date under review. The July 1, 1948, mean had been \$43.59. In the year, the index numbers of employment and payrolls in Fort William and Port Arthur have declined by 9.6 p.c., and 5.7 p.c., respectively. Small advances in employment were indicated at the first of July as compared with a month earlier in manufacturing, transportation, construction and some other classes.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Industrial employment in Kitchener - Waterloo showed an upward movement at the date under review, the working forces of the 212 co-operating employers having been enlarged by one p.c. since June 1. Their weekly payrolls were higher by 4.6 p.c. The average earnings per employee stood at \$40.71, as compared with \$39.33 at the beginning of June, and \$39.27 at July 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment in this city has advanced by 0.4 p.c., and the index of payrolls, by 3.9 p.c.

The animal food, rubber, beverage and non-ferrous metal manufacturing industries were rather more active at the beginning of July than had been the case a month previously. The trend was also upward in construction. The remaining non-manufacturing classes showed little general change.

London.- The 317 leading industrial establishments in London from which returns on employment and payrolls were received at the beginning of July had increased their personnel by 1.8 p.c. since June 1, while their weekly salaries and wages were higher by 3.3 p.c. The average earnings of their employees also advanced in the month, rising from \$40.44 at June 1, to \$41.23 at July 1, as compared with \$39.17 twelve months earlier. The expansion in employment at the date under review as compared with the first of June took place largely in manufacturing, in which there ~~were~~ were fairly general gains, that in food-processing being most noteworthy. Construction also showed somewhat greater activity. Since the beginning of July of last summer, there has been a rise of 4.8 p.c. in the index number of employment in London, accompanied by that of 9.3 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

St. Catharines - Welland.- There was a further moderate advance in employment in the St. Catharines-Merritton-Thorold-Welland Area at July 1 as compared with a month earlier, according to data from 198 representative establishments in the major industrial groups. Manufacturing operations again declined, mainly in the iron and steel division; food processing and pulp and paper plants, however, showed improvement. Construction was also busier. The changes reported in other industries were slight. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the larger employers in this Area rose by 2.6 p.c. at July 1 as compared with June 1. The earnings of members of their staffs averaged \$49.12 at the date under review, as compared with \$48.19 a month earlier.

Winnipeg.- Further improvement in the employment situation was indicated in Winnipeg at the beginning of July, when 798 leading industrialists reported an increase of 1.9 p.c. in their staffs as compared with June 1. Their payrolls were

also higher, rising by 3.5 p.c. in the month. The per capita earnings of their employees stood at \$38.90 at June 1 and \$39.51 at July 1 of the present year, as compared with \$37.15 at the beginning of July in 1948. In the 12 months, the index of employment has advanced by 2.7 p.c., to 166.3, while that of weekly payrolls has risen by 9.4 p.c.

There were gains in employment at the first of July as compared with the preceding month in manufacturing, notably in animal and vegetable food processing and textile plants; curtailment was noted, however, in iron and steel products and some other classes of manufacturing. Construction, trade, transportation and communications, among the non-manufacturing industries, showed heightened activity. The increases in the reported staffs were not especially large.

Regina.- The trend of industrial employment in Regina was downward at July 1, according to information received from 191 leading establishments, whose working forces were lower by 1.8 p.c. than in the preceding month. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review by these firms were rather higher, exceeding their June 1 payrolls by 0.8 p.c. The average earnings per employee were \$39.02 per week, as compared with \$38.03 at June 1, 1949, and \$35.83 at July 1, 1948. In the year, the index of employment has advanced by 2.6 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 12.6 p.c. Manufacturing was rather brisker at the date under review than at June 1, particularly in the food group. Construction also afforded more employment, but trade and transportation released some workers. The changes in the other non-manufacturing industries included in the monthly survey were small.

Saskatoon.- The tendency in employment in this city continued upward at July 1, when small advances were indicated in manufacturing (notably in animal food processing) and in construction, hotels and restaurants and trade. Statements were compiled from 159 representative employers at July 1, whose staffs were higher by 1.6 p.c. than at June 1; the amounts which they disbursed in weekly salaries and wages increased by 2.9 p.c. The average earnings of their employees stood at \$37.34 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.87 in the preceding survey. The July 1, 1948, mean was \$34.73. In the latter comparison, the index number of employment showed a decline of 2.2 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 5.3 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Calgary.- The employees of the 340 larger industrial establishments co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls in Calgary at the beginning of July exceeded their personnel at June 1 by 0.9 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages which they distributed rose by two p.c. in the month. The average earnings of members of their staffs were \$42.28, as compared with \$41.84 in their last report, and \$39.09 at July 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 5.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 14.9 p.c. Improvement as compared with June 1, 1949, took place in manufacturing, construction, laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and trade.

Edmonton.- Information tabulated from 296 representative firms in Edmonton at July 1 showed an increase of 1.4 p.c. in their staffs as compared with a month earlier. There was an advance of 3.5 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed at the date under review. The average earnings per employee were then \$40.60, rising from \$39.76 at the beginning of June. The July 1, 1948, per capita figure was \$38.68. There was improvement as compared with June 1 in manufacturing, in which moderate gains were indicated in the food, lumber, beverage, clay, glass and stone and petroleum divisions. Mining, construction, transportation and trade were also brisker. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in this city has advanced by 6.6 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 13.6 p.c.

Vancouver.- There was moderate expansion in industrial activity in Vancouver at July 1, when greater activity was shown in transportation, communications, and

construction. Manufacturing and trade were generally quieter. Within the former group, there were substantial gains in the animal food processing, lumber, paper product and some other classes, while vegetable food plants reported losses in employment. Returns were received from 1,103 leading establishments, in which the staffs rose by 0.2 p.c. as compared with June 1. The salaries and wages paid by these firms were higher by 2.7 p.c. The average weekly earnings of their employees, which had amounted to \$43.37 at June 1, rose to \$44.45 at the date under review; the July 1, 1948, figure was \$40.31. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by 2.4 p.c, but that of payrolls has mounted by 7.4 p.c.

Victoria.- The 234 larger employers in Victoria from whom statistics of employment and payrolls were received at the beginning of July reported an increase of 1.6 p.c. in their personnel as compared with June 1, with a rise of 3.2 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they distributed. The earnings of their employees averaged \$41.95 per person. Their disbursements at June 1 had represented \$41.30 per employee, while the mean at July 1, 1948, was \$38.11. The trend in manufacturing was downward at the date under review, when rather small declines from June 1 took place in chemical, iron and steel and other plants. Transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade, on the other hand, showed moderate improvement. A comparison of the latest figures with those for a year earlier indicates an advance of 6.9 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 16.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this bulletin contain the most recent monthly data on employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at June 1 and July 1, 1949, and July 1, 1948. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the statistics of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll figures, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at July 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in Table A on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics for a month and a year earlier.

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Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries in Canada, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at June 1, 1949 and July 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948
		\$	\$	\$	\$						
MANUFACTURING	1,080,034	47,610,533	44.08	43.31	41.17	123.4	122.1	123.3	209.6	203.7	195.7
Animal products - edible	39,439	1,668,740	42.31	43.03	38.99	142.8	134.7	142.7	237.8	228.0	228.1
Fur and products	4,386	171,564	39.12	38.74	37.12	141.6	142.0	138.9	206.9	205.6	192.8
Leather and products	31,282	993,490	31.76	31.38	29.15	109.6	109.1	105.2	183.7	180.8	160.8
Boots and shoes	20,512	619,777	30.22	30.26	27.52	112.8	112.1	104.0	192.0	190.9	161.2
Lumber and its products	84,934	3,327,934	39.18	38.16	35.45	126.5	122.6	120.2	228.9	216.0	217.2
Rough and dressed lumber	52,350	2,130,169	40.69	39.50	36.53	123.8	118.4	125.6	236.7	219.6	215.8
Furniture	18,059	680,375	37.68	36.94	34.46	150.9	149.9	147.5	209.3	203.8	209.9
Other lumber products	14,525	517,390	35.62	34.92	32.90	117.5	116.2	130.1	226.2	219.3	230.0
Plant products - edible	63,665	2,311,278	36.30	36.62	34.48	145.8	130.4	139.6	234.4	211.4	213.5
Pulp and paper products	115,610	5,758,862	49.81	49.55	47.98	142.4	140.8	145.7	239.0	235.2	234.9
Pulp and paper	50,839	2,874,308	56.54	56.16	56.18	134.0	131.7	144.8	240.0	234.3	255.3
Paper products	21,025	834,722	39.70	39.21	37.93	163.0	162.0	156.0	267.7	262.7	247.9
Printing and publishing	43,746	2,049,832	46.86	46.92	42.98	145.0	144.2	141.5	227.6	226.8	203.8
Rubber products	20,808	929,166	44.65	44.40	43.16	122.5	121.8	134.2	233.3	230.8	247.2
Textile products	160,312	5,371,626	33.51	32.74	30.58	114.4	115.9	111.8	200.2	198.2	178.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	58,261	2,146,206	36.84	35.58	32.61	109.9	111.4	112.4	214.3	209.7	193.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,692	819,910	36.13	34.21	32.32	92.1	93.6	92.1	172.4	165.9	154.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	14,212	517,916	36.44	34.37	31.95	103.8	105.4	110.8	211.4	202.6	198.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	15,996	608,865	38.06	38.30	33.19	144.8	146.8	146.7	297.3	303.3	262.7
Hosiery and knit goods	23,902	709,271	29.67	29.33	27.39	110.6	113.6	119.3	181.0	183.8	180.2
Garments and personal furnishings	61,616	1,916,559	31.10	30.76	29.03	127.7	128.9	113.6	205.4	205.0	171.8
Other textile products	16,533	599,590	36.27	35.10	33.86	93.9	94.2	93.6	168.4	163.5	153.6
Tobacco	10,133	418,713	41.32	39.52	35.88	113.9	113.7	111.4	262.2	250.3	222.6
Beverages	21,427	1,023,165	47.75	46.57	44.34	185.4	175.9	172.7	298.5	276.4	258.1
Chemicals and allied products	43,647	2,070,591	47.44	47.43	44.28	99.2	98.3	97.5	173.0	171.4	159.9
Clay, glass and stone products	22,734	1,015,979	44.69	44.53	41.41	149.4	147.0	148.7	271.4	266.3	245.9
Electric light and power	35,090	1,696,930	48.36	48.04	45.82	170.4	165.5	154.3	262.1	252.8	223.4
Electrical apparatus	52,540	2,498,351	47.55	46.74	43.18	165.5	167.7	165.5	294.7	293.5	265.5
Iron and steel products	293,280	14,528,311	49.54	47.80	46.26	109.5	109.7	110.7	178.2	172.3	168.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,980	2,031,356	52.11	53.27	48.32	143.8	144.3	146.5	202.9	208.2	191.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,115	1,353,881	46.50	45.30	43.45	114.7	116.1	115.2	187.1	184.4	174.9
Agricultural implements	17,941	888,738	49.54	48.42	46.21	198.9	203.0	206.4	364.5	363.7	360.9
Land vehicles and aircraft	117,415	6,076,079	51.75	48.87	49.23	103.3	102.5	97.7	164.5	154.3	148.1
Automobiles and parts	47,233	2,599,265	55.03	49.79	49.09	120.6	115.0	113.7	172.8	149.0	145.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	15,004	711,068	47.39	44.91	43.00	75.9	79.5	113.2	120.0	119.2	162.7
Heating appliances	8,320	361,112	43.40	41.75	41.33	148.5	146.1	142.7	243.8	230.7	226.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,309	550,094	48.64	47.26	46.06	100.1	99.5	104.3	204.6	197.5	197.3
Foundry and machine shop products	8,785	404,998	46.10	44.12	43.98	91.8	93.5	98.6	200.0	195.0	190.2
Other iron and steel products	46,411	2,150,985	46.35	44.75	42.13	99.2	99.1	99.1	168.1	162.1	154.1
Non-ferrous metal products	47,043	2,302,203	48.94	48.45	46.06	115.2	117.2	121.7	209.1	210.6	203.4
Non-metallic mineral products	15,491	826,834	53.38	54.10	49.13	122.6	121.0	124.2	223.7	223.9	210.7
Miscellaneous	18,213	696,816	38.26	36.80	35.35	155.1	155.4	137.0	264.6	255.1	224.6
LOGGING	56,114	2,296,043	40.92	40.06	38.98	118.6	111.4	143.1	241.2	221.9	279.8
MINING	83,735	4,297,355	51.32	50.06	49.33	100.5	99.2	100.8	161.4	155.4	155.7
Coal	24,044	1,147,044	47.71	44.07	48.36	95.3	95.0	97.2	178.7	164.5	184.5
Metallic ores	43,683	2,405,978	55.08	54.57	51.82	91.5	92.2	89.4	139.0	138.8	127.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	16,008	744,333	46.50	46.31	44.40	149.4	137.3	158.1	256.5	234.7	259.0
COMMUNICATIONS	53,093	2,146,386	40.43	40.36	38.58	201.1	196.9	186.5	294.7	287.9	261.5
Telegraphs	8,619	392,298	45.52	45.23	46.22	126.6	123.2	125.0	226.1	218.7	226.8
Telephones	42,991	1,696,658	39.47	39.44	36.98	220.7	216.4	205.0	311.9	305.4	271.3
TRANSPORTATION	187,508	9,591,882	51.15	50.83	49.79	145.7	143.1	144.5	227.6	222.1	219.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	62,424	2,864,117	45.88	45.34	43.32	157.1	155.9	153.4	247.2	242.3	228.0
Steam railway operation	92,595	5,227,150	56.45	56.70	56.30	135.2	132.4	134.7	210.7	207.2	209.3
Shipping and stevedoring	32,489	1,500,615	46.19	44.75	43.28	146.7	142.5	149.9	260.9	245.6	250.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	245,684	10,018,987	40.78	40.16	38.78	133.0	125.0	133.5	235.6	218.0	224.9
Building	119,709	5,175,553	43.23	42.85	40.84	172.4	160.2	158.5	260.7	240.0	225.1
Highway	83,312	3,039,114	36.48	35.74	34.05	113.9	109.1	128.9	215.6	202.2	227.3
Railway	42,663	1,804,320	42.29	41.48	44.08	98.6	92.3	99.2	210.4	193.1	220.4
SERVICES (as indicated below)	73,111	2,037,482	27.87	27.92	25.81	153.8	147.7	153.4	258.7	248.9	239.7
Hotels and restaurants	48,048	1,248,021	25.97	26.22	24.45	161.6	152.6	163.4	277.7	262.2	264.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	20,685	596,382	28.83	28.39	28.54	133.0	131.3	137.0	214.4	208.4	206.2
TRADE	286,369	10,678,660	37.29	36.96	34.76	145.1	144.3	140.3	226.9	223.5	204.8
Retail	204,215	7,141,827	34.97	34.49	32.47	141.7	141.7	136.3	226.4	223.2	205.1
Wholesale	82,154	3,536,833	43.05	43.18	40.43	157.3	154.4	149.1	227.8	224.2	204.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,065,648	88,677,328	42.93	42.32	40.48	129.9	127.4	129.7	216.2	209.0	203.5
FINANCE	89,130	3,710,191	41.63	41.57	39.67	145.2	144.2	139.7	208.4	206.7	190.9
Banks and trust companies	50,815	1,885,069	37.10	37.08	34.86	155.3	154.9	148.2	221.2	220.5	197.8
Brokerage and stock market operation	3,525	169,432	48.07	50.44	48.35	151.8	152.4	158.8	212.1	223.4	222.5
Insurance	34,790	1,655,690	47.59	47.29	45.61	131.7	129.8	127.2	195.3	191.2	181.0
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,154,778	92,387,519	42.88	42.29	40.45	130.5	128.0	130.1	215.9	208.9	203.0

* See explanatory statement on Pages I and II

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at June 1, 1949 and July 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1949	Average Weekly			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Salaries and Wages at			Employment			Payrolls		
			July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948
MARITIME PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	48,317	1,920,590	\$ 39.75	\$ 40.15	\$ 38.50	113.0	111.1	114.9	193.8	192.5	190.7
Lumber products	5,496	160,787	29.26	28.81	29.09	103.4	94.8	109.6	168.2	151.8	178.0
Pulp and paper products	6,109	301,884	49.42	48.76	48.14	116.2	115.7	129.9	218.1	214.2	237.6
Iron and steel	17,948	832,431	46.58	47.48	45.57	109.0	108.2	104.6	185.2	186.2	174.4
Logging	6,947	241,542	34.77	31.36	32.64	120.9	60.0	99.8	269.8	120.7	214.1
Mining	15,549	694,919	44.69	40.70	46.30	86.0	84.8	85.7	167.7	150.6	173.2
Transportation	13,450	645,631	48.00	47.72	46.84	132.5	134.9	142.1	219.0	221.6	229.2
Construction	30,235	958,599	31.70	31.23	32.03	123.0	113.3	152.9	203.6	184.7	255.6
Trade	17,898	587,211	31.69	31.36	29.40	137.6	135.6	130.2	210.3	205.0	188.6
- Eight Leading Industries	139,654	5,236,007	37.49	37.14	36.72	117.1	110.9	122.5	200.2	188.0	205.7
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	346,274	14,238,267	41.12	40.71	38.67	119.2	118.7	119.1	205.1	202.1	192.1
Lumber products	18,459	629,168	34.08	33.89	31.65	111.4	106.1	116.9	229.1	217.0	238.6
Pulp and paper products	40,715	2,096,402	51.49	51.14	49.34	133.3	131.6	139.7	237.7	233.1	236.5
Textile products	89,429	2,862,793	32.01	31.98	29.71	121.4	122.8	115.4	207.3	209.3	182.8
Chemicals and allied products	17,855	834,717	46.72	46.44	43.24	85.5	85.6	81.0	145.4	144.6	129.6
Iron and steel	68,051	3,230,345	47.47	45.92	44.86	107.1	108.1	111.3	168.8	164.9	165.3
Logging	20,624	658,436	31.93	29.69	35.09	100.8	105.8	125.8	229.1	223.5	325.4
Mining	14,254	688,922	48.33	48.86	45.59	113.8	104.1	125.5	167.5	154.9	174.8
Communications	14,087	595,649	42.28	42.55	39.75	221.9	218.6	207.4	295.4	293.0	260.0
Transportation	51,321	2,587,844	50.42	50.45	50.00	148.2	145.7	149.0	234.1	230.2	233.5
Construction	68,787	2,626,551	38.18	38.74	36.68	128.1	119.5	125.3	222.8	210.8	209.7
Services ^{1/}	19,451	535,160	27.51	27.51	25.02	164.6	158.2	164.3	260.0	249.8	235.8
Trade	64,643	2,358,618	36.49	36.62	34.52	139.5	138.8	136.9	212.7	212.3	199.0
- Eight Leading Industries	599,441	24,289,437	40.52	40.29	38.59	125.5	123.7	126.3	212.3	208.0	203.4
ONTARIO											
Manufacturing	533,964	24,556,078	45.99	44.89	42.74	123.3	121.9	122.6	207.7	200.4	192.1
Lumber products	27,936	1,046,302	37.45	36.34	34.50	125.2	123.1	127.0	213.9	204.1	206.7
Plant products - edible	34,806	1,261,408	36.24	36.89	34.36	152.7	130.6	157.5	236.5	205.8	211.7
Pulp and paper products	52,858	2,591,006	49.02	48.57	46.97	152.4	150.6	152.7	246.2	241.0	236.5
Textile products	59,407	2,151,512	36.22	34.55	32.31	104.3	105.8	106.5	189.4	183.3	172.5
Chemicals and allied products	21,133	1,014,138	47.99	48.24	45.09	108.0	105.8	108.8	189.6	186.8	179.3
Electrical apparatus	36,404	1,735,314	47.67	46.67	43.53	165.9	169.4	166.3	286.7	286.8	261.8
Iron and steel	172,504	8,785,005	50.93	48.77	46.86	109.1	109.1	108.6	178.5	170.9	163.6
Non-ferrous metal products	26,568	1,301,355	48.98	48.25	46.23	112.5	114.8	120.6	213.3	214.5	211.3
Logging	11,965	488,799	40.85	41.36	37.56	117.4	111.9	173.2	266.6	257.3	361.2
Mining	25,298	1,356,409	53.62	52.70	50.41	81.5	83.2	81.7	124.0	124.5	116.7
Communications	21,344	860,624	40.32	40.46	38.96	212.9	208.2	197.3	309.9	304.1	277.7
Transportation	57,997	3,029,190	52.23	51.40	49.59	152.0	148.9	149.1	229.5	221.3	214.2
Construction	77,055	3,373,746	43.78	42.69	41.74	129.7	120.1	127.0	223.2	201.4	208.3
Services ^{1/}	28,720	801,826	27.92	27.76	25.62	140.6	138.1	138.2	249.6	244.0	227.4
Trade	114,980	4,372,412	38.03	37.47	35.42	140.8	140.0	137.3	222.9	218.2	201.6
- Eight Leading Industries	871,323	38,839,084	44.57	43.67	41.66	127.7	125.5	127.0	210.0	202.2	195.0
PRAIRIE PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	74,296	3,207,542	43.17	42.61	40.75	139.7	136.9	136.3	231.7	224.2	214.0
Animal products - edible	9,994	448,733	44.90	45.49	39.61	139.1	134.6	145.9	216.3	212.0	220.5
Lumber products	5,474	203,073	37.10	36.86	34.64	134.3	129.9	128.2	226.4	217.8	214.3
Plant products - edible	7,141	282,098	39.50	39.12	37.05	153.8	142.9	141.2	246.9	227.2	212.1
Textile products	5,778	173,110	29.96	28.17	27.45	137.2	135.0	116.2	231.0	213.8	182.9
Iron and steel	22,806	1,083,927	47.53	45.94	45.57	123.5	124.0	122.2	213.0	206.7	206.6
Mining	18,251	1,008,614	55.26	53.92	53.03	164.1	164.1	157.6	257.9	251.5	237.3
Communications	7,686	311,749	40.56	39.44	38.00	180.0	173.8	161.5	280.9	263.6	237.9
Transportation	42,800	2,200,420	51.41	51.66	50.69	135.5	133.3	134.3	204.7	202.4	199.8
Construction	42,945	1,799,651	41.91	40.60	39.93	128.1	123.1	123.4	241.1	224.3	220.2
Services ^{1/}	12,336	340,974	27.64	28.12	26.41	162.8	147.4	161.8	263.0	242.5	251.6
Trade	54,611	2,039,771	37.35	36.98	34.88	147.5	147.1	141.0	227.1	224.3	203.2
- Eight Leading Industries	253,598	10,932,194	43.11	42.63	41.16	141.3	138.3	137.1	230.0	222.6	213.0
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Manufacturing	77,183	3,688,056	47.78	46.78	43.50	138.2	135.5	144.4	234.5	225.0	224.1
Animal products - edible	5,812	258,650	44.50	45.39	41.20	138.1	123.7	137.8	246.4	225.3	243.0
Lumber products	27,569	1,288,604	46.74	44.80	40.35	145.6	142.2	147.6	255.2	238.9	224.1
Plant products - edible	4,546	171,946	37.82	36.87	33.46	136.8	124.2	159.8	263.2	232.9	270.5
Pulp and paper products	9,688	495,339	51.13	52.07	51.33	150.5	150.1	153.2	232.3	236.0	239.2
Iron and steel	11,971	596,603	49.84	48.83	46.30	100.0	100.3	118.2	166.2	163.3	182.4
Non-ferrous metal products	4,341	234,834	54.10	52.90	51.10	134.9	134.6	133.4	206.7	201.5	193.2
Logging	15,905	883,793	55.57	55.85	48.87	168.2	162.5	183.8	236.4	231.5	226.7
Mining	10,383	548,491	52.83	52.07	50.70	103.2	101.4	99.3	155.8	150.9	143.6
Transportation	21,940	1,128,797	51.45	50.58	50.04	162.3	155.9	152.5	269.0	254.1	246.8
Construction	26,562	1,260,440	47.27	45.50	44.02	199.8	197.4	185.1	365.0	347.3	317.9
Services ^{1/}	9,276	287,501	30.99	30.92	28.83	174.4	172.0	181.7	293.2	288.6	280.8
Trade	34,237	1,340,648	39.16	38.73	35.64	172.0	170.8	162.4	286.2	281.2	245.5
- Eight Leading Industries	201,632	9,380,606	46.52	45.67	43.01	154.6	151.7	154.0	252.4	243.1	232.6

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons^x Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1949, Together with Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at June 1, 1949 and July 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls		
						July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND											
Manufacturing	846	29,485	34.85	33.71	33.00	151.8	170.7	161.7	262.6	285.5	264.8
Trade	710	17,456	24.59	24.53	21.44	129.6	130.5	114.9	178.7	179.6	140.5
- Eight Leading Industries	3,246	113,789	35.07	34.83	34.72	142.7	141.2	149.1	230.4	226.3	237.5
NOVA SCOTIA											
Manufacturing	26,491	1,047,593	39.55	41.06	38.77	109.6	107.8	109.1	180.5	184.2	175.3
Animal products - edible	2,952	94,420	31.99	34.08	34.03	135.1	119.1	119.7	226.6	212.8	215.3
Iron and steel	12,548	579,602	46.19	49.07	45.65	102.4	101.7	97.7	177.5	187.1	167.2
Mining	14,289	651,815	45.62	41.05	46.96	85.3	84.5	86.0	168.8	150.5	175.1
Coal	13,362	612,463	45.84	41.06	47.37	84.3	83.5	84.5	167.0	148.4	173.2
Transportation	6,613	303,311	45.87	44.56	43.95	120.3	122.7	133.6	201.2	199.5	214.0
Steam railway operation	3,550	188,628	53.13	50.77	52.45	105.7	105.9	108.2	191.9	183.7	193.9
Shipping and stevedoring	2,033	71,738	35.29	35.95	33.91	136.6	146.4	181.8	202.5	221.0	259.0
Construction	16,320	488,363	29.92	29.51	31.92	95.9	87.4	126.3	160.6	144.3	225.7
Building	4,883	160,746	32.92	33.37	30.55	94.7	76.4	81.4	144.4	118.2	114.1
Highway	9,907	266,237	26.87	26.60	31.46	96.4	93.7	154.7	165.5	159.2	310.0
Retail trade	6,738	192,800	28.61	28.38	26.82	138.7	135.0	126.9	211.9	204.7	185.8
Wholesale trade	2,988	117,136	39.20	38.62	36.47	153.7	153.0	143.1	202.0	198.1	189.0
- Eight Leading Industries	77,883	2,922,332	37.52	37.13	37.30	108.2	105.1	114.9	179.2	172.1	189.9
NEW BRUNSWICK											
Manufacturing	20,980	845,512	40.21	39.29	38.40	114.7	112.2	119.7	211.3	202.1	211.0
Lumber products	3,242	99,935	30.83	30.80	30.72	92.4	82.2	97.5	172.7	153.4	181.5
Pulp and paper products	4,005	213,027	53.19	52.29	52.50	118.3	117.5	129.7	226.6	221.3	245.2
Iron and steel	5,221	245,055	46.94	43.99	45.63	118.3	117.2	113.8	204.7	190.0	190.3
Logging	6,392	228,151	35.69	32.81	33.68	128.4	57.5	106.7	280.8	115.6	220.2
Transportation	6,205	309,627	49.90	50.74	49.67	137.9	140.1	143.5	235.1	242.9	243.6
Steam railway operation	3,997	223,268	55.86	56.12	56.90	134.5	135.9	140.9	215.8	219.0	230.1
Construction	13,210	445,223	33.70	33.04	31.80	161.4	151.6	185.8	288.7	265.9	314.1
Highway	7,242	220,112	30.39	29.71	27.74	171.9	163.5	207.6	360.8	335.5	397.7
Railway	2,554	104,030	40.73	41.42	40.92	96.3	79.5	106.3	218.7	183.5	242.5
Retail trade	4,977	149,434	30.02	29.46	27.45	132.2	131.2	130.2	230.9	225.0	202.5
- Eight Leading Industries	58,526	2,199,886	37.59	37.30	36.02	130.3	119.1	133.8	235.3	213.5	231.6
MANITOBA											
Manufacturing	41,489	1,762,772	42.49	41.63	40.63	134.0	131.3	129.8	220.2	211.5	204.5
Animal products - edible	3,488	163,938	47.00	47.94	41.55	133.8	125.2	132.5	203.5	194.3	201.2
Plant products - edible	3,459	132,838	38.40	37.83	35.73	159.3	140.8	143.6	247.6	215.5	204.2
Pulp and paper products	4,115	180,470	43.86	44.40	41.97	144.9	145.6	139.0	220.3	224.1	203.2
Textiles	4,898	145,682	29.74	28.16	26.94	141.0	136.2	116.4	235.6	213.7	177.7
Iron and steel	15,075	713,724	47.34	45.56	46.54	121.6	122.0	122.4	209.9	202.6	207.6
Transportation	19,525	1,007,194	51.58	52.14	51.43	137.1	134.5	135.3	209.1	207.3	205.7
Street railways	7,842	349,985	44.63	44.45	43.76	156.0	155.1	153.8	239.9	237.4	231.9
Steam railway operation	11,544	651,529	56.44	57.61	56.75	124.4	121.1	122.9	194.7	193.5	193.5
Construction	14,901	622,677	41.79	41.27	38.38	118.4	112.1	113.2	210.0	196.2	182.9
Building	6,120	265,381	43.56	43.53	37.73	119.3	114.3	101.1	175.8	169.1	125.0
Railway	5,004	214,103	42.79	41.56	43.83	90.0	87.2	94.7	196.0	184.6	210.2
Services	4,655	126,361	27.15	26.85	24.78	161.7	160.4	159.6	253.0	248.3	229.7
Retail trade	16,733	600,848	35.91	35.46	33.25	146.4	144.2	145.5	221.7	215.7	206.0
Wholesale trade	7,820	321,625	41.13	41.27	38.78	135.7	133.5	130.2	201.6	198.7	181.8
- Eight Leading Industries	112,309	4,798,324	42.72	42.34	40.76	134.4	131.3	130.8	216.8	209.9	201.0
SASKATCHEWAN											
Manufacturing	10,586	459,208	43.38	43.98	40.04	135.9	133.1	141.2	217.5	216.0	208.4
Animal products - edible	2,854	114,615	40.16	40.81	35.71	139.7	135.5	179.9	224.7	221.5	254.0
Street railways	4,480	175,427	39.16	38.87	35.64	102.0	102.4	105.1	158.5	158.0	148.6
Steam railway operation	4,909	301,501	61.42	61.86	61.73	128.5	126.9	127.0	181.1	180.0	179.9
Construction	11,695	479,865	41.03	39.91	39.25	123.9	118.9	125.6	244.8	228.5	237.0
Highway	4,203	176,285	41.94	40.02	37.68	132.9	127.9	135.5	278.8	255.9	252.1
Railway	4,241	180,189	42.49	41.49	44.10	94.2	90.9	94.3	184.2	173.4	191.3
Retail trade	6,986	246,648	35.31	34.24	33.06	132.0	139.7	128.7	223.4	229.2	204.0
Wholesale trade	4,793	193,462	40.36	40.31	37.83	138.1	136.6	127.3	222.1	217.9	192.3
- Eight Leading Industries	47,937	2,007,341	41.87	41.39	39.72	130.7	129.6	131.0	211.2	207.0	200.8
ALBERTA											
Manufacturing	22,221	985,562	44.35	43.79	41.33	153.1	150.0	147.4	264.6	256.0	237.7
Animal products - edible	3,652	170,180	46.60	46.85	40.81	139.5	139.0	152.1	224.1	224.4	222.2
Plant products - edible	2,458	99,011	40.28	40.19	37.52	142.9	139.5	155.7	239.8	233.6	212.3
Iron and steel	5,518	264,823	47.99	46.32	46.45	152.5	153.5	143.8	256.8	249.5	234.6
Mining	14,117	765,508	54.23	52.45	52.73	190.1	190.4	179.3	278.0	268.6	255.2
Coal	7,197	365,843	50.83	47.31	52.33	134.9	102.5	146.3	206.5	194.2	230.5
Transportation	13,886	716,298	51.58	51.60	50.83	148.8	145.9	147.6	226.5	222.2	220.0
Street railway	5,256	227,239	43.23	43.70	41.76	129.7	127.0	131.8	197.8	195.7	181.8
Steam railway operation	7,997	461,816	57.75	57.05	56.66	145.7	145.7	145.7	236.0	233.0	231.6
Construction	16,349	697,109	42.64	40.60	41.89	140.4	136.8	131.1	274.5	254.0	250.6
Highway	6,309	259,598	41.15	38.60	37.65	127.6	122.5	126.1	255.9	212.6	207.7
Railway	3,989	168,066	42.13	41.10	45.17	91.8	89.4	86.8	200.7	191.0	203.7
Services	5,483	155,336	28.33	30.31	28.21	176.5	141.7	175.8	270.6	232.4	268.2
Retail trade	12,527	439,866	35.11	34.88	33.19	155.6	154.3	146.3	255.4	251.5	227.0
Wholesale trade	5,752	237,322	41.26	40.86	37.72	159.6	160.6	142.5	242.6	241.8	199.5
- Eight Leading Industries	93,352	4,126,529	44.20	43.63	42.45	157.3	153.4	149.6	259.6	249.7	237.2

^x See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons^x Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and Their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at June 1, 1949 and July 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls		
						July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948
MONTREAL											
Manufacturing	188,594	8,001,788	42.43	41.89	39.62	124.3	124.4	118.9	205.0	202.6	182.9
Plant products - edible	10,865	408,214	37.57	37.45	35.72	125.8	121.7	122.6	222.3	214.2	206.6
Pulp and paper products	13,501	642,731	47.61	47.75	42.46	149.8	150.3	153.1	255.0	256.5	225.0
Textiles	41,784	1,362,048	32.60	32.68	30.84	123.2	125.5	111.1	201.3	205.4	171.6
Tobacco	5,969	262,777	44.02	42.28	37.75	101.5	102.3	100.6	259.2	249.8	220.0
Iron and steel	47,573	2,326,443	48.90	47.16	46.64	105.4	105.4	98.8	163.9	158.1	146.1
Communications	7,325	351,078	47.93	48.62	45.03	230.0	226.2	211.5	297.1	296.3	256.6
Transportation	19,013	888,880	46.75	46.27	44.32	148.1	145.7	150.3	250.5	243.8	242.1
Construction	24,980	1,000,575	40.06	41.08	37.11	201.3	188.7	183.5	290.5	279.1	249.7
Services ^{1/}	13,817	401,032	29.02	28.60	26.06	159.1	158.9	160.2	250.5	246.5	226.2
Trade	50,013	1,857,512	37.14	37.28	35.25	142.0	141.8	139.9	207.9	208.4	195.4
- Eight Leading Industries	304,325	12,531,848	41.18	40.91	38.52	134.9	134.0	129.8	216.8	213.9	195.1
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	18,681	663,506	35.52	35.60	34.67	98.6	99.4	107.3	172.9	174.7	172.4
Iron and steel	1,999	91,266	45.66	44.94	41.02	77.9	92.5	164.6	123.0	143.8	234.8
Transportation	1,919	78,030	40.66	39.09	36.14	180.3	178.8	171.0	250.0	238.3	210.6
Construction	5,134	185,094	36.05	34.82	34.81	190.4	180.1	145.1	349.3	319.1	258.2
Services ^{1/}	1,882	50,724	26.95	26.25	25.69	167.9	156.5	164.6	329.2	298.6	307.7
Trade	5,667	177,166	31.26	31.08	29.00	155.1	152.9	143.7	225.4	220.8	204.1
- Eight Leading Industries	34,017	1,183,494	34.79	34.50	33.32	122.9	121.7	122.2	207.4	203.5	192.9
TORONTO											
Manufacturing	171,511	7,790,005	45.42	44.49	42.46	124.5	123.5	121.6	209.6	203.8	191.9
Plant products - edible	13,042	497,951	38.18	37.26	35.06	122.5	118.1	122.1	195.4	183.9	178.9
Pulp and paper products	22,779	1,091,866	47.93	47.56	44.95	147.2	145.2	142.9	235.5	230.5	214.5
Textiles	21,131	783,875	37.10	36.34	34.58	106.5	107.3	104.8	187.5	185.1	171.3
Chemicals and allied products	10,927	511,148	46.78	46.75	43.50	142.5	137.8	139.9	257.0	248.4	234.8
Electrical apparatus	15,788	737,578	46.72	45.18	43.48	168.4	172.4	168.7	286.2	283.4	270.8
Iron and steel	36,858	1,786,723	48.48	46.73	45.48	106.3	106.0	101.7	177.4	170.5	159.2
Communications	6,434	297,370	46.22	46.88	44.68	216.8	213.0	196.5	290.9	289.8	254.9
Transportation	13,026	627,826	48.20	46.50	43.49	168.6	166.3	164.8	269.0	255.9	237.2
Construction	14,241	707,830	49.70	45.87	46.81	154.0	129.8	149.2	240.3	187.0	217.7
Services ^{1/}	14,433	440,783	30.54	30.26	27.66	128.8	129.3	127.4	240.7	239.5	218.8
Trade	57,760	2,388,233	41.35	40.86	38.41	145.4	144.5	141.4	227.2	223.3	204.8
- Eight Leading Industries	277,437	12,253,865	44.17	43.18	41.17	133.3	131.4	129.9	219.5	211.5	199.6
OTTAWA											
Manufacturing	10,056	420,146	41.78	40.90	39.07	101.6	101.5	103.5	174.4	170.6	165.4
Pulp and paper products	3,346	153,807	45.97	45.16	42.53	119.4	119.3	128.0	191.8	188.4	190.2
Iron and steel	1,780	74,444	41.82	41.00	40.92	54.3	60.6	60.4	102.1	111.6	111.1
Construction	4,869	190,658	39.16	39.27	35.04	183.6	174.7	172.3	307.3	293.1	256.0
Services ^{1/}	2,633	69,139	26.26	25.79	24.92	138.3	140.3	144.2	260.2	259.3	259.0
Trade	7,699	248,733	32.31	31.82	30.54	153.4	151.5	145.2	226.3	220.1	206.6
- Eight Leading Industries	27,786	1,041,931	37.50	37.01	34.87	134.1	132.4	130.9	217.2	211.6	197.8
HAMILTON											
Manufacturing	52,054	2,547,680	48.94	47.93	44.13	118.9	122.4	118.9	205.0	206.8	186.0
Textiles	6,749	235,762	34.93	32.44	30.20	97.2	101.6	107.7	169.1	164.0	162.7
Electrical apparatus	7,417	379,457	51.16	51.27	46.50	139.0	139.8	133.2	271.9	274.2	236.0
Iron and steel	23,487	1,283,179	54.63	53.59	48.90	106.9	113.1	108.8	184.1	191.1	167.7
Construction	3,747	174,706	46.63	46.12	40.63	137.1	134.7	144.8	234.7	228.1	218.7
Trade	6,690	249,781	37.34	36.55	34.58	125.8	125.6	129.4	210.1	205.5	193.6
- Eight Leading Industries	66,882	3,137,897	46.92	45.98	42.46	123.1	125.7	123.3	210.1	210.3	190.4
WINDSOR											
Manufacturing	34,566	1,894,451	54.81	49.00	49.85	126.3	116.3	117.5	174.2	143.5	148.7
Iron and steel	28,280	1,610,801	56.96	49.57	51.23	120.2	111.0	113.6	166.7	134.0	141.7
Construction	1,410	73,113	51.85	50.77	48.51	202.6	205.9	170.1	349.2	347.4	279.3
Trade	3,770	140,539	37.28	36.72	33.78	159.0	155.5	162.0	211.0	203.2	193.2
- Eight Leading Industries	42,504	2,224,361	52.33	47.44	47.72	130.0	121.3	122.5	182.8	154.6	157.0
WINNIPEG											
Manufacturing	34,393	1,424,817	41.43	40.52	39.48	133.3	130.6	128.6	217.5	208.6	200.8
Animal products - edible	3,245	154,651	47.66	48.68	41.91	131.3	122.6	123.4	200.4	191.1	198.2
Plant products - edible	3,296	127,801	38.77	38.16	36.15	154.2	135.5	138.2	246.3	213.1	202.2
Textiles	4,631	140,105	30.25	28.87	27.11	137.6	132.2	114.4	229.3	208.9	175.3
Iron and steel	11,364	528,152	46.48	44.32	45.46	119.5	121.3	121.4	205.1	198.5	203.6
Communications	1,392	56,192	40.37	38.58	36.89	193.6	186.2	160.9	247.7	227.6	188.2
Transportation	4,577	198,125	43.29	43.08	40.91	156.0	153.2	158.2	222.9	217.9	214.5
Construction	4,470	186,257	41.67	41.74	36.22	90.5	87.1	86.5	132.0	127.2	105.2
Services ^{1/}	4,339	117,459	27.07	26.61	24.68	163.2	163.8	162.4	252.6	249.2	230.9
Trade	22,019	830,161	37.70	37.45	35.19	145.2	142.6	142.6	218.8	213.5	201.6
- Eight Leading Industries	71,289	2,816,968	39.51	38.90	37.15	136.1	133.5	132.6	211.0	203.7	192.8
VANCOUVER											
Manufacturing	32,560	1,545,533	47.47	46.23	42.72	135.7	135.9	145.6	227.8	222.0	223.5
Lumber products	9,313	446,260	47.92	45.90	41.81	147.6	146.3	154.0	245.5	233.0	223.8
Iron and steel	7,734	383,989	49.65	48.95	45.75	93.1	92.9	117.3	154.0	151.6	179.0
Communications	4,505	177,695	39.42	39.16	36.10	191.2	187.0	185.9	275.6	267.8	247.2
Transportation	8,942	423,706	47.38	46.84	44.36	156.6	152.0	172.4	236.8	227.1	245.1
Construction	11,255	577,016	51.27	49.07	45.79	330.8	326.6	298.0	564.7	533.7	467.1
Services ^{1/}	6,294	202,167	32.12	31.91	28.89	175.1	174.5	187.8	292.6	289.7	278.1
Trade	23,998	965,033	40.21	39.44	36.41	162.8	165.1	159.8	278.2	262.7	244.3
- Eight Leading Industries	87,631	3,895,105	44.45	43.37	40.31	162.2	161.9	166.2	270.4	263.4	251.7

x See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons^a Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at June 1, 1949 and July 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948
HALIFAX											
Manufacturing	7,559	296,288	39.20	39.84	38.09	104.6	102.5	99.6	180.1	179.4	166.8
Plant products - edible	1,149	28,480	24.79	25.11	26.70	86.2	86.4	84.6	128.0	129.9	135.4
Iron and steel	3,229	142,136	44.02	45.18	42.54	103.4	102.8	94.7	181.5	185.3	160.7
Transportation	1,749	59,614	34.08	35.27	32.80	144.6	162.0	209.1	195.6	226.8	272.3
Construction	3,844	132,891	34.57	35.97	34.38	156.3	122.6	138.2	192.0	156.7	168.9
Trade	6,014	197,104	32.77	32.43	30.28	147.5	144.4	132.6	212.9	206.3	185.3
- Nine Leading Industries	22,856	804,994	35.22	35.49	33.88	126.6	122.0	121.9	194.6	188.9	182.0
SAINT JOHN											
Manufacturing	4,564	179,573	39.35	36.71	36.39	91.6	91.6	97.9	165.3	154.2	162.6
Iron and steel	864	39,034	45.18	37.55	40.99	67.0	63.5	52.4	109.6	86.2	78.5
Trade	3,176	102,124	32.15	31.71	29.43	111.6	110.7	109.8	180.6	176.7	164.7
- Nine Leading Industries	13,328	476,000	35.71	34.98	33.22	121.5	121.7	122.4	202.3	198.5	190.0
SHERBROOKE											
Manufacturing	7,578	263,517	34.77	34.22	31.20	106.2	108.3	105.6	176.6	177.2	175.5
Textiles	4,384	138,451	31.58	31.29	27.66	103.1	106.6	95.9	177.0	181.4	144.2
Iron and steel	1,725	71,034	41.18	41.38	36.99	86.5	87.2	98.9	156.4	158.2	140.0
- Nine Leading Industries	10,429	360,139	34.53	34.08	31.08	115.2	117.0	116.3	191.6	192.0	173.9
THREE RIVERS											
Manufacturing	8,526	391,549	45.92	44.65	44.52	134.2	131.1	138.0	224.1	212.9	222.7
Pulp and paper products	3,923	228,004	58.12	57.99	58.28	136.9	126.9	142.8	245.7	277.3	257.0
Textiles	2,341	77,221	32.99	30.88	25.81	100.6	99.6	95.5	191.3	177.5	142.1
- Nine Leading Industries	11,500	490,594	42.66	41.17	41.05	138.6	136.4	146.1	227.9	216.4	231.1
BRANTFORD											
Manufacturing	13,314	608,116	45.67	44.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	1,994	79,439	39.84	36.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	7,198	359,453	49.94	49.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Nine Leading Industries	15,485	685,630	44.28	43.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KITCHENER											
Manufacturing	16,309	666,312	40.86	39.26	39.37	132.3	131.4	134.9	237.1	226.3	233.2
Animal products - edible	1,446	65,843	45.53	45.69	41.17	134.1	130.2	134.1	249.3	242.8	225.4
Leather products	1,707	65,901	38.61	36.68	35.61	102.7	101.1	101.9	176.4	164.9	161.4
Lumber products	2,049	82,340	40.19	37.59	38.15	153.7	154.4	146.7	269.7	253.3	241.8
Rubber products	4,849	201,283	41.51	41.08	42.80	146.0	144.7	165.5	253.4	248.6	296.2
Textiles	1,801	60,661	33.68	30.36	30.36	104.2	104.0	97.3	202.6	182.2	170.5
- Nine Leading Industries	20,797	846,550	40.71	39.33	39.27	135.3	133.9	134.8	243.0	232.4	233.9
LONDON											
Manufacturing	16,405	698,548	42.58	41.69	39.70	144.1	140.8	141.7	247.1	236.4	226.5
Plant products - edible	2,476	90,071	36.38	35.83	34.89	159.8	144.4	160.8	261.2	232.4	252.0
Pulp and paper products	2,249	93,298	41.48	42.55	40.33	148.1	146.4	145.8	228.4	231.3	218.6
Iron and Steel	4,081	192,827	47.25	45.81	44.97	142.3	142.2	141.7	243.3	235.7	230.6
Trade	4,458	162,680	36.49	35.81	35.27	166.3	166.3	150.8	229.9	225.7	201.0
- Nine Leading Industries	27,864	1,148,842	41.23	40.44	39.17	154.1	151.3	147.0	247.4	236.5	226.3
FT. WILLIAM											
Manufacturing	5,371	289,299	50.14	48.82	49.53	59.7	59.5	69.0	111.6	108.3	127.4
Pulp and paper products	2,296	132,238	57.59	55.14	57.23	146.2	145.5	154.4	228.8	218.0	240.1
Iron and steel	1,618	75,816	46.86	45.75	46.41	23.8	24.4	32.0	45.7	45.6	60.6
Transportation	2,179	107,769	49.46	47.61	44.38	147.8	146.8	141.0	173.1	165.5	148.3
Trade	2,093	77,034	36.81	36.03	33.94	131.5	131.0	130.8	226.3	220.6	212.1
- Nine Leading Industries	11,529	525,017	45.54	44.36	43.59	79.1	78.6	87.5	135.6	131.3	143.8
ST. CATHARINES											
Manufacturing	22,634	1,148,225	50.73	49.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp and paper products	2,954	168,081	56.90	56.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	2,178	82,971	38.10	31.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	13,928	779,334	52.36	52.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Nine Leading Industries	26,305	1,292,207	49.12	48.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REgina											
Manufacturing	2,448	106,305	43.43	45.06	39.31	107.9	103.1	108.6	164.1	162.7	149.6
Animal products - edible	562	23,318	41.49	41.37	37.28	143.1	139.8	150.2	209.6	205.2	197.7
Trade	5,028	195,002	38.78	36.51	35.34	142.6	153.4	138.1	244.5	247.7	215.6
- Nine Leading Industries	11,532	449,975	39.02	38.03	35.83	134.5	136.9	131.0	223.0	221.3	198.1
SASKATON											
Manufacturing	2,270	93,526	41.70	41.07	37.13	187.0	185.5	201.9	299.4	292.9	287.0
Animal products - edible	694	28,749	41.43	43.20	34.86	191.2	181.8	270.2	321.9	319.3	357.1
Trade	3,025	104,914	34.68	34.54	33.23	137.0	135.9	128.9	214.9	212.2	193.8
- Nine Leading Industries	8,093	302,207	37.34	36.87	34.73	153.8	151.3	157.3	261.9	254.4	248.6
CALGARY											
Manufacturing	7,909	369,423	46.71	46.01	43.23	141.1	139.9	142.9	251.2	245.4	226.5
Plant products - edible	991	42,267	42.65	41.90	39.48	136.6	135.0	131.5	247.7	236.9	220.7
Iron and steel	2,806	135,937	48.45	46.36	46.04	149.6	151.1	139.5	245.9	237.8	218.0
Construction	2,367	102,259	43.20	42.22	40.04	115.8	112.1	100.7	254.5	240.8	195.2
Trade	7,738	295,823	38.23	37.75	35.21	155.1	154.5	135.8	235.2	231.3	196.2
- Nine Leading Industries	23,671	1,000,758	42.28	41.84	39.09	147.4	146.1	139.5	246.9	242.1	214.8
EDMONTON											
Manufacturing	7,598	335,838	43.94	43.10	40.39	148.3	145.9	143.6	245.4	245.6	231.8
Animal products - edible	2,225	102,716	46.16	46.92	41.33	142.4	139.8	142.3	217.6	217.1	224.7
Iron and steel	1,816	85,035	46.83	44.81	45.06	147.1	147.1	141.6	267.9	256.3	247.3
Construction	3,944	180,243	45.70	43.35	47.95	315.9	314.5	300.1	512.1	483.6	511.0
Trade	7,898	282,989	35.88	35.61	33.76	187.8	186.0	172.9	297.2	292.1	250.6
- Nine Leading Industries	24,438	992,127	40.60	39.76	38.68	179.8	177.3	168.7	298.1	287.9	262.3
VICTORIA											
Manufacturing	5,558	267,530	48.13	46.90	42.50	146.5	148.1	143.2	242.0	238.4	205.8
Lumber products	1,298	61,609	47.46	47.02	42.84	121.0	122.0	122.2	211.2	210.9	196.2
Iron and steel	1,907	95,253	49.95	47.93	43.64	143.5	146.0	137.2	233.0	227.5	194.6
Trade	3,735	137,499	36.81	36.33	31.73	164.3	162.9	149.9	273.3	267.3	224.0
- Nine Leading Industries	13,956	586,436	41.95	41.30	38.11	156.9	154.5	146.8	260.4	252.4	223.2

^a See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

x Includes Merrifield, Thorold and Welland.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
July 1, 1933	84.5	89.9	-	-	-	83.0	85.0	85.0	-	-	-	81.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	100.4	-	-	-	94.1	109.9	94.1	-	-	-	94.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	106.7	-	-	-	94.8	102.7	96.3	-	-	-	99.5
July 1, 1936	104.6	111.7	-	-	-	101.6	106.2	101.9	-	-	-	104.8
July 1, 1937	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
July 1, 1938	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	98.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
July 1, 1939	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
July 1, 1940	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
July 1, 1941	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
July 1, 1942	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
July 1, 1943	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
July 1, 1944	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
July 1, 1945	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug. 1	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Sept. 1	201.8	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2
Oct. 1	203.3	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.8
Nov. 1	203.6	194.9	160.4	207.7	180.8	207.1	208.6	180.3	168.6	167.9	206.1	212.2
Dec. 1	204.3	197.8	156.2	209.9	184.9	207.5	210.4	180.9	169.3	167.0	207.6	206.1
Jan. 1, 1949	196.0	177.2	15.8	178.2	177.6	198.2	206.1	173.9	162.4	158.0	201.8	192.4
Feb. 1	190.5	168.2	139.9	172.4	164.7	193.0	202.8	166.7	157.3	146.2	194.4	181.5
Mar. 1	188.9	167.1	139.1	170.3	164.8	190.2	201.8	165.6	156.4	145.9	192.3	179.6
Apr. 1	187.6	167.4	163.0	173.1	160.5	184.8	200.2	166.0	155.4	146.8	194.6	188.8
May 1	189.1	163.3	139.8	170.7	155.2	186.4	200.1	170.5	159.9	153.0	198.0	196.9
June 1	194.5	169.0	151.2	176.4	160.7	194.6	202.4	177.4	163.7	165.1	206.3	204.7
July 1	198.3	178.4	152.8	181.7	175.8	197.4	206.0	181.3	167.6	166.5	211.6	208.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at July 1, 1949.

100.0 6.8 .2 3.8 2.8 29.0 42.2 12.2 5.4 2.3 4.5 9.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1933	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
July 1, 1934	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
July 1, 1935	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
July 1, 1936	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
July 1, 1937	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
July 1, 1938	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
July 1, 1939	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
July 1, 1940	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
July 1, 1941	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
July 1, 1942	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
July 1, 1943	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
July 1, 1944	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
July 1, 1945	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.7	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	238.5
Nov. 1	190.2	201.9	203.4	201.1	200.5	288.4	168.3	239.7
Dec. 1	192.6	200.7	206.4	202.9	202.8	288.9	171.4	236.6
Jan. 1, 1949	186.8	186.7	204.7	202.2	197.8	284.7	165.5	228.1
Feb. 1	184.6	181.1	202.0	196.0	197.2	274.6	158.8	219.4
Mar. 1	183.3	185.4	201.7	194.6	198.1	279.1	158.2	218.1
Apr. 1	183.2	185.4	200.3	193.5	199.5	281.9	156.9	223.2
May 1	186.4	191.4	201.4	194.9	201.6	285.2	161.7	226.5
June 1	189.1	199.5	201.4	199.4	203.5	278.8	163.1	229.8
July 1	190.4	201.5	204.4	202.0	199.3	298.8	166.3	230.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1949.

14.7 1.6 13.4 1.3 3.2 2.1 3.5 4.2

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	*Services	Trade
July 1, 1933	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
July 1, 1936	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
July 1, 1937	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
July 1, 1938	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
July 1, 1939	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
July 1, 1940	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
July 1, 1941	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
July 1, 1942	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
July 1, 1943	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
July 1, 1944	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
July 1, 1945	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	164.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May 1	186.5	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June 1	192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July 1	198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0
Aug. 1	200.9	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4
Sept. 1	201.8	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5
Oct. 1	203.3	210.0	267.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	263.7	224.8
Nov. 1	203.6	208.3	321.6	181.5	182.7	144.6	192.7	253.9	230.5
Dec. 1	204.3	207.9	351.0	181.1	182.6	144.5	184.6	251.0	239.5
Jan. 1, 1949	196.0	202.7	326.2	176.5	182.8	140.7	153.6	245.6	238.9
Feb. 1	190.5	202.6	280.8	178.8	181.8	134.9	142.9	245.0	221.1
Mar. 1	188.9	203.0	262.1	170.5	183.3	132.9	138.7	242.2	220.0
Apr. 1	187.6	203.0	184.0	171.1	182.8	135.5	142.0	244.5	221.3
May 1	189.1	203.3	125.6	171.4	186.6	138.5	158.0	247.8	224.5
June 1	194.5	205.1	176.4	175.7	191.4	141.4	173.8	254.4	226.2
July 1	198.3	207.3	187.7	178.0	195.5	144.0	184.9	264.8	227.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1949.

100.0	52.2	2.7	4.1	2.6	9.1	11.9	3.5	13.9
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	^{1/} Relative Weight	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1946	July 1 1945	July 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	52.2	207.3	205.1	207.2	200.6	187.2	207.2	225.8
Animal products - edible	1.9	246.9	232.9	246.8	236.7	240.9	224.5	235.3
Fur and products	0.2	175.0	175.5	171.7	155.7	154.2	143.1	126.8
Leather and products	1.5	150.1	149.5	144.1	154.9	154.7	139.6	137.5
Boots and shoes	1.0	147.8	146.8	136.3	142.1	142.6	129.2	126.3
Lumber and products	4.1	152.9	148.2	156.2	150.1	131.2	129.8	128.0
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	143.2	137.0	145.3	134.1	109.8	110.6	107.4
Furniture	0.9	168.9	167.7	165.0	158.0	149.2	128.8	129.8
Other lumber products	0.7	174.5	172.5	193.2	207.7	194.9	203.5	203.4
Musical instruments	.04	40.3	39.9	39.3	39.2	37.9	28.0	30.1
Plant products - edible	3.1	195.1	174.5	186.8	185.1	166.2	159.8	163.1
Pulp and paper products	5.6	182.7	180.7	187.0	178.6	163.5	145.2	137.2
Pulp and paper	2.5	161.5	158.7	174.5	166.4	149.7	132.8	125.2
Paper products	1.0	272.7	271.0	261.0	263.9	242.0	218.9	208.6
Printing and publishing	2.1	181.5	180.6	177.2	165.2	155.4	137.0	128.9
Rubber products	1.0	164.9	164.0	180.7	196.1	162.4	181.0	164.2
Textile products	7.8	182.3	184.7	178.2	171.2	158.2	157.4	156.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	186.8	189.3	191.0	176.7	152.8	157.8	156.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	115.8	117.7	115.9	108.6	82.0	107.4	110.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	0.7	193.3	196.4	206.4	200.4	187.3	170.6	167.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	0.8	847.7	859.5	859.2	768.5	711.0	615.3	591.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	158.1	162.5	170.6	163.6	154.3	146.6	146.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	198.7	200.5	176.7	172.6	161.1	159.6	157.8
Other textile products	0.8	155.9	156.4	155.3	161.1	172.6	166.3	167.4
Tobacco	0.5	121.9	121.7	119.2	120.9	117.9	122.0	123.6
Beverages	1.0	381.1	361.7	355.0	323.0	299.9	265.7	246.7
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	349.7	346.5	343.6	336.1	324.4	472.5	604.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	199.1	196.0	198.2	189.8	172.9	141.7	139.0
Electric light and power	1.7	255.5	248.1	231.3	196.9	184.1	154.2	145.7
Electrical apparatus	2.6	352.7	357.4	352.6	348.4	295.7	291.3	332.1
Iron and steel products	14.2	217.9	218.3	220.2	214.7	205.6	232.1	331.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	303.6	304.8	309.4	271.7	255.9	243.4	252.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	258.4	261.5	259.4	256.9	233.7	216.4	223.0
Agricultural implements	0.9	214.6	219.0	222.7	193.6	165.3	144.7	126.9
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.7	187.0	185.7	177.0	174.5	167.3	244.1	303.0
Automobiles and parts	2.3	309.4	294.9	291.6	297.0	241.1	277.4	292.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0.7	303.9	318.4	453.0	489.7	509.7	1252.8	1508.7
Heating appliances	0.4	235.2	231.4	226.1	192.8	194.1	189.2	167.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0.6	226.5	225.0	236.0	210.0	182.1	259.6	291.1
Foundry and machine shop products	0.4	213.3	217.3	229.0	219.1	211.0	228.8	232.9
Other iron and steel products	2.2	213.1	212.8	212.8	222.9	222.7	307.2	377.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	334.8	340.7	353.8	326.6	293.2	346.8	445.9
Non-metallic mineral products	0.7	220.3	217.5	223.2	222.2	226.6	223.5	220.6
Miscellaneous	0.8	344.5	345.5	288.8	280.7	293.4	339.2	376.3
LOGGING	2.7	187.7	176.4	226.6	241.5	197.0	184.6	175.4
MINING	4.1	178.0	175.7	178.7	167.5	159.5	146.5	153.1
Coal	1.2	87.2	86.9	88.9	86.6	93.9	91.6	95.9
Metallic ores	2.1	340.6	343.1	332.8	304.8	278.3	246.9	269.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0.8	240.6	221.0	254.6	237.0	201.0	179.8	165.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.6	195.5	191.4	181.3	169.9	146.4	113.7	110.0
Telegraphs	0.4	146.2	142.3	144.4	140.7	139.5	130.8	131.3
Telephones	2.1	203.5	199.5	189.0	176.5	147.6	115.1	104.2
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	144.0	141.4	142.8	141.2	128.3	126.3	124.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	3.0	230.2	228.4	224.7	227.6	209.9	192.7	186.8
Steam railways	4.5	116.1	113.7	115.7	114.0	107.2	107.7	106.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	139.2	135.2	142.3	136.8	108.0	117.8	119.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.9	184.9	173.8	185.5	165.0	141.7	112.6	110.8
Building	5.8	243.2	226.0	223.7	198.3	154.5	98.5	90.7
Highway	4.0	205.4	196.7	232.4	209.1	180.6	146.6	151.3
Railway	2.1	99.0	92.7	99.6	88.4	92.3	96.0	93.9
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.5	264.8	254.4	264.1	250.5	233.3	208.9	207.7
Hotels and restaurants	2.3	267.7	252.9	270.8	256.6	234.5	210.3	206.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	244.2	241.1	251.5	238.8	231.0	206.3	209.6
TRADE	13.9	227.5	226.2	220.0	205.9	191.1	172.0	161.2
Retail	9.9	233.3	233.2	227.7	211.6	197.5	177.8	167.5
Wholesale	4.0	214.3	210.3	203.0	192.9	175.9	157.8	145.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	198.3	194.5	198.0	189.5	173.6	175.5	183.5
FINANCE	-	168.6	167.4	162.2	153.6	144.2	129.6	125.7
Banks and trust companies	-	172.8	172.4	164.9	154.4	144.3	135.2	130.0
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	187.2	187.9	195.8	208.6	253.8	190.9	139.8
Insurance	-	161.1	158.8	155.6	148.3	137.6	121.3	119.1
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	196.9	193.2	196.3	187.7	172.2	173.3	180.7

^{1/} The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1946	July 1 1945	July 1 1944
Maritime Provinces	- Manufacturing	34.6	172.0	169.1	174.9	173.0	179.3	198.7	217.7
	Lumber products	3.9	115.8	106.2	122.8	123.5	118.8	115.7	142.9
	Pulp and paper products	4.4	217.4	216.4	243.0	233.0	223.8	201.6	188.6
	Textile products	2.9	108.2	117.8	123.2	126.7	109.8	112.3	110.0
	Iron and steel	12.8	199.6	198.1	191.5	194.5	228.6	307.9	361.7
	Other manufactures	10.6	188.0	181.1	186.3	178.3	176.1	162.9	157.4
	Logging	5.0	314.1	155.9	259.3	256.5	255.6	196.7	293.0
	Mining	11.1	102.2	100.8	101.9	97.9	108.5	103.7	107.6
	Communications	2.8	164.7	162.1	149.7	148.2	139.4	128.9	126.5
	Transportation	9.6	112.9	114.9	121.1	111.1	110.4	144.1	144.5
	Construction	21.7	311.0	286.5	386.8	361.2	307.9	254.3	264.6
	Services ^{2/}	2.4	323.7	289.8	322.7	312.4	302.0	292.8	301.5
	Trade	12.8	232.2	228.8	219.7	214.2	208.4	198.6	179.7
	- All Industries	100.0	178.4	169.0	186.7	179.4	176.0	177.7	187.8
Quebec	- Manufacturing	57.8	207.3	206.4	207.1	203.1	191.0	215.7	240.4
	Lumber products	3.1	160.3	152.7	168.1	171.5	169.9	157.1	148.7
	Pulp and paper products	6.8	165.8	163.7	173.8	167.2	165.8	141.9	135.6
	Textile products	14.9	218.1	220.5	207.3	197.6	177.9	181.6	180.8
	Iron and steel	11.4	205.9	207.9	214.0	219.1	216.7	310.3	366.9
	Other manufactures	21.6	227.8	224.6	224.2	218.8	203.9	225.6	268.2
	Logging	3.4	229.9	241.2	289.0	316.1	250.3	211.6	221.7
	Mining	2.4	335.5	306.9	369.9	323.1	295.8	273.9	297.5
	Communications	2.3	203.0	200.0	189.8	171.6	144.8	113.6	103.1
	Transportation	8.6	142.3	139.9	143.0	140.9	128.4	118.3	116.3
	Construction	11.5	155.1	144.7	151.7	131.3	108.5	94.1	93.5
	Services ^{2/}	3.2	244.4	234.9	244.0	215.9	207.4	196.7	195.8
	Trade	10.8	230.3	229.1	226.0	212.9	199.8	181.3	171.4
	- All Industries	100.0	197.4	194.6	198.6	191.2	175.4	181.9	195.3
Ontario	- Manufacturing	61.3	211.6	209.1	210.4	202.7	187.2	200.6	215.1
	Lumber products	3.2	125.2	123.1	127.0	125.8	118.5	114.7	111.1
	Pulp and paper products	6.1	191.6	189.3	192.0	185.2	168.1	144.2	134.1
	Textile products	6.8	147.0	149.1	150.1	144.4	138.7	133.7	131.9
	Iron and steel	19.8	242.9	242.9	241.8	228.7	210.9	265.8	309.0
	Other manufactures	25.4	243.2	236.5	237.7	231.5	212.0	217.0	227.5
	Logging	1.4	130.1	124.0	191.9	226.4	224.1	207.6	133.9
	Mining	2.9	255.7	261.3	256.4	243.3	226.3	208.4	216.5
	Communications	2.4	191.4	187.2	177.4	172.2	143.8	108.8	99.5
	Transportation	6.6	143.9	141.0	141.2	137.6	124.3	120.2	116.9
	Construction	8.9	190.4	176.3	186.5	165.8	143.7	108.2	97.4
	Services ^{2/}	3.3	280.4	275.6	275.7	266.5	249.0	227.3	231.8
	Trade	13.2	232.5	231.1	226.7	207.9	192.6	173.3	161.2
	- All Industries	100.0	206.0	202.4	204.8	195.7	179.6	179.8	185.1
Prairie Provinces	- Manufacturing	29.3	194.4	190.5	189.7	181.0	177.0	177.7	194.4
	Lumber products	2.1	189.3	183.2	180.8	177.1	163.7	147.1	139.4
	Pulp and paper products	2.5	155.6	155.4	147.7	136.3	122.4	110.5	102.4
	Textile products	2.3	270.1	265.8	228.8	226.3	222.4	228.8	225.8
	Iron and steel	9.0	136.7	137.3	135.3	127.2	118.9	129.6	155.2
	Other manufactures	13.4	272.1	261.6	266.2	253.9	259.6	255.7	278.4
	Logging	.3	39.1	43.1	42.4	71.7	85.8	64.8	78.2
	Mining	7.2	199.6	199.5	191.6	175.0	154.9	137.7	144.4
	Communications	3.0	198.9	192.0	178.5	164.1	146.1	131.3	123.8
	Transportation	16.9	149.7	147.3	148.4	149.2	137.5	135.3	135.2
	Construction	16.9	167.6	161.0	161.4	140.2	134.5	101.5	101.9
	Services ^{2/}	4.9	264.8	239.9	263.3	256.9	243.9	186.0	183.9
	Trade	21.5	194.4	193.9	185.9	180.3	168.0	148.4	141.3
	- All Industries	100.0	181.3	177.4	175.9	167.3	158.2	144.6	148.4
British Columbia	- Manufacturing	38.3	219.1	214.7	228.8	216.4	186.9	253.0	274.7
	Lumber products	13.7	195.7	191.1	198.4	175.4	116.5	132.2	130.1
	Pulp and paper products	4.8	223.7	223.1	227.6	203.0	176.3	165.1	164.1
	Textile products	.9	251.8	251.4	235.0	237.2	222.4	201.1	224.0
	Iron and steel	5.9	245.8	246.5	290.3	315.0	308.5	823.4	991.7
	Other manufactures	13.0	233.2	225.1	239.7	229.2	219.8	197.3	194.9
	Logging	7.9	204.2	199.0	223.1	201.9	105.6	147.0	155.5
	Mining	5.1	121.5	119.4	116.9	115.9	104.2	91.9	92.2
	Communications	3.0	215.2	210.9	206.2	183.2	166.6	144.5	136.3
	Transportation	10.9	164.7	158.2	154.8	163.1	136.3	131.1	127.4
	Construction	13.2	209.6	207.1	194.2	180.5	136.9	103.7	109.0
	Services ^{2/}	4.6	249.4	246.0	259.8	256.1	214.1	191.5	175.6
	Trade	17.0	273.1	271.3	257.9	236.0	209.4	185.1	174.5
	- All Industries	100.0	208.6	204.7	207.8	196.9	162.2	180.4	187.5
B.C.									

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		1/Relative Weight	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1946	July 1 1945	July 1 1944
Montreal	- Manufacturing	62.0	198.2	198.4	189.7	190.0	183.7	204.4	230.3
	Plant products - edible	3.6	181.2	175.2	176.5	161.8	150.3	145.1	140.8
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	185.2	185.8	189.2	178.6	166.9	152.4	146.0
	Textiles	13.8	195.8	199.4	176.5	169.3	154.2	158.2	161.3
	Tobacco and beverage	4.0	185.4	182.5	181.4	176.9	167.1	168.1	168.0
	Iron and steel	15.6	194.0	194.0	181.8	194.6	206.9	297.3	358.8
	Other manufactures	20.6	213.0	212.7	210.0	211.7	198.1	190.0	220.1
	Communications	2.4	149.5	147.0	137.5	129.2	107.4	82.6	72.7
	Transportation	6.2	149.7	147.3	152.0	152.1	142.9	120.8	119.4
	Construction	8.2	135.3	126.8	123.3	113.9	90.4	61.3	52.2
	Trade	16.4	222.0	221.6	218.6	205.3	192.4	174.1	166.7
Montreal	- All Industries	100.0	190.4	189.1	183.1	179.7	169.9	174.1	188.1
Quebec	- Manufacturing	54.9	185.4	186.9	201.9	189.1	168.8	281.2	360.7
	Leather products	9.9	127.2	123.9	110.8	121.2	124.6	113.2	108.7
	Other manufactures	45.0	206.1	209.4	241.6	219.1	188.4	355.8	473.9
	Transportation	5.6	124.4	123.4	118.0	125.3	89.1	88.9	85.8
	Construction	15.1	300.9	284.6	229.2	179.7	159.4	152.2	151.5
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	201.5	199.5	200.3	186.8	167.7	227.7	270.5
Toronto	- Manufacturing	61.8	202.5	201.0	197.9	193.5	179.9	207.3	232.6
	Plant products - edible	4.7	182.5	176.0	182.0	190.3	172.4	171.0	172.0
	Printing and publishing	8.2	220.1	217.1	213.6	206.7	194.8	171.2	160.1
	Textiles	7.6	127.8	128.8	125.7	122.7	119.6	117.4	116.9
	Iron and steel	13.3	247.2	246.5	236.5	221.8	207.9	332.0	438.1
	Other manufactures	28.0	217.3	215.8	213.6	210.5	192.5	213.0	234.1
	Communications	2.3	153.7	151.0	139.3	135.3	118.5	88.0	77.4
	Transportation	4.7	175.2	172.8	171.2	169.9	154.1	138.9	132.7
	Construction	5.1	208.7	175.9	202.2	204.9	153.6	116.9	94.4
	Trade	20.8	214.2	212.9	208.3	192.5	177.8	157.6	148.7
Toronto	- All Industries	100.0	204.4	201.4	199.2	192.6	176.9	186.8	199.8
Ottawa	- Manufacturing	36.2	152.3	152.2	155.1	151.3	146.3	149.0	173.5
	Lumber products	2.0	51.7	51.5	52.6	60.9	45.4	43.1	38.3
	Pulp and paper products	12.1	139.0	138.9	149.0	138.9	138.3	127.4	127.3
	Other manufactures	22.1	198.0	197.9	196.6	192.7	187.8	202.6	254.2
	Construction	17.5	296.3	281.9	278.1	214.9	188.2	123.8	123.5
	Trade	27.7	264.5	261.2	250.3	235.7	224.8	205.6	190.2
Ottawa	- All Industries	100.0	202.0	199.4	197.2	183.9	173.1	161.5	168.1
Hamilton	- Manufacturing	77.8	196.9	202.7	196.9	186.8	174.6	182.3	194.6
	Textiles	10.1	104.5	109.2	115.8	103.9	107.8	103.4	103.8
	Electrical apparatus	11.1	225.0	226.4	215.6	215.5	193.2	199.0	214.2
	Iron and steel	35.1	227.9	241.2	231.9	213.7	200.8	228.8	255.9
	Other manufactures	21.5	225.8	223.1	212.2	211.5	189.9	179.3	179.1
	Construction	5.6	209.6	206.0	221.4	186.7	180.8	118.3	73.3
	Trade	10.0	190.9	190.7	196.5	182.6	172.0	165.1	154.0
Hamilton	- All Industries	100.0	199.3	203.5	199.6	188.4	175.9	177.1	183.8
Windsor	- Manufacturing	81.3	326.6	300.8	303.9	298.4	261.5	298.1	326.2
	Iron and steel	66.5	339.4	313.4	320.7	313.1	265.1	310.9	355.3
	Other manufactures	14.8	279.3	254.2	244.9	249.1	249.4	255.1	228.4
	Construction	3.3	138.4	140.6	116.2	123.9	100.1	84.8	79.0
Windsor	- All Industries	100.0	298.8	278.8	281.7	273.7	241.2	266.9	288.5
Winnipeg	- Manufacturing	48.2	179.2	175.8	172.9	167.2	162.2	166.9	184.2
	Animal products - edible	4.6	254.1	237.3	238.7	238.0	274.8	258.7	311.5
	Printing and publishing	5.0	154.7	155.0	146.3	138.3	122.4	110.5	102.2
	Textiles	6.5	276.5	265.8	229.9	224.8	223.8	237.5	234.8
	Iron and steel	15.9	132.9	134.9	135.0	128.5	118.8	123.5	145.2
	Other manufactures	16.2	215.3	207.1	204.3	197.2	191.2	206.8	221.4
	Transportation	6.4	113.1	111.1	114.7	106.5	104.1	95.2	91.0
	Construction	6.3	140.0	134.7	133.8	110.0	110.4	58.1	48.3
	Trade	30.9	162.0	159.1	159.1	155.9	145.9	123.9	121.0
Winnipeg	- All Industries	100.0	166.3	163.1	162.0	155.9	149.9	139.0	144.8
Vancouver	- Manufacturing	37.1	251.6	251.9	269.8	250.7	226.1	377.1	433.5
	Lumber products	10.6	193.7	191.9	202.0	177.6	134.6	135.4	131.9
	Other manufactures	26.5	285.9	287.3	307.2	289.7	274.2	505.7	590.5
	Communications	5.1	207.8	203.3	202.1	175.9	159.3	135.1	123.3
	Transportation	10.2	131.1	127.2	144.3	168.1	127.8	122.8	114.8
	Construction	12.9	262.0	258.7	236.0	220.3	152.5	100.7	89.9
	Services ^{2/}	7.2	239.9	239.1	257.3	252.8	211.6	188.2	175.1
	Trade	27.4	261.2	264.9	256.3	235.8	210.0	187.4	175.7
Vancouver	- All Industries	100.0	230.2	229.8	235.8	224.9	191.8	232.8	247.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at July 1, 1949 with Comparisons as at June 1, 1949 and July 1, 1948.

Industries	July 1, 1949					June 1, 1949		July 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
MANUFACTURING	1,080,034	839,412	240,622	77.7	22.3	77.6	22.4	78.2	21.8
Animal products - edible	39,439	31,217	8,222	79.2	20.8	79.8	20.2	80.0	20.0
Fur and products	4,386	2,901	1,485	66.1	33.9	65.8	34.2	63.6	36.4
Leather and products	31,282	19,204	12,078	61.4	38.6	61.3	38.7	62.3	37.7
Boots and shoes	20,512	11,779	8,733	57.4	42.6	57.4	42.6	48.8	41.2
Lumber and products	84,934	78,389	6,545	92.3	7.7	92.0	8.0	92.6	7.4
Rough and dressed lumber	52,350	49,843	2,507	95.2	4.8	95.0	5.0	95.3	4.8
Furniture	18,059	16,083	1,976	89.1	10.9	89.2	10.8	90.2	9.8
Other lumber products	14,525	12,463	2,062	85.8	14.2	85.5	14.5	86.4	13.6
Plant products - edible	63,665	42,722	20,943	67.1	32.9	67.0	33.0	66.3	33.7
Pulp and paper products	115,610	93,103	22,507	80.5	19.5	80.6	19.4	81.2	18.8
Pulp and paper	50,839	48,246	2,593	94.9	5.1	94.8	5.2	95.4	4.6
Paper products	21,025	13,395	7,630	63.7	36.3	63.9	36.1	65.6	34.4
Printing and publishing	43,746	31,462	12,284	71.9	28.1	72.3	27.7	71.6	28.4
Rubber products	20,808	15,738	5,070	75.6	24.4	76.2	23.8	73.9	26.1
Textile products	160,312	73,502	86,810	45.8	54.2	45.6	54.4	45.8	54.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	58,261	37,309	20,952	64.0	36.0	63.8	36.2	61.7	38.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,692	13,937	8,755	61.4	38.6	61.8	38.2	60.2	39.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	14,212	8,263	5,949	58.1	41.9	58.2	41.8	56.4	43.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	15,996	11,212	4,784	70.1	29.9	69.2	30.8	66.4	33.6
Hosiery and knit goods	23,902	8,506	15,396	35.6	64.4	35.6	64.4	35.1	64.9
Garments and personal furnishings	61,616	18,757	42,859	30.4	69.6	30.0	70.0	30.8	69.2
Other textile products	16,533	8,930	7,603	54.0	46.0	54.1	45.9	55.0	45.0
Tobacco	10,133	4,263	5,870	42.1	57.9	42.0	58.0	42.9	57.1
Beverages	21,427	19,083	2,344	89.1	10.9	88.0	12.0	88.7	11.3
Chemicals and allied products	43,647	33,118	10,529	75.9	24.1	76.2	23.8	77.0	23.0
Clay, glass and stone products	22,734	20,236	2,498	89.0	11.0	88.7	11.3	87.7	12.3
Electric light and power	35,090	30,854	4,236	87.9	12.1	87.8	12.2	88.2	11.8
Electrical apparatus	52,540	37,687	14,853	71.7	28.3	71.5	28.5	72.1	27.9
Iron and steel products	293,280	271,029	22,251	92.4	7.6	92.5	7.5	92.8	7.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,980	37,235	1,745	95.5	4.5	95.5	4.5	95.8	4.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,115	25,719	3,396	88.3	11.7	88.4	11.6	88.9	11.1
Agricultural implements	17,941	16,904	1,037	94.2	5.8	94.5	5.5	94.5	5.5
Land vehicles and aircraft	117,415	110,859	6,556	94.4	5.6	94.4	5.6	94.6	5.4
Automobiles and parts	47,233	42,349	4,884	89.7	10.3	89.3	10.7	89.8	10.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	15,004	14,484	520	96.5	3.5	96.5	3.5	97.1	2.9
Heating appliances	8,320	7,797	523	93.7	6.3	93.7	6.3	93.5	6.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,309	10,423	886	92.2	7.8	92.2	7.8	92.3	7.7
Foundry and machine shop products	8,785	8,374	411	95.3	4.7	95.5	4.5	95.3	4.7
Other iron and steel products	46,411	39,234	7,177	84.5	15.5	84.6	15.4	85.2	14.8
Non-ferrous metal products	47,043	40,950	6,093	87.0	13.0	86.6	13.4	86.1	13.9
Non-metallic mineral products	15,491	14,180	1,311	91.5	8.5	91.5	8.5	91.5	8.5
Miscellaneous	18,213	11,256	6,957	61.7	38.3	62.6	37.4	66.5	33.5
LOGGING	56,114	55,198	916	98.4	1.6	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8
MINING	83,735	81,435	2,300	97.3	2.7	97.6	2.4	98.0	2.0
Coal	24,044	23,808	236	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0
Metallic ores	43,683	42,818	865	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.1	1.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	16,008	14,809	1,199	92.5	7.5	94.2	5.8	96.1	3.9
COMMUNICATIONS	53,093	25,325	27,768	47.7	52.3	47.5	52.5	47.2	52.8
Telegraphs	8,619	7,033	1,586	81.6	18.4	81.4	18.6	80.1	19.9
Telephones	42,991	17,195	25,796	40.0	60.0	39.9	60.1	39.7	60.3
TRANSPORTATION	187,508	176,010	11,498	93.9	6.1	94.0	6.0	93.9	6.1
Street railways, cartage and storage	62,424	58,109	4,315	93.1	6.9	93.2	6.8	93.1	6.9
Steam railway operation	92,595	87,173	5,422	94.1	5.9	94.1	5.9	93.9	6.1
Shipping and stevedoring	32,489	30,728	1,761	94.6	5.4	95.5	4.5	95.4	4.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	245,684	241,013	4,671	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9
Building	119,709	116,645	3,064	97.4	2.6	97.3	2.7	97.4	2.6
Highway	83,312	81,824	1,488	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8
Railway	42,663	42,544	119	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES (as specified below)	73,111	35,431	37,680	48.5	51.5	48.6	51.4	48.2	51.8
Hotels and restaurants	48,048	24,179	23,869	50.3	49.7	50.7	49.3	50.6	49.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	20,685	7,968	12,717	38.5	61.5	38.4	61.6	43.3	56.7
TRADE	286,369	176,880	109,489	61.8	38.2	61.6	38.4	60.8	39.2
Retail	204,215	113,792	90,423	55.7	44.3	55.6	44.4	54.0	46.0
Wholesale	82,154	63,088	19,066	76.8	23.2	76.9	23.1	77.3	22.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,065,648	1,630,704	434,944	78.9	21.1	78.8	21.2	79.3	20.7
FINANCE	89,130	47,151	41,979	52.9	47.1	52.9	47.1	53.4	46.6
Banks and trust companies	50,815	25,132	25,683	49.5	50.5	49.4	50.6	50.0	50.0
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,525	2,286	1,239	64.9	35.1	64.8	35.2	65.7	34.3
Insurance	34,790	19,733	15,057	56.7	43.3	56.8	43.2	57.0	43.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,154,778	1,677,855	476,923	77.9	22.1	77.7	22.3	78.3	21.7

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and some time after the Census date; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. Since 1944, there has been considerable growth in the number of firms reporting to the monthly survey. It is estimated that the coverage in the industrial divisions now ranges from about 51 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and 56 p.c. in trade, to some 85 p.c. in mining and 88 p.c. in manufacturing. The last two figures are based on the statistics of the Annual Census of Industry, relating to practically all establishments in the indicated industries. In manufacturing, certain adjustments in respect of industrial coverage are required to bring about comparability in the two series. The proportion of 88 p.c. results from the use of the adjusted figures. It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys in the nine major industrial groups employ approximately 82 p.c. of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in the same industries throughout Canada; of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in all industries, including workers in the industries excluded from the monthly surveys as well as in those represented, the coverage is estimated at about 61 p.c.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose being

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by the firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings, given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

8.- HOURLY EARNINGS - Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.

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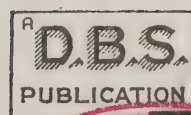
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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

AUGUST, 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS



**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

AUGUST, 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

**(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)
For the Last Week in July**

**Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe
Minister of Trade and Commerce**

**Prepared in the Employment Section,
of the Labour and Prices Division,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa**

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THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JULY, 1949.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Employment in the major industrial divisions showed a slightly upward movement at the beginning of August as compared with a month earlier. The increase of 0.1 p.c. in the working forces reported by 20,425 leading establishments^{1/}, however, was considerably below the average for midsummer in the experience of the years since 1920, being also less than the gain indicated at Aug. 1, 1948.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index of employment at Aug. 1 stood at 199.1, as compared with 198.9 at July 1, 1949, and 200.9 at Aug. 1, 1948. Although the falling-off of 0.9 p.c. in the latter comparison is slight, it is noteworthy because it is the first decline in a 12 months' comparison since the summer of 1946, when the situation had been seriously affected by industrial disputes and other factors of the immediate post-war period. In spite of the minor reduction in the latest index number as compared with Aug. 1, 1948, the level of industrial employment continued higher than at midsummer in any earlier year. Prior to 1948, the maximum Aug. 1 index was that of 192.6 in 1947, while the wartime peak figure for the same month was 185.9 in 1943.

Improvement was shown in all provinces except New Brunswick and Ontario. Industrially, there was expansion in mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade. The largest advance was that of four p.c. in construction, in which the increase was less than usual for the time of year. The gain in mining resulted from the resumption of operations in asbestos fields in Quebec following the settlement of prolonged labour-management disputes. The trend was downward in retail trade, logging and manufacturing. The losses of 0.8 p.c. and 12.1 p.c. in retail stores and logging, respectively, were seasonal in character; that of 0.7 p.c. in manufacturing was at variance with the movement indicated, on the average, at the beginning of August in a lengthy period, although curtailment in operations has been noted at that date in several earlier years of the record. Within the manufacturing group, reduced employment was reported in a wide range of industries, the animal food, beverage, synthetic textile and silk, railway rolling stock, automobile parts and asbestos products divisions being the exceptions.

PAYROLLS.

The amounts expended in weekly salaries and wages^{2/} by the establishments furnishing statistics in the eight leading industries at Aug. 1 exceeded by 0.3 p.c. their disbursements at July 1. The reported earnings were in some instances affected by the vacation factor, by industrial disputes and by short time occasioned by extreme heat; the per capita figure was \$43.06, as compared with \$42.98 at July 1, 1949, and \$40.66 at Aug. 1, 1948. The most recent average is the highest in the record for midsummer, although it was exceeded by the per capita figures indicated at Mar. 1, Apr. 1 and May 1 of the present year. In the last 12 months, there has been an advance

^{1/}See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

^{2/}For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table A.- Number of Persons Employed by the Reporting Establishments and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Aug. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at July 1, 1949, Aug. 1, 1948 and Aug. 1, 1947.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries at Aug. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.							
			Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Employment				Payrolls			
			Aug. 1 1949	July 1 1949	Aug. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947	Aug. 1 1949	July 1 1949	Aug. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947	Aug. 1 1949	July 1 1949	Aug. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	138,749	5,271,829	38.00	37.48	37.05	33.29	116.3	117.6	124.7	120.7	201.6	201.0	211.2	183.5
Prince Edward Island	3,347	117,419	35.08	35.07	33.67	29.36	147.2	142.7	150.7	146.6	237.7	230.4	232.9	197.5
Nova Scotia	78,655	3,008,743	38.25	37.56	37.12	33.67	109.3	108.7	117.2	112.1	184.5	180.1	182.8	167.5
New Brunswick	56,747	2,145,667	37.51	37.15	37.15	32.98	126.3	130.9	135.7	133.5	223.5	213.0	242.0	179.8
Quebec	602,390	24,808,801	41.18	40.63	38.77	34.79	126.1	125.9	131.2	124.0	216.8	213.6	212.2	179.8
Ontario	868,674	38,577,377	44.41	44.54	41.87	37.65	127.3	128.0	126.0	121.9	208.6	210.3	194.8	169.3
Prairie Provinces	288,974	11,184,918	43.19	41.53	36.59	36.59	144.3	141.7	139.9	134.1	235.3	230.9	219.4	185.4
Manitoba	114,260	4,893,372	42.83	42.76	41.20	36.44	136.7	134.7	133.0	127.6	221.1	217.5	206.8	175.4
Saskatchewan	48,618	2,048,511	42.13	41.83	40.08	35.81	132.7	131.3	133.2	131.5	213.6	211.8	206.0	181.7
Alberta	96,096	4,243,035	44.15	44.34	42.71	37.20	161.9	157.8	153.7	144.8	266.7	261.0	245.2	201.5
British Columbia	205,192	9,448,983	46.06	46.76	42.93	39.36	157.3	155.0	157.6	151.4	254.2	254.4	237.3	209.1
CANADA	2,073,879	89,291,908	43.06	42.98	40.66	36.53	130.4	130.3	131.6	126.1	217.7	217.0	207.2	178.6
(b) Cities														
Montreal	300,806	12,514,663	41.60	41.23	39.40	34.95	133.3	134.8	129.4	127.1	216.4	216.8	198.9	172.9
Quebec City	34,189	1,224,444	35.81	34.78	34.02	31.68	123.6	123.1	123.3	119.3	214.5	207.6	198.7	179.6
Toronto	274,697	12,079,235	43.97	44.15	41.46	37.15	131.8	133.5	128.2	124.5	216.3	219.9	198.3	172.3
Ottawa	27,763	1,055,657	38.02	37.53	35.06	32.56	135.9	134.1	130.8	122.2	219.8	217.2	197.9	172.9
Hamilton	67,151	3,108,429	46.29	46.35	43.78	37.78	123.6	123.2	122.1	115.6	208.1	210.4	194.4	159.1
Windsor	42,051	2,138,192	50.85	47.42	43.68	37.78	128.6	130.0	123.5	120.3	175.7	182.8	157.2	139.7
Winnipeg	72,123	2,850,046	39.52	39.50	37.51	33.23	138.1	136.5	133.2	128.8	214.0	211.5	195.8	168.1
Vancouver	88,639	3,949,011	44.55	44.78	40.39	36.83	164.1	162.4	166.9	162.4	274.1	272.6	253.1	223.8
Halifax	23,369	833,511	35.66	35.28	34.26	32.81	129.4	126.7	122.5	118.5	201.4	199.0	185.0	171.5
Saint John	13,547	486,709	35.93	35.69	33.55	30.57	123.5	121.2	121.0	127.0	208.9	201.8	197.6	179.4
Sherbrooke	10,448	374,504	35.84	33.13	32.67	29.90	115.4	115.4	115.7	111.1	199.2	184.2	181.9	159.7
Three Rivers	11,715	489,799	41.81	42.21	41.08	36.58	141.2	139.9	144.1	139.1	227.5	227.7	228.1	197.4
Brantford	14,855	637,421	42.91	44.02	-	-	135.2	134.9	132.0	133.6	238.2	242.4	226.5	212.5
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,776	829,837	39.94	40.74	38.83	36.09	153.8	155.9	145.1	145.0	246.9	252.9	222.7	195.3
London	27,795	1,136,032	40.87	41.29	38.93	34.40	80.2	79.2	90.8	87.2	137.7	135.9	150.7	130.9
Port William - Port Arthur	11,730	533,796	45.51	45.49	44.05	40.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Catharines	25,806	1,271,276	49.26	49.06	-	-	133.7	134.5	130.2	125.8	219.0	225.0	197.4	176.4
Regina	11,466	441,923	38.54	39.02	35.94	32.40	153.7	155.5	157.0	162.1	268.1	264.7	252.5	246.0
Saskatoon	8,160	309,397	37.92	37.33	35.32	33.60	149.7	147.5	140.9	136.1	249.4	246.9	217.0	189.5
Calgary	24,047	1,011,581	42.07	42.30	39.11	35.15	182.9	182.5	170.8	160.6	301.9	299.1	264.3	203.9
Edmonton	24,616	1,007,617	40.93	40.63	38.51	32.97	155.7	156.7	148.2	154.0	259.8	261.7	226.5	222.8
Victoria	13,845	583,860	42.18	42.23	38.37	36.23	122.6	123.5	122.9	120.5	208.2	209.8	196.1	171.5
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,073,036	47,287,918	44.07	44.09	41.45	36.97	122.6	123.5	122.9	120.5	208.2	209.8	196.1	171.5
Durable Goods 1/	496,021	23,276,781	46.93	47.26	44.00	39.26	116.6	117.9	118.6	116.6	194.9	198.3	185.0	162.6
Non-Durable Goods	540,984	22,275,862	41.18	40.90	38.83	34.65	125.9	126.6	125.3	123.5	220.1	219.8	207.0	181.6
Electric Light and Power	36,031	1,735,285	48.16	48.50	45.67	41.48	175.1	171.2	159.9	136.9	268.0	264.0	230.8	179.4
Logging	50,662	2,056,164	40.59	41.65	38.67	35.36	107.1	121.9	141.5	155.4	216.0	262.3	275.6	174.3
Mining	86,315	4,440,101	51.44	51.37	49.65	43.69	103.6	100.5	101.4	98.0	166.7	161.6	157.4	131.7
Communications	54,534	2,222,036	40.75	40.46	38.41	34.72	206.6	201.3	190.1	178.5	304.9	296.0	265.2	227.0
Transportation	189,535	9,763,052	51.61	51.17	50.39	43.98	147.4	146.0	146.7	144.4	231.6	227.9	225.8	193.7
Construction and Maintenance	258,347	10,694,554	41.36	40.85	38.43	35.70	139.9	134.5	149.5	128.8	251.1	238.6	243.3	196.5
Services 2/	75,162	2,086,371	27.76	27.91	25.81	23.29	167.8	154.1	156.0	161.1	264.4	259.5	243.8	214.9
Trade	286,288	10,751,722	37.56	37.56	35.19	31.79	145.0	145.2	139.9	131.4	228.5	227.4	207.0	176.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,073,879	89,291,908	43.06	42.98	40.66	36.53	130.4	130.3	131.6	126.1	217.7	217.0	207.2	178.6
Finance	89,237	3,703,121	41.50	41.64	39.65	37.52	145.3	145.2	140.5	132.6	207.9	208.4	191.9	172.3
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,163,116	92,995,029	42.99	42.92	40.62	36.57	130.9	130.8	131.9	126.4	217.3	216.6	206.7	178.3

1/This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power. 2/ Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants, and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. * See explanatory statements on pages I and II. x Includes Welland, Thorold and Merriton.

of 5.1 p.c. in the general index of payrolls, accompanying the slight easing in the index of employment. The average weekly earnings^{1/} of the persons in recorded employment have risen by 5.9 p.c.

The index numbers of employment and payrolls in the nine leading industries, as enumerated in Table A on page 2, also showed increases of 0.1 p.c. and 0.3 p.c. at Aug. 1, respectively, as compared with July 1. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$42.92 at July 1, to \$42.99 at the date under review, as compared with \$40.62 at Aug. 1, 1948, and \$36.57 at Aug. 1, 1947.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial cities are summarized in Table A on page 2, which gives comparisons as at July 1, 1949, and Aug. 1 in 1948 and 1947. Table B on page 4 gives a monthly record for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment, salaries and wages, and average weekly earnings in the period since 1944. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

Table B on page 4 indicates that during the period in which current statistics of payrolls are available, the numbers of men and women in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups have shown an increase of 30.4 p.c.; the aggregate weekly salaries and wages of such workers are higher by 117.7 p.c., while their average weekly earnings have advanced by 70.5 p.c. Including finance, the general gain in recorded employment from June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1949, amounted to 30.9 p.c., the gain in the indicated payrolls, to 117.3 p.c., and that in the per capita earnings, to 68.7 p.c. As in other monthly bulletins, the following factors may be cited as largely responsible for the much greater rise in the period of observation in the payrolls than in employment (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the mandatory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

The advance in the index of employment in manufacturing during the period for which data on current earnings are available has amounted to 22.6 p.c. The index of salaries and wages has risen by 108.2 p.c., and that of weekly average earnings, by 72.4 p.c. The increase in the index of employment in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a whole in the same period was 40.7 p.c., and that in the weekly payrolls, 129.4 p.c.

With regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report, and in Table A on page 2), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course a factor of paramount importance.

^{1/}The attention of those interested in hourly earnings is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

There was an increase of 0.4 p.c. at Aug. 1 as compared with July 1 in the number of men on the staffs of leading employers in the eight leading industries, accompanied by a decline of one p.c. in their women employees; the variation in the trends was largely due to seasonal movements. The working forces consisted of 792 men and 208 women per 1,000 employees reported at the beginning of August, as compared with 790 men and 210 women per 1,000 of both sexes at July 1. At Aug. 1, 1948, the proportions were 797 men and 203 women per 1,000 workers, those at Aug. 1, 1947, 793 men and 207 women per 1,000. while a year earlier, the ratios were 781 men and 219 women per 1,000 persons in recorded employment.

The larger firms in the nine leading industries also indicated an increase of 0.1 p.c. in their working forces at Aug. 1 as compared with July 1; the number of men advanced by 0.4 p.c., while that of women was reduced by 0.9 p.c. The proportion of women in this group of industries was 219 per 1,000 workers, as compared with 221 at July 1, 1949; at Aug. 1, 1948, 1947 and 1946, the ratios were 213, 217 and 230, respectively. The proportion of women per 1,000 persons in recorded employment had reached its highest point at Oct. 1, 1944, when the number of such workers reported in the eight leading industries was 261 per 1,000, and in the nine major industrial divisions, 271 per 1,000 of both sexes.

Establishments in manufacturing and retail trade indicated the employment of fewer women at Aug. 1 than at the beginning of July, the losses being largely seasonal in character. There were increases, however, in the number of female employees reported in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants, wholesale trade and financial institutions. The number of male workers in manufacturing and logging declined. There was a large increase in construction, with smaller gains in employment for men in mining, transportation and other industrial divisions.

As compared with Aug. 1, 1948, an increase of about 2.1 p.c. was recorded in the number of women on the staffs of the co-operating firms in the nine major industrial divisions taken as a whole, but the number of men declined by 1.4 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- There was a moderate contraction in employment in manufacturing at the beginning of August, when widespread though not particularly large declines were reported in numerous groups, with improvement in only a few classes. On the whole, the only general increases of any importance were those in the animal food, synthetic textiles and silk goods, automobile parts, beverage, asbestos products and electric light and power divisions. There were general losses of 1.7 p.c. and 1.4 p.c. in the textile and iron and steel groups, respectively. Smaller numbers were laid off in the fur, leather, vegetable food, paper product, printing and publishing, tobacco, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal groups; in some industries, however, the percentage declines were greater than those above-mentioned. In many cases, the changes conformed to the usual seasonal pattern at the beginning of August.

The combined working force reported by the 9,925 leading manufacturers^{1/} furnishing information at the date under review was less by 0.7 p.c. than their staff at the first of July. On the average, the change in employment indicated at Aug. 1 in the last 29 years has been slightly upward, although the trend was retrogressive at that date in a number of years in the period for which statistics are available,

^{1/}See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

Table C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Aug. 1, 1949, with Comparisons as at July 1, 1949 and Aug. 1, 1948.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Aug. 1, 1949 ^{3/}				July 1, 1949		Aug. 1, 1948		
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) <u>Provinces</u>	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	143,313	121,735	21,578	84.9	15.1	85.1	14.9	86.0	14.0
Prince Edward Island	3,650	2,796	854	76.6	23.4	73.9	26.1	75.8	24.2
Nova Scotia	81,141	70,034	11,107	86.3	13.7	86.1	13.9	87.4	12.6
New Brunswick	58,522	48,905	9,617	83.6	16.4	84.3	15.7	84.6	15.4
Quebec	626,728	480,824	145,904	76.7	23.3	76.2	23.8	78.0	22.0
Ontario	908,951	697,061	211,890	76.7	23.3	76.4	23.6	76.9	23.1
Prairie Provinces	272,161	216,963	55,198	79.7	20.3	79.5	20.5	79.9	20.1
Manitoba	120,020	92,915	27,105	77.4	22.6	77.3	22.7	77.9	22.1
Saskatchewan	51,765	41,850	9,915	80.8	19.2	80.2	19.8	81.1	18.9
Alberta	100,376	82,198	18,178	81.9	18.1	81.9	18.1	81.7	18.3
British Columbia	211,963	173,081	38,882	81.7	18.3	82.3	17.7	81.7	18.3
CANADA	2,163,116	1,689,664	473,452	78.1	21.9	77.9	22.1	78.7	21.3
(b) <u>Cities</u>									
Montreal	318,988	226,516	92,472	71.0	29.0	70.4	29.6	71.0	29.0
Quebec	35,635	25,190	10,445	70.7	29.3	70.7	29.3	72.5	27.5
Toronto	295,105	202,063	93,042	68.5	31.5	68.3	31.7	68.4	31.6
Ottawa	31,628	21,460	10,168	67.9	32.1	67.8	32.2	67.7	32.3
Hamilton	68,522	51,463	17,059	75.1	24.9	74.7	25.3	75.5	24.5
Windsor	42,798	36,062	6,736	84.3	15.7	84.2	15.8	84.4	15.6
Winnipeg	76,631	53,575	23,056	69.9	30.1	69.8	30.2	70.3	29.7
Vancouver	92,983	68,849	24,134	74.0	26.0	73.6	26.4	74.1	25.9
Halifax	23,369	17,069	6,300	73.0	27.0	72.0	28.0	73.4	26.6
Saint John	13,547	9,944	3,603	73.4	26.6	73.0	27.0	72.6	27.4
Sherbrooke	10,448	6,895	3,553	66.0	34.0	65.9	34.1	67.1	32.9
Three Rivers	11,715	9,101	2,614	77.7	22.3	77.5	22.5	79.5	20.5
Brantford	14,855	11,473	3,382	77.2	22.8	77.1	22.9	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,776	14,416	6,360	69.4	30.6	69.9	30.1	69.3	30.7
London	27,795	19,267	8,528	69.3	30.7	69.1	30.9	69.7	30.3
Fort William - Port Arthur	11,730	10,017	1,713	85.4	14.6	85.2	14.8	86.4	13.6
St. Catharines - Welland	25,806	21,366	4,440	82.8	17.2	82.6	17.4	-	-
Regina	11,466	7,814	3,652	68.1	31.9	66.5	33.5	68.1	31.9
Saskatoon	8,160	5,825	2,335	71.4	28.6	71.1	28.9	72.5	27.5
Calgary	24,047	18,253	5,794	75.9	24.1	76.2	23.8	76.1	23.9
Edmonton	24,616	18,159	6,457	73.8	26.2	73.5	26.5	73.0	27.0
Victoria	13,845	10,281	3,564	74.3	25.7	75.1	24.9	74.2	25.8
(c) <u>Industries</u>									
Manufacturing	1,073,036	836,088	236,948	77.9	22.1	77.7	22.3	78.3	21.7
Durable Goods ^{1/}	496,021	444,975	51,046	89.7	10.3	89.6	10.4	89.8	10.2
Non-Durable Goods	540,984	359,373	181,611	66.4	33.6	66.1	33.9	67.1	32.9
Electric Light and Power	36,031	31,740	4,291	88.1	11.9	87.9	12.1	88.4	11.6
Logging	50,662	49,799	863	98.3	1.7	98.4	1.6	98.2	1.8
Mining	86,315	84,331	1,984	97.7	2.3	97.6	2.4	97.8	2.2
Communications	54,534	25,865	28,669	47.4	52.6	47.7	52.3	47.1	52.9
Transportation	189,535	177,837	11,698	93.8	6.2	93.9	6.1	93.9	6.1
Construction and Maintenance	258,347	253,573	4,774	98.2	1.8	98.1	1.9	98.3	1.7
Services ^{2/}	75,162	36,358	38,804	48.4	51.6	48.5	51.5	48.0	52.0
Trade	286,288	178,699	107,589	62.4	37.6	61.8	38.2	61.2	38.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,073,879	1,642,550	431,329	79.2	20.8	79.0	21.0	79.7	20.3
Finance	89,237	47,114	42,123	52.8	47.2	52.9	47.1	53.3	46.7
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,163,116	1,689,664	473,452	78.1	21.9	77.9	22.1	78.7	21.3

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/} The Aug. 1 data are subject to revision.

before the war and since; this was the case at Aug. 1, 1948, when the loss amounted to 0.3 p.c. The latest decline reduced the index, on the 1926 base, from 207.4 at July 1, to 206.0 at the beginning of August, when it was slightly below that of 206.5 at Aug. 1, 1948, and was also lower than the index numbers of 225.0, 227.7 and 212.4 indicated at Aug. 1 in 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively. With these exceptions, the most recent figure was the highest on record for the time of year.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- Accompanying the moderate recession in the employment they afforded, was a loss of 0.8 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments at the beginning of August as compared with the week of July 1. The per capita earnings of members of their staffs amounted to \$44.07, as compared with \$44.09 a month earlier. The averages at Aug. 1 in immediately preceding years were as follows: 1948, \$41.45; 1947, \$36.97; 1946, \$32.66 and 1945, \$32.73. In 1939, the employees of the larger firms had received a weekly average of \$23.11. Based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, the latest index of payrolls was 208.2, - 0.8 p.c. below that of 209.8 at July 1, 1949, but 6.1 p.c. higher than the Aug. 1, 1948, index of 196.1. In the year, the index of employment has fallen by 0.2 p.c.

Sex Distribution in Manufacturing.- There was a decline of about 0.4 p.c. in the number of men, and of some 1.6 p.c. in the number of women on the staffs of the manufacturers furnishing data at the beginning of August. The proportion of women per 1,000 employees of both sexes was then 221, as compared with 223 at July 1. At Aug. 1 in earlier years, the ratios were: 1948, 217; 1947, 222, and 1946, 232 per 1,000 workers. When the manufacturers co-operating in the monthly surveys reported their highest level of employment for women, at Oct. 1, 1944, the ratio was 283 per 1,000 workers of both sexes.

Employment for women was more active at Aug. 1 than at July 1 in animal and vegetable food processing, and in synthetic textiles and silk mills, but the trend was downward in the leather, paper product, textile, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel industries. In many instances, the changes were seasonal in character.

Among men, there were considerable increases in animal food, beverage, automobiles and parts and asbestos product plants. On the other hand, declines as compared with July 1 were reported in lumber, textile, rubber, vegetable food, most branches of the iron and steel group, and many other classes.

2. Non-Manufacturing Industries.

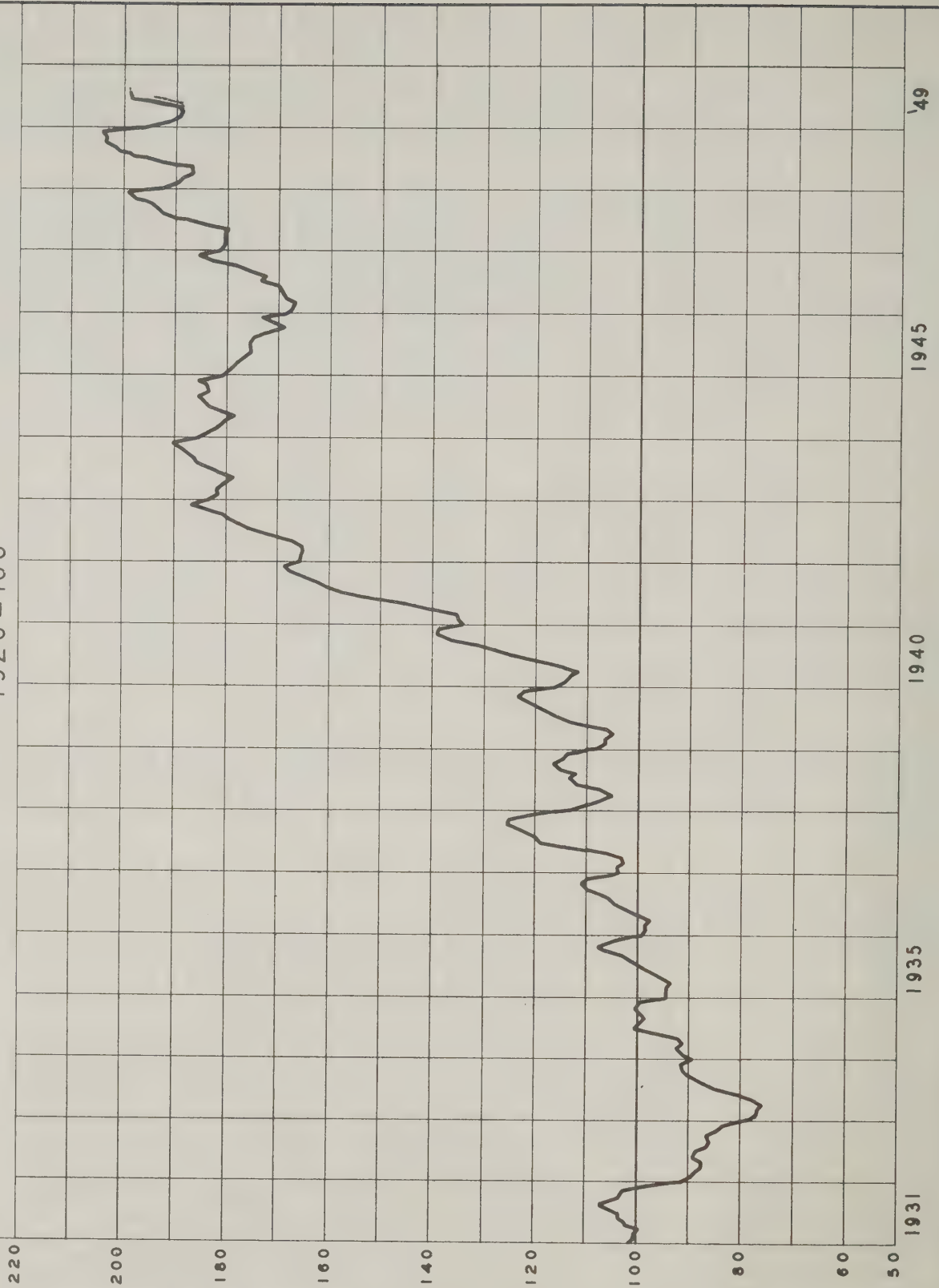
Logging.- Curtailment in operations was noted in logging at Aug. 1; the loss was in accordance with the usual movement at the time of year in the experience of the period since 1920. Statements were tabulated from 671 employers whose working forces fell by 12.1 p.c. as compared with the beginning of July. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review by these operators declined by 14.4 p.c. in the month. The latest average per employee was \$40.59, as compared with \$41.65 at July 1. At Aug. 1, 1948, the mean was \$38.67. As has previously been stated, the reported aggregate and average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush work. The high labour turnover in many camps has an important effect on the indicated earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 2 at the back of this report.

The Aug. 1 index of employment for logging stood at 169.5; this was 12.1 p.c. lower than the July 1 index, and was 24.3 p.c. below that of 224.0 at Aug. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of weekly payrolls has fallen by 21.3 p.c., but the average

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



earnings have risen by five p.c.

Mining.- Largely as a result of the resumption of more normal operations in asbestos mines following the settlement of industrial disputes which had affected the situation for a lengthy period, there was an increase of three p.c. in employment in mining generally at Aug. 1 as compared with the beginning of July. There was little change on the whole in coal mining, while the extraction of metallic ores showed a slight decline. These statements are based on information furnished by 684 leading operators in the mining industries, whose weekly salaries and wages at Aug. 1 were higher by 3.2 p.c. than at July 1. The earnings of their employees averaged \$51.44 at the date under review, as compared with \$51.37 at July 1, 1949, and \$49.65 at Aug. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 2.1 p.c., to 183.5, while there has been a gain of 5.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months.

Communications.- Further expansion was indicated in communications, there being considerably heightened activity at the date under review in the telephone and telegraph divisions. The employees of the reporting companies rose by 2.6 p.c. as compared with July 1. Their weekly payrolls were greater by 3.4 p.c. The per capita earnings of members of their staffs stood at \$40.75 at July 1 and \$40.46 at the first of August, as compared with \$38.41 at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment, at 200.8, was 8.7 p.c. above that of 184.8 indicated 12 months ago, while the index of aggregate payrolls was higher by 15 p.c.

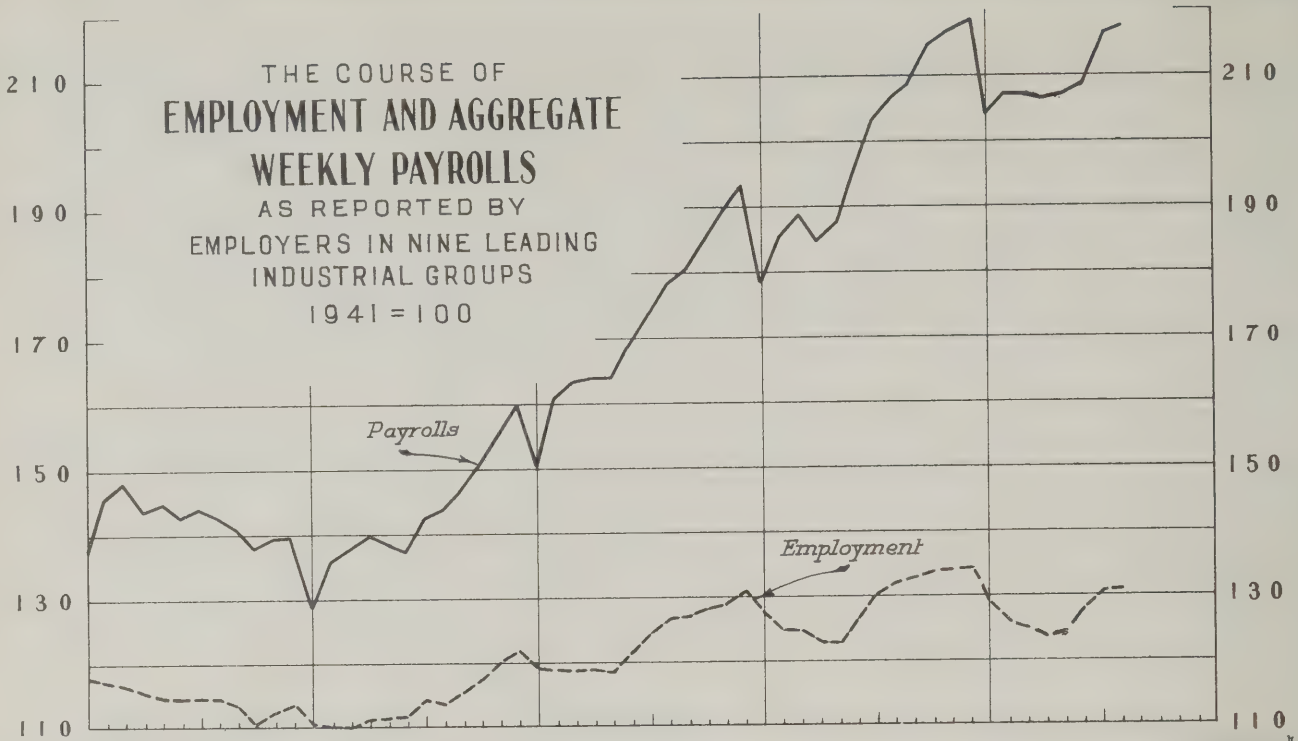
Transportation.- Employment in transportation continued to show seasonal advances at the beginning of August, but the expansion was very slightly below-normal in extent. The trend was upward in steam railway operation and local transportation, but shipping and stevedoring operations were quieter. Returns were furnished by 913 leading establishments in the transportation industries, in which the reported number of employees was higher by 0.9 p.c. than at July 1. The index rose from 144.2 at that date, to 145.6 at the beginning of August; it was then higher than in any other month with the exception of Oct. 1, 1948, slightly exceeding the Aug. 1, 1948, index of 144.9.

The salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers at the date under review, for services rendered in the week preceding, were higher by 1.6 p.c. than the total which they had reported at July 1. The per capita earnings stood at \$51.51, as compared with \$51.17 at July 1 and \$50.39 at Aug. 1, 1948.

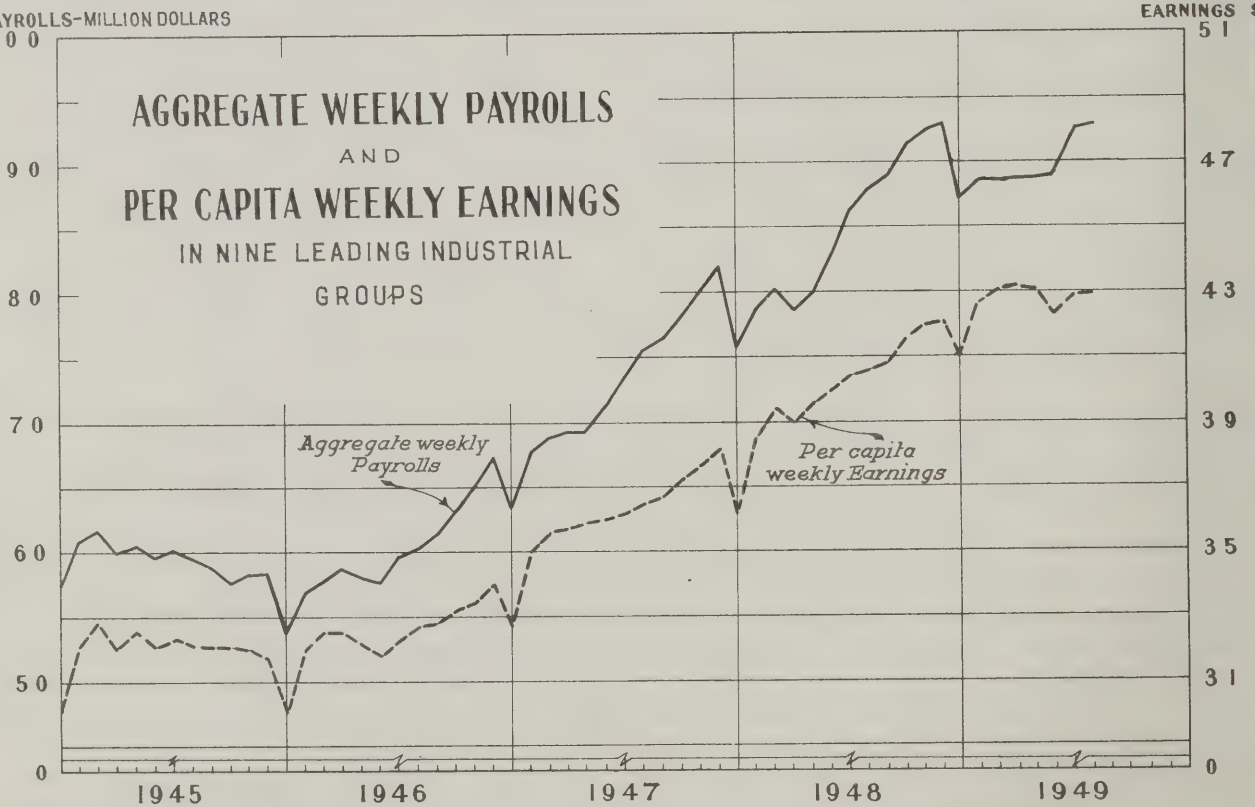
Construction and Maintenance.- Heightened activity was again indicated in construction and maintenance. The expansion was rather below-normal for the time of year in the experience of the period since 1920. There were advances in the building, highway and railway divisions, according to data received from 2,734 of the larger contractors, whose employees had risen by four p.c. since the beginning of July. This increase was accompanied by that of 5.3 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$40.85 at July 1, to \$41.36 at the beginning of August, when the figure was considerably higher than that of \$38.43 at Aug. 1, 1948. The latest index of employment, at 194.5, was 6.4 p.c. lower than that of 207.8 at the same date last year, since when the index of payrolls has advanced by 0.7 p.c.

Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants showed further pronounced improvement, but there was a minor decline as compared with July 1 in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. On the whole, the 1,314 leading firms making returns in the service industries for which data are available increased their personnel by 2.4 p.c. in the month. The sums which they disbursed in weekly salaries and wages were higher by 1.9 p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees amounted to \$27.76, as compared with \$27.91 at July 1, 1949, and \$25.81 at Aug. 1, 1948. In the 12 months, the index of employment has mounted by 1.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 8.4 p.c.

THE COURSE OF
EMPLOYMENT AND AGGREGATE
WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN NINE LEADING
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
1941 = 100



AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AND
PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS
IN NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL
GROUPS



In connection with the average weekly earnings in the above-named branches of the service division, attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration. Part-time work is also an important factor in the service group.

Trade.- A small reduction in employment generally was reported in trade from July 1 to Aug. 1, according to information from 4,052 of the larger employers, whose working forces were lowered by 0.1 p.c. in the month. Retail stores showed a seasonal decline, but improvement of the same character was noted in wholesale houses. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms showed an increase of 0.4 p.c. The average per employee at Aug. 1 was \$37.56, exceeding the July 1 figure of \$37.36, and that of \$35.19 at Aug. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment has advanced by 3.6 p.c., to 227.4, and that of payrolls, by 10.3 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics were furnished by 1,046 leading financial institutions, in which the staffs at Aug. 1 were insignificantly higher than in the preceding return. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these establishments fell by 0.3 p.c. in the month. The average per employee stood at \$41.64 at July 1, and at \$41.50 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$39.65 a year previously. The most recent index number of employment in the finance division, at 168.1, was 3.4 p.c. higher than that of 163.1 at the beginning of August in 1948, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 5.1 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity in all provinces except New Brunswick and Ontario was in greater volume at Aug. 1 than at July 1. The declines in those provinces amounted to 3.5 p.c. and 0.6 p.c., respectively, while the increases in the remaining areas ranged from 0.2 p.c. in Quebec and 0.6 p.c. in Nova Scotia, to 2.6 p.c. in Alberta and 3.1 p.c. in Prince Edward Island. The weekly salaries and wages reported as having been paid at Aug. 1 were lower than at July 1 in New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia. The trends were upward in the remaining provinces. In all cases except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the provincial index numbers of payrolls were higher than in the same week of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a decline in industrial employment in the Maritime Provinces as a whole at Aug. 1, when considerable curtailment was shown in New Brunswick, although the movement was favourable in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. The staffs of the 1,464 representative firms co-operating in the Bureau's latest survey in the Maritime Provinces were lower by 1.1 p.c. than at July 1, but their weekly salaries and wages rose by 0.3 p.c. in the same comparison. The earnings of their employees averaged \$38.00 at the date under review, as compared with \$37.48 at July 1, and \$37.05 at Aug. 1, 1948. Standing at 177.2, the latest index of employment was 6.7 p.c. below that of 190.0 indicated 12 months earlier. The index of payrolls showed a decrease of 4.5 p.c. in the year.

There were fairly well distributed but rather small gains in manufacturing in the Maritime Area at the beginning of August, when the percentage advances as compared with July 1 in the food, pulp and paper and textile divisions were most noteworthy. Within the non-manufacturing classes, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, and hotels and restaurants reported heightened activity. The increase of 4.3 p.c. in construction was greatest. The gains in the remaining groups just mentioned were small. Reductions in employment were indicated in logging, in which there was a loss of 58.1 p.c.

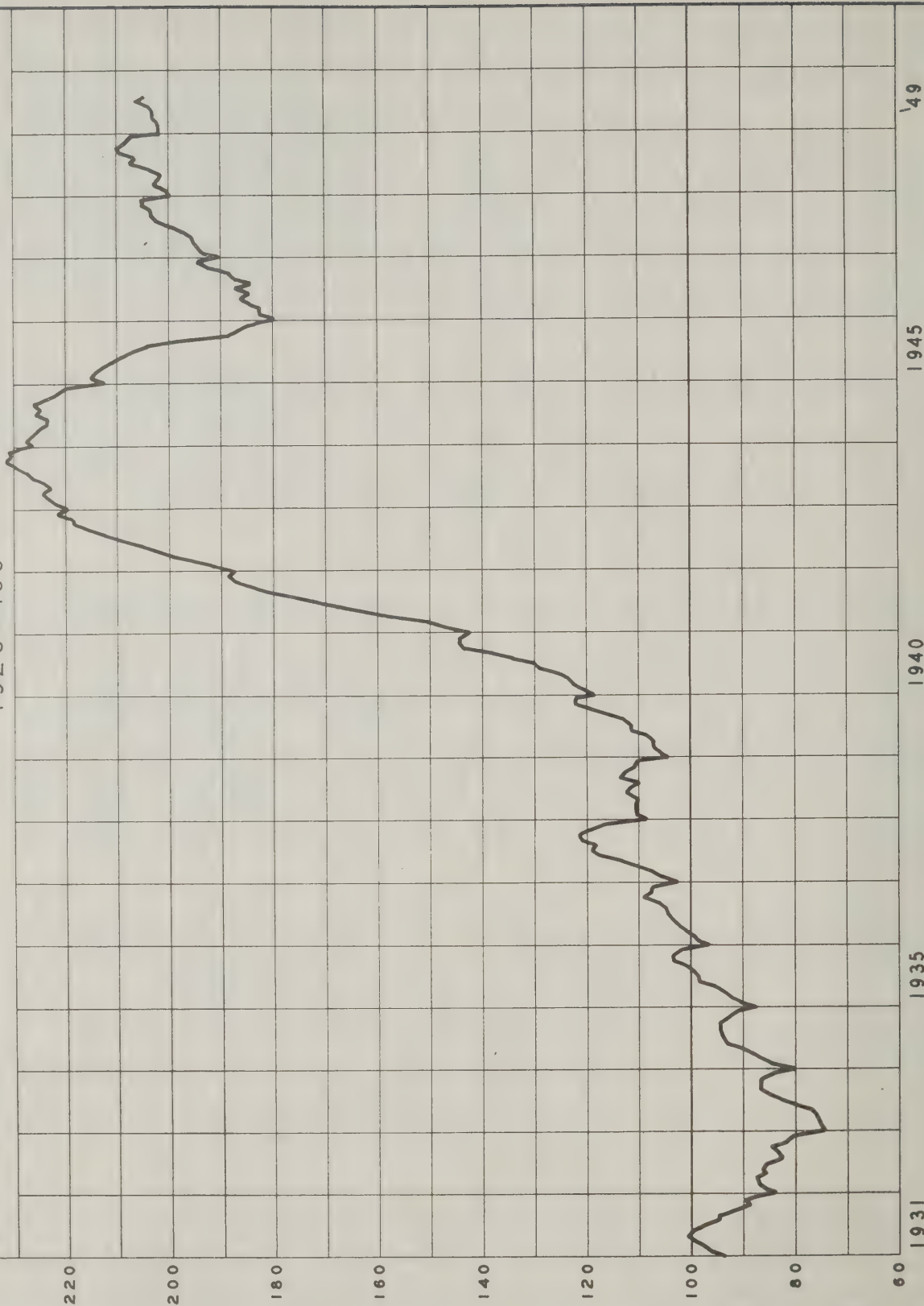
Quebec.- Employment as reported by leading firms in Quebec showed its fourth consecutive increase at Aug. 1, but the seasonal advance was slight, amounting only to

^{1/}See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



0.2 p.c. The index rose from 198.0 at July 1, to 198.4 at the date under review, but was lower than the Aug. 1, 1948, figure of 206.3. Statistics were tabulated at the beginning of August from 5,466 of the larger establishments in the eight leading industries. The weekly payrolls they disbursed at Aug. 1 were greater by 1.6 p.c. than the salaries and wages they had paid at the beginning of July, when the earnings had been affected by the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday. The latest per capita earnings, at \$41.19, exceeded those of \$40.63 indicated a month earlier, and were also higher than the Aug. 1, 1948, figure of \$38.77. In the year, there has been a gain of 2.2 p.c. in the index number of weekly payrolls, but the index of employment has fallen by 3.8 p.c.

Manufacturing generally at the date under review was rather quieter than at July 1, there being a decline of 0.7 p.c. in the index number. Fairly large advances were noted in the edible plant products division, and there were smaller increases in animal foods, leather, beverage, asbestos products, electric light and power and some other classes. Curtailment was noted, however, in fur, tobacco, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants. In the non-manufacturing classes, reductions in employment were also reported in logging, transportation and trade. The trend was favourable in mining, communications, construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants. The most pronounced increases were those of 17.6 p.c. and 4.1 p.c. in the numbers of employees reported in mining and construction and maintenance, respectively. The gain in mining largely resulted from the resumption of work in asbestos mines, in which prolonged industrial disputes had affected the situation in immediately preceding months.

Ontario.- There was some falling-off in employment in Ontario at the first of August, according to data furnished by 8,240 representative firms in the eight leading industries; the loss was seasonal in character. The index number (1926=100) was lowered from 206.4 at July 1, to 205.3 at Aug. 1, when it slightly exceeded the Aug. 1, 1948, index of 203.3. The sums disbursed in weekly salaries and wages by the reporting establishments fell by 0.9 p.c. at the date under review as compared with a month earlier, but were higher by 8.2 p.c. than in the same week of last year. The per capita weekly earnings fell from \$44.54 at July 1, to \$44.39 at the beginning of August; the average was then six p.c. above the Aug. 1, 1948, figure of \$41.87.

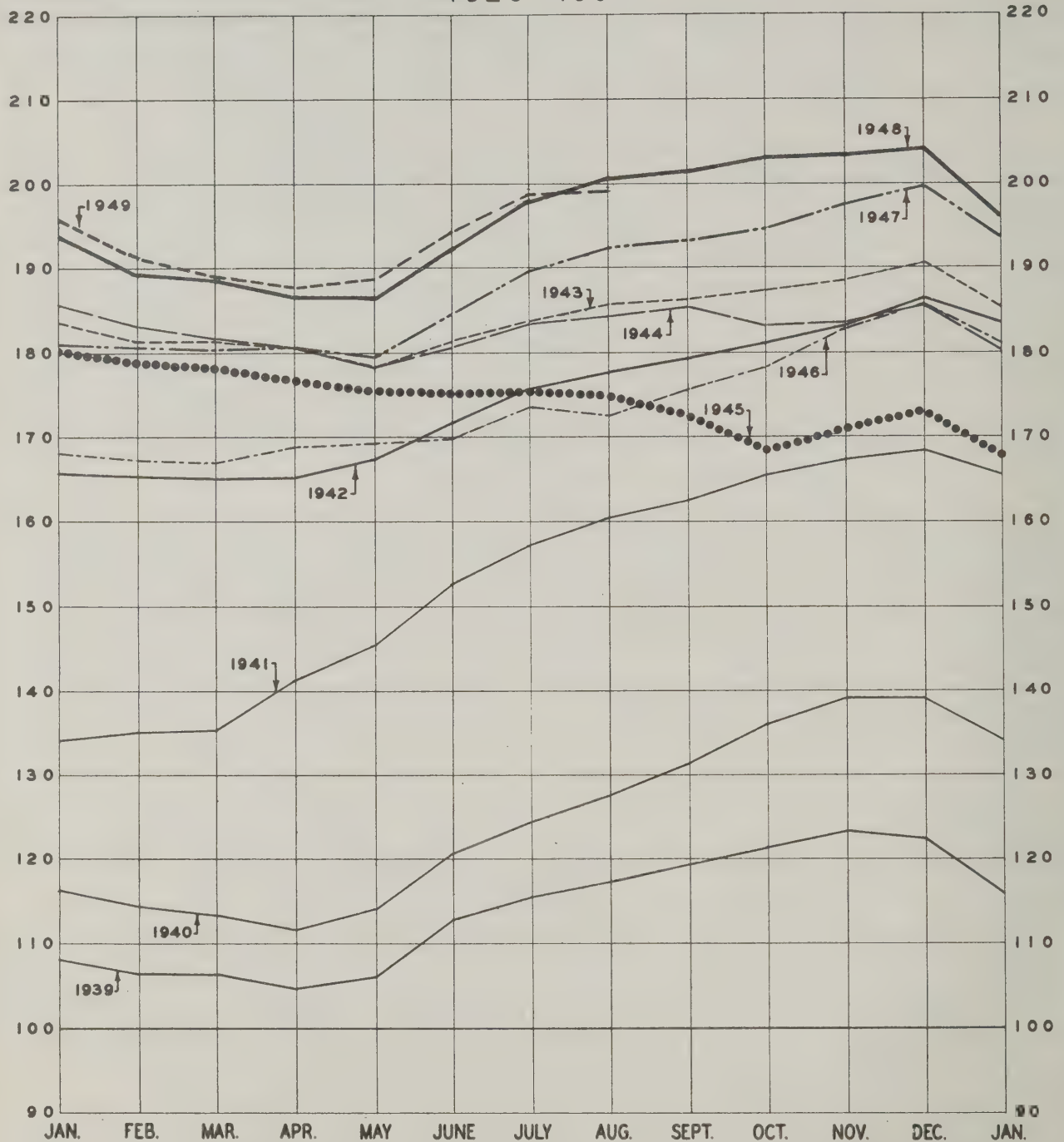
Manufacturing was generally quieter at the first of August than at July 1. The movement was favourable in the animal food, pulp and paper, beverage and electric light and power industries, but the gains were small. Curtailment was noted in many other lines, notably in leather, vegetable food, paper products, printing and publishing, textile, tobacco, chemical, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product plants. The most pronounced declines took place in vegetable food, textile and iron and steel factories. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, mining and retail trade showed decreases; those in logging and trade were seasonal in character. Communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants, however, reported heightened activity. The additions to the working forces were not particularly marked for the time of year, that of 4.9 p.c. in construction being the most pronounced.

Prairie Provinces.- The trend of employment in the major industries in the Prairie Area continued upward at Aug. 1, but the seasonal expansion was below-average for the time of year. All three provinces shared in the expansive movement, the gain of 2.6 p.c. in Alberta being greatest. Computed from data furnished by 2,796 of the larger establishments, the index of employment rose to 185.1, from 181.8 at July 1, or by 1.8 p.c. The figure at Aug. 1, 1948, was 179.5. In the month, the index of payrolls advanced by 1.9 p.c. The average earnings per employee stood at \$43.19, as compared with \$43.16 at July 1, and \$41.53 at the beginning of August, 1948. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 3.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 7.2 p.c., while the general per capita figure in the Prairie Area has advanced by

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1939 — 1949

1926 = 100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

by four p.c.

Employment in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade was brisker at the date under review than had been the case a month earlier. The gains in transportation and construction, amounting to 3.2 p.c., and three p.c., respectively, were most noteworthy. Within the manufacturing division, improvement was indicated in animal and vegetable food processing and in printing and publishing. There was a small decline in logging.

British Columbia.- Industrial activity in British Columbia showed a further but rather smaller advance at Aug. 1, according to information received from 2,524 leading employers in the major industrial groups. The index of employment rose from 209.1 at July 1, to 212.2 at the date under review, as compared with 212.6 at Aug. 1, 1948. The upward movement was seasonal, expansion having been indicated at Aug. 1 in all but seven of the years since 1920.

There was moderate improvement at the date under review as compared with July 1 in manufacturing. Large gains took place in animal and vegetable food processing, with small increases in numerous other classes. Lumber and pulp and paper mills, however, released employees. Among the non-manufacturing classes, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants and trade showed greater activity. Logging and mining, on the other hand, were quieter.

In spite of the general increase in recorded employment in this province, the weekly salaries and wages distributed by the firms furnishing data at Aug. 1 were 0.1 p.c. lower than the total they reported at the beginning of July. The falling-off partly resulted from holidays; **reduced hours in some industries, and changes in** the distribution of employment also contributed to the decrease. The considerable declines reported in the payrolls in logging were associated with reduced employment and lowered hours due to holidays and other factors, including the fire hazard in many areas.

The per capita earnings of the employees for **whom** statistics were available at Aug. 1 were \$46.05, lower than the July 1 figure of \$46.76, but substantially exceeding the Aug. 1, 1948, average of \$42.93. Since then, the index number of payrolls has advanced by 7.1 p.c., while the index of employment has fallen by 0.2 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN CERTAIN CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported by employers of 15 persons and over in the major industrial groups in cities having populations in excess of 35,000 persons.

Halifax.- An advance in employment was reported by 273 leading industrial establishments in Halifax at the beginning of August, when transportation showed considerably heightened activity, and there were small gains in manufacturing, building, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade. Retail trade, however, was quieter. The general increase in the indicated staffs as compared with July 1, amounting to 2.2 p.c., was accompanied by that of 3.3 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages. The persons on the staffs of these firms received an average of \$35.66 at Aug. 1, as compared with \$35.28 at July 1, and \$34.26 at Aug. 1, 1948. In the last year, the index of payrolls in Halifax has risen by 8.9 p.c., and that of employment, by 5.7 p.c.

Saint John.- Industrial activity in Saint John was **at a higher level** at the beginning of August than at July 1. Manufacturing afforded slightly more employment, particularly in the food divisions, while communications, construction, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants also showed improvement. The advance

^{1/}See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

of 1.8 p.c. in the personnel of the 202 leading firms co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls was accompanied by an increase of 2.5 p.c. in the weekly payrolls which they distributed at the date under review. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$35.69 at July 1, to \$35.93 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$33.55 twelve months ago. Since then, the index number of employment in Saint John has declined by 2.1 p.c., but that of weekly salaries and wages has risen by 4.7 p.c.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal was curtailed at Aug. 1, according to information tabulated from 3,086 of the larger industrial establishments, in which the working force declined by 1.1 p.c. as compared with July 1. The salaries and wages paid by these employers fell by 0.2 p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees rose from \$41.23 at July 1, to \$41.60 at the first of August, as compared with \$39.40 at Aug. 1 of last summer. In the year, the index of payrolls has risen by 8.8 p.c., and that of employment, by three p.c.

A contraction was noted in manufacturing at the date under review. There were considerable losses in the textile and iron and steel groups, together with smaller declines in tobacco, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and some other plants. Animal food, leather, beverage and ~~asbestos~~ factories, however, showed improvement. Among the non-manufacturing groups, communications and construction and maintenance reported greater activity, but the trend was downward in transportation, laundries and dry-cleaning plants and trade.

Quebec City.- Operations in the larger industrial concerns in Quebec slightly increased at Aug. 1, the 377 co-operating employers reporting a gain of 0.4 p.c. in their staffs as compared with July 1. This advance was accompanied by that of 3.4 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by these firms. In part, the higher total at the date under review was due to the resumption of more normal working hours, the figures obtained in the preceding survey having been affected by the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday. The average earnings per person in recorded employment rose from \$34.78 at July 1, to \$35.81 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$34.02 at Aug. 1 of last year. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has mounted by eight p.c., and that of employment, by 2.8 p.c.

Curtailement in employment was indicated in manufacturing generally at the date under review; there were slight increases as compared with July 1 in leather, beverage and chemical plants, but the iron and steel division released a considerable number of employees. The trend was upward in transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and some other non-manufacturing industries. Trade, however, was rather slacker.

Sherbrooke.- Industrial activity in Sherbrooke at Aug. 1 remained at practically the same level as at July 1, according to data from 121 leading establishments. Manufacturing was quieter; animal food and iron and steel plants released employees, while slight improvement was shown in a few categories. In the non-manufacturing classes, construction afforded more employment than at July 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the firms making returns rose by 8.1 p.c. from their last return, which had reflected losses due to the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday. The latest average per employee was \$35.84, substantially exceeding the July 1 figure of \$33.13, and that of \$32.67 indicated at Aug. 1, 1948. In the 12 months, the index of employment in this city has fallen by 0.2 p.c., but that of payrolls has mounted by 9.5 p.c.

Three Rivers.- A small advance in employment was indicated in Three Rivers at the beginning of August, when the staffs of the 110 larger firms in the major industrial divisions were higher by 0.9 p.c. than at July 1. On the whole, the level in manufacturing was unchanged; gains in pulp and paper mills were offset by declines in certain metal-using plants. Construction afforded rather more employment, while

trade was not quite so active. The weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments in this city at Aug. 1 declined by 0.1 p.c. as compared with July 1; a reduction in working hours was a factor in the decrease. The average weekly earnings of their employees were also lower, falling from \$42.21 at that date, to \$41.81 at the date under review, when the per capita figure was somewhat above that of \$41.08 indicated at Aug. 1, 1948. In the 12 months, the index number of employment has decreased by two p.c., and that of payrolls, by 0.3 p.c.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto at Aug. 1 was quieter, according to returns furnished by 2,882 of the larger industrial establishments in the city, whose employees were reduced by 1.2 p.c. There were general though moderate declines in manufacturing, notably in leather, vegetable food, paper product, printing and publishing, rubber, textile, chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product plants. On the other hand, the tendency was favourable in the animal food and electrical apparatus classes. Communications, transportation and hotels and restaurants also afforded more employment than at July 1. Laundries and dry-cleaning plants and retail stores, however, released some workers. There was little general change in construction.

The weekly payrolls distributed by the co-operating firms at the beginning of August declined by 1.6 p.c. from July 1; loss of working time, and in some cases, reductions in premium overtime work, was a factor, in addition to lessened employment. The per capita earnings fell from \$44.15 in the last report, to \$43.97 at the date under review, when the figure exceeded that of \$41.46 at Aug. 1, 1948. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has increased by 9.1 p.c., and the index number of employment, by 2.8 p.c.

Ottawa.- There was little general change in the employment situation in Ottawa at Aug. 1, when data received from 356 leading industrialists showed a small fractional percentage decrease in their working forces as compared with the beginning of July. There was an insignificant falling-off in manufacturing; construction and trade were also slacker, while transportation and hotels and restaurants showed moderate improvement. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating firms at the date under review were higher by 1.2 p.c. than those they had distributed a month earlier. The latest per capita earnings were \$38.02, as compared with \$37.53 in the preceding return, and \$35.05 at Aug. 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 2.4 p.c., to 201.7 at the date under review, while that of aggregate weekly payrolls has advanced by 11.1 p.c.

Hamilton.- There was a moderate increase in recorded employment in Hamilton at the date under review as compared with a month earlier. The gain raised the index by 0.3 p.c., to 200.1 at Aug. 1, when the figure was higher by 1.3 p.c. than that of 197.6 at Aug. 1, 1948. In the latter comparison, the latest index of payrolls showed an advance of seven p.c. In the comparison with July 1, 1949, however, there was a decline of 1.1 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages reported; this was partly due to holidays, industrial disputes and reduced working hours. These figures are based on information supplied by 479 representative employers in Hamilton. The per capita earnings of members of their staffs at the date under review were \$46.29, as compared with \$46.95 at July 1, and \$43.78 at Aug. 1, 1948. Employment in manufacturing showed improvement as compared with July 1, mainly in the iron and steel division. The changes in the non-manufacturing classes were generally slight. The loss of 1.5 p.c. in trade was most pronounced.

Windsor.- Industrial employment in Windsor was at a lower level at Aug. 1, according to information furnished by 296 of the larger employers, whose personnel was less by 1.1 p.c., than at the beginning of July. Their payrolls showed a decrease of 3.9 p.c. in the same comparison; reductions in premium overtime work, and short time in some establishments, contributed to the relatively larger losses in the salaries and wages. The average weekly earnings of their employees stood at \$50.85

at the date under review, as compared with \$52.33 at July 1. The Aug. 1, 1948, per capita figure had been \$47.42. In the last year, the index of employment in Windsor has mounted by 4.1 p.c., and the index of payrolls, by 11.8 p.c.

Food processing factories indicated curtailment as compared with July 1, but there was a small advance at the date under review in the iron and steel group. Among the non-manufacturing classes, gains were noted in construction, while retail trade was seasonally quieter.

Brantford.- There was a further reduction in the principal industrial divisions in Brantford at the beginning of August, when the larger firms co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls reported a decline of 5.4 p.c. in their working forces as compared with July 1. The sums they disbursed in weekly salaries and wages fell by 7.8 p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees stood at \$42.91, as compared with \$44.02 a month earlier. Reduced working hours in certain establishments, partly as a result of vacations, contributed to the lower earnings indicated at the date under review. There was a contraction in employment in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel and food processing groups. Small losses were also noted in trade, building and other non-manufacturing industries.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Monthly statistics of employment and payrolls were received from 158 leading industrialists in Fort William - Port Arthur at Aug. 1, when their staffs were higher by 1.3 p.c. than at July 1. Their weekly salaries and wages rose by the same percentage. The average earnings of their employees stood at \$45.51, as compared with \$45.49 in the preceding return, and \$44.05 a year earlier. Since then, the index of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has fallen by 11.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 8.6 p.c.

Lumber and pulp and paper plants showed some improvement at the date under review as compared with July 1, 1949. On the whole, the changes in the non-manufacturing classes were slight.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- There was a small advance in employment in leading industrial concerns in Kitchener - Waterloo at the beginning of August. Information was furnished by 214 firms whose staffs were increased by 0.2 p.c. since July 1. Partly as a result of holidays, however, their payrolls were lower, falling by 1.7 p.c. in the month. The latest average earnings per employee were **\$39.94**, as compared with \$40.74 at the beginning of July, 1949, and \$38.83 at Aug. 1, 1948. In the 12 months, the index numbers of employment and payrolls have risen by 2.4 p.c. and 5.2 p.c., respectively.

Employment in manufacturing showed no general change at the beginning of August; there were small gains in leather, rubber and beverage plants, with similar declines in textile factories and some other categories. Construction was quieter, but some improvement over July 1 was noted in trade. On the whole, the changes reported in other industries were insignificant.

London.- The working forces of the 316 larger industrial establishments furnishing statistics in London at Aug. 1 declined by 1.4 p.c. as compared with July 1, while their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages dropped by 2.4 p.c. The per capita earnings were also lower, falling from \$41.29 at July 1 to \$40.87 at Aug. 1, when the figure was nevertheless a good deal higher than the mean of \$38.93 indicated 12 months previously. There was a reduction in employment in manufacturing at the date under review as compared with July 1. Vegetable food, paper product, printing and publishing and some other factories showed small losses in their personnel; in the printing division, industrial disputes contributed to the decline. There were also small decreases in laundries and trade. The changes in other industries for which data are available were slight. The latest index number of employment in London was six p.c. higher than at Aug. 1 of last year, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 10.9 p.c.

St. Catharines - Welland.- Employment in the Saint Catharines - Merritton - Thorold - Welland Area showed a downward movement at Aug. 1, when the staffs of the 198 representative firms in the leading industrial groups were lower by 1.8 p.c. than at July 1. Activity in manufacturing operations was curtailed, the largest losses taking place in the iron and steel group. The vegetable food and electrical apparatus divisions were also quieter. Construction, however, showed expansion. The fluctuations in other industries were small. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers in these centres fell by 1.4 p.c. at Aug. 1 as compared with a month earlier. The earnings of persons on their staffs were rather higher, averaging \$49.26 at the date under review, as compared with \$49.06 at July 1.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg at the beginning of August showed an upward trend, the 802 representative industrialists whose returns were tabulated increasing their staffs by 1.1 p.c. as compared with July 1. Their salaries and wages were also higher, rising by 1.2 p.c. in the month. The per capita figure was \$39.52 at the date under review, as compared with the July 1 average of \$39.50, and that of \$37.51 at Aug. 1, 1948. Since then, there have been increases of 3.6 p.c. in the index number of employment, and 9.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Moderate expansion was indicated at the date under review in manufacturing, there being improvement over July 1 in animal food, printing and publishing, iron and steel and other factories. Transportation, construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants also showed slightly greater activity in this comparison.

Regina.- There was a falling-off in industrial employment in Regina at Aug. 1. Manufacturing, communications and transportation showed slight gains, but retail trade was seasonally quieter, and there were small losses in other non-manufacturing classes. There was also a decrease in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 191 leading employers in this city whose data were received, the loss as compared with their payments at July 1 amounting to 1.8 p.c.; that in their employees was 0.6 p.c. The per capita earnings of members of their staffs fell from \$39.02 at that date, to \$38.54 at the first of August, as compared with \$35.94 a year earlier. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 2.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 10.9 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Employment in leading industrial establishments in Saskatoon showed relatively little general change at the beginning of August, when manufacturing and trade were slacker, but construction and some other groups showed slight improvement. The staffs of the 159 larger firms co-operating in the latest monthly survey declined by 0.3 p.c. as compared with July 1. On the other hand, their weekly payrolls at Aug. 1 rose by 1.3 p.c. in the same comparison. The average earnings of their employees were also higher, being \$37.92 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$37.33 at the first of July, 1949, and \$35.32 at Aug. 1, 1948. In the year, the index number of employment in Saskatoon has fallen by 1.2 p.c., but there has been an increase of 8.7 p.c. in that of payrolls.

Calgary.- Industrial activity in Calgary continued to expand, the 342 leading employers furnishing data having increased their staffs by 1.5 p.c. from July 1 to Aug. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages rose by one p.c. The average earnings per person employed by the reporting establishments, however, were lower, standing at \$42.07, as compared with \$42.30 in the preceding survey, and \$39.11 at the first of August in 1948. In the latter comparison, the latest index of employment showed an advance of 6.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, of 14.9 p.c.

There were widespread but small gains at the date under review as compared with July 1 in manufacturing and in communications, construction and trade. Transportation, however, was quieter.

Edmonton.- Statistics tabulated from 302 leading employers in Edmonton

indicated a gain of 0.2 p.c. in their working forces at Aug. 1 as compared with the beginning of July. Their weekly salaries and wages advanced by 0.9 p.c. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$40.63 at July 1, to \$40.93 at the beginning of August. The per capita figure a year earlier had been \$38.51. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment has mounted by 7.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 14.2 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing at the date under review was rather slacker than at July 1, particularly in the iron and steel division, and there were losses in construction. Somewhat greater activity, however, was indicated in mining, transportation, hotels and restaurants and trade. The changes on the whole were small.

Vancouver.- There was an increase in industrial employment in Vancouver at the beginning of August, according to information from 1,110 of the larger establishments, in which the staffs advanced by one p.c. as compared with July 1. There were moderate increases in food and beverage plants, but iron and steel factories released employees. Communications, construction, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments and trade, among the non-manufacturing classes, showed an upward movement, although the gains were small. Little general change was indicated in other industries. The weekly payrolls distributed by the reporting firms in the major industrial groups were also higher, exceeding by 0.5 p.c. their disbursements at July 1. The average weekly earnings of members of their staffs, however, fell from \$44.78 at that date, to \$44.55 at the date under review, as compared with \$40.39 at Aug. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment has declined by 1.7 p.c., but that of payrolls has advanced by 8.3 p.c.

Victoria.- Information received from 234 leading firms in Victoria showed that they had reduced their working forces by 0.6 p.c. at Aug. 1 as compared with July 1, while their weekly salaries and wages were lower by 0.8 p.c. The average earnings of their employees fell from \$42.23 in the preceding report, to \$42.18 at Aug. 1. The figure then exceeded that of \$38.37 indicated at Aug. 1, 1948. Slight improvement in employment as compared with July 1, 1949, was noted at the date under review in hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants and trade, but the trend as compared with July 1 was downward in most other groups for which data are available. Within the manufacturing division, there was a falling-off in lumber mills. The loss in transportation was most noteworthy. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Victoria has risen by 5.1 p.c., and that of weekly salaries and wages, by 14.7 p.c.

TABLES.

The latest monthly statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this bulletin contain the most recent data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at July 1 and Aug. 1, 1949, and Aug. 1, 1948. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Aug. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the Table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at July 1, 1949, and Aug. 1, 1948.

Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries in Canada, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at August 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at July 1, 1949 and August 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees at Aug. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries at Aug. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payroll		
			Aug. 1 1949	July 1 1949	Aug. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1949	July 1 1949	Aug. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1949	July 1 1949	Aug. 1 1948
MANUFACTURING	1,073,036	47,287,918	44.07	44.09	41.45	122.6	123.5	122.9	208.2	209.8	198.1
Animal products - edible	41,086	1,746,698	42.51	42.33	38.66	148.8	143.4	148.5	248.9	238.9	230.5
Fur and products	4,268	171,005	40.07	39.12	39.01	137.7	141.6	136.0	206.3	206.9	198.4
Leather and products	31,025	997,631	32.16	31.76	29.86	108.6	109.6	105.2	184.4	183.7	164.7
Boots and shoes	20,186	622,943	30.86	30.22	28.41	111.1	112.8	104.8	193.0	192.0	187.6
Lumber and its products	85,050	3,314,568	38.97	39.21	35.60	126.6	126.9	127.8	228.0	229.9	216.0
Rough and dressed lumber	52,607	2,113,990	40.18	40.72	36.52	124.4	124.4	127.1	234.9	238.1	218.2
Furniture	18,231	692,281	37.97	37.67	34.55	152.7	151.8	137.5	213.0	210.1	197.6
Other lumber products	14,212	508,297	35.77	35.63	33.48	114.9	117.1	125.4	222.2	226.5	226.8
Plant products - edible	63,073	2,302,561	36.51	36.28	34.03	144.5	146.3	148.4	233.7	235.0	224.0
Pulp and paper products	115,035	5,741,499	49.91	50.00	48.19	141.7	142.7	145.2	238.2	240.4	235.0
Pulp and paper	51,075	2,904,129	56.86	56.77	56.57	134.0	133.9	145.0	241.4	240.8	257.3
Paper products	20,794	835,008	40.16	39.76	38.43	164.6	166.6	155.5	272.8	273.4	247.2
Printing and publishing	43,166	2,002,362	46.39	47.03	42.69	143.1	145.0	140.9	222.3	228.6	201.8
Rubber products	20,736	912,291	44.00	44.65	43.70	122.1	122.5	129.2	229.1	233.3	240.9
Textile products	157,608	5,389,061	34.21	33.51	31.57	112.4	114.4	109.6	200.9	200.2	180.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	57,884	2,164,260	37.39	36.84	33.84	108.6	109.2	110.8	216.1	214.1	198.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,530	817,705	36.29	36.13	33.44	91.4	92.1	91.6	171.9	172.4	159.4
Woolen yarn and cloth	13,732	514,651	37.48	36.44	32.62	100.3	103.8	109.3	210.1	211.4	199.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,382	634,805	36.75	38.06	35.08	148.3	144.8	143.4	309.9	297.3	271.4
Hosiery and knit goods	23,480	733,407	31.24	29.70	28.10	108.7	110.7	116.0	187.1	181.2	179.9
Garments and personal furnishings	59,983	1,900,685	31.69	31.11	29.87	124.3	127.7	111.1	203.7	205.4	172.9
Other textile products	16,161	590,699	36.55	36.27	34.53	91.8	93.9	91.8	165.9	168.4	153.6
Tobacco	9,799	404,347	41.26	41.32	36.89	110.2	113.9	108.5	253.2	262.2	222.9
Beverages	21,796	1,054,585	48.38	47.68	44.91	188.2	185.9	178.7	307.2	299.0	270.8
Chemicals and allied products	43,245	2,063,592	47.72	47.43	44.74	98.3	99.0	97.2	172.4	172.6	161.0
Clay, glass and stone products	22,470	1,011,296	45.01	44.69	42.17	147.6	149.4	148.3	270.2	271.4	249.7
Electric light and power	36,031	1,735,285	48.16	48.50	45.67	175.1	171.2	159.9	288.0	284.0	230.8
Electrical apparatus	51,753	2,471,755	47.76	47.68	43.28	163.0	163.6	162.5	291.5	292.1	261.6
Iron and steel products	288,917	14,132,706	48.92	49.57	46.31	107.8	109.4	109.3	173.4	178.2	166.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	37,948	1,985,592	52.32	52.18	49.76	139.4	143.0	145.1	197.9	202.5	195.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,938	1,315,235	47.08	46.49	43.87	111.1	115.2	115.9	182.6	187.0	177.0
Agricultural implements	17,142	781,341	45.58	49.54	47.33	190.0	198.9	206.8	320.4	364.5	370.1
Land vehicles and aircraft	117,768	5,982,619	50.80	51.81	48.41	103.6	103.0	95.9	162.0	164.3	142.9
Automobiles and parts	47,313	2,524,730	53.36	55.03	46.94	120.8	120.2	107.5	167.8	172.2	131.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	14,632	677,553	46.24	47.52	42.80	74.2	76.8	110.6	114.4	121.7	158.0
Heating appliances	8,415	362,519	43.08	43.41	40.63	150.1	148.4	142.4	244.7	243.8	219.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,350	551,727	48.61	48.69	45.24	100.5	100.4	104.7	205.2	205.3	195.0
Foundry and machine shop products	8,540	391,952	45.90	46.04	44.69	89.2	91.2	96.3	195.6	200.5	189.1
Other iron and steel products	45,164	2,084,168	46.15	46.32	42.79	96.3	99.3	98.0	162.3	168.0	154.7
Non-ferrous metal products	46,876	2,311,613	49.31	48.41	46.18	114.8	115.8	120.8	209.9	207.9	202.3
Non-metallic mineral products	16,244	862,759	52.50	53.38	51.65	128.5	122.6	125.5	230.7	223.7	222.3
Miscellaneous	18,124	674,676	37.23	38.26	35.22	154.3	155.1	137.0	256.2	264.6	222.6
LOGGING	50,662	2,056,154	40.59	41.65	38.67	107.1	121.9	141.5	216.0	252.3	274.8
MINING	86,316	4,440,101	51.44	51.37	49.65	103.6	100.5	101.4	166.7	161.6	157.4
Coal	24,061	1,210,003	50.31	48.27	50.15	95.3	95.4	95.0	166.5	180.9	187.2
Metallic ores	43,585	2,357,596	54.09	54.86	52.04	91.3	91.6	89.6	136.2	138.5	128.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	18,679	872,702	46.72	46.50	43.17	174.4	149.4	166.4	300.7	256.5	265.0
COMMUNICATIONS	54,534	2,222,036	40.75	40.46	38.41	206.6	201.3	190.1	304.9	295.0	265.2
Telegraphs	8,847	401,826	45.42	45.67	45.96	130.0	126.9	127.9	231.6	227.6	230.7
Telephones	44,163	1,760,310	39.86	39.47	36.78	226.8	220.7	208.7	323.6	311.9	274.8
TRANSPORTATION	189,535	9,763,052	51.51	51.17	50.39	147.4	146.0	146.7	231.6	227.9	225.8
Steam railway, cartage and storage	63,184	2,931,183	46.39	45.84	43.68	159.0	157.3	154.6	252.8	247.2	231.8
Steam railway operation	93,914	5,416,816	57.67	56.45	57.59	137.1	135.2	136.8	218.3	210.7	217.5
Shipping and stevedoring	32,437	1,416,053	43.66	46.42	42.34	146.5	147.4	153.1	246.2	263.5	249.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	258,347	10,684,554	41.36	40.85	38.43	139.9	134.5	149.5	251.1	238.6	249.3
Building	125,880	5,613,333	44.59	43.27	42.04	181.1	175.5	165.0	282.4	265.6	240.4
Highway	87,748	3,236,889	36.89	36.60	32.93	120.1	114.7	160.6	229.7	217.6	273.8
Railway	44,719	1,834,332	41.02	42.29	43.97	103.4	98.6	103.3	213.9	210.4	228.8
SERVICES (as indicated below)	75,162	2,086,371	27.76	27.91	25.81	157.8	154.1	156.0	264.4	259.5	243.8
Hotels and restaurants	49,604	1,280,647	25.82	25.96	24.43	166.7	161.6	168.8	284.7	277.5	275.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	20,637	587,400	28.46	28.83	26.70	132.8	133.1	135.2	211.5	214.6	204.6
TRADE	286,288	10,751,722	37.56	37.36	35.19	146.0	145.2	139.9	228.3	227.4	207.0
Retail	202,678	7,139,555	35.23	35.07	33.01	140.6	141.7	136.6	228.3	227.0	206.3
Wholesale	83,610	3,612,167	43.20	43.06	40.53	160.1	157.6	152.1	232.5	228.2	208.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,073,879	89,291,908	43.06	42.98	40.66	130.4	130.3	131.6	217.7	217.0	207.2
FINANCE	89,237	3,703,121	41.50	41.64	39.65	145.3	145.2	140.5	207.9	208.4	191.9
Banks and trust companies	50,869	1,884,505	37.05	37.10	34.92	155.4	155.3	149.2	221.1	221.2	199.5
Brokerage and stock market operation	3,501	168,240	48.05	48.23	47.05	149.7	152.2	159.4	207.9	212.2	217.2
Insurance	34,867	1,650,376	47.33	47.59	45.64	132.1	131.7	127.8	194.7	196.3	181.9
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,163,116	92,996,029	42.99	42.92	40.62	130.9	130.8	131.9	217.3	216.6	206.7

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Aug. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at July 1, 1949 and August 1, 1948.

(These figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Aug. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Aug. 1 1949	July 1 1949	Aug. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1949	July 1 1949	Aug. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1949	July 1 1949	Aug. 1 1948			
MARITIME PROVINCES														
Manufacturing	48,623	1,951,907	40.14	39.76	38.49	113.7	112.7	116.4	197.0	193.4	193.1			
Lumber products	5,492	166,002	30.23	29.26	28.89	103.3	103.4	110.4	173.7	168.2	178.1			
Pulp and paper products	6,226	306,459	49.23	49.42	47.79	118.4	116.2	128.4	221.4	218.1	235.2			
Iron and steel	17,643	830,508	47.07	46.48	45.70	107.2	108.4	106.8	184.8	184.5	178.6			
Logging	2,913	94,543	32.46	34.77	34.19	50.7	120.9	100.9	105.5	269.5	226.6			
Mining	15,694	737,430	46.99	44.98	46.43	86.8	86.0	82.2	177.9	168.8	166.5			
Transportation	13,907	657,450	47.27	47.98	46.85	137.0	132.6	142.4	222.8	219.1	229.7			
Construction	32,248	1,047,100	32.47	31.60	33.52	131.2	125.8	161.3	222.4	207.5	282.3			
Trade	17,866	572,174	32.03	31.73	29.67	137.4	137.7	130.9	212.1	210.6	190.9			
- Eight Leading Industries	138,749	5,271,829	38.00	37.48	37.05	116.3	117.6	124.7	201.6	201.0	211.2			
QUEBEC														
Manufacturing	343,432	14,257,798	41.52	41.17	39.50	118.2	119.1	119.0	205.3	205.1	196.1			
Lumber products	18,651	657,623	35.26	34.18	32.56	112.6	112.3	112.9	239.6	231.7	237.4			
Pulp and paper products	40,710	2,092,970	51.41	51.60	49.92	133.3	133.7	139.0	237.3	239.0	238.0			
Textile products	87,955	2,902,931	33.00	32.02	31.05	119.4	121.4	113.7	210.2	207.2	188.2			
Chemicals allied products	17,713	835,657	47.18	46.69	43.77	84.8	85.2	80.7	145.6	144.8	130.7			
Iron and steel	65,883	3,096,938	47.01	47.44	45.63	103.6	107.0	110.8	161.8	168.7	167.6			
Logging	21,039	712,217	33.85	33.95	33.93	102.9	107.2	131.7	247.8	259.0	326.9			
Mining	16,768	817,997	48.78	48.33	45.78	133.9	113.8	126.4	198.9	187.5	176.8			
Communications	14,503	622,357	42.91	42.39	39.91	228.3	222.2	210.5	308.7	296.7	264.9			
Transportation	50,781	2,574,936	50.71	50.49	50.17	146.7	148.4	150.6	232.9	234.7	236.9			
Construction	72,396	2,936,850	40.57	38.36	34.99	134.8	129.5	167.2	249.1	226.2	266.3			
Services ^{1/}	19,712	530,172	26.90	27.46	25.21	168.8	164.6	165.8	257.6	259.5	239.8			
Trade	63,759	2,356,474	36.96	36.47	35.07	137.5	139.1	134.7	212.4	212.0	199.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	602,390	24,808,801	41.18	40.63	38.77	126.1	125.9	131.2	216.8	213.4	212.2			
ONTARIO														
Manufacturing	526,479	24,100,424	45.78	45.95	42.84	121.6	123.4	121.0	203.9	207.7	189.9			
Lumber products	27,863	1,037,540	37.24	37.46	34.55	124.8	125.3	124.4	212.1	214.1	203.3			
Plant products - edible	32,032	1,185,981	37.02	36.20	34.28	140.5	153.4	146.1	222.5	237.6	214.4			
Pulp and paper products	52,032	2,560,259	49.21	49.14	47.02	150.1	152.7	151.9	243.3	247.2	235.6			
Textile products	58,013	2,122,154	36.58	36.22	32.86	101.9	104.3	103.6	186.9	189.4	170.7			
Chemicals and allied products	20,879	1,005,758	48.17	47.99	45.49	106.7	108.0	108.3	188.0	189.6	180.0			
Electrical apparatus	36,430	1,737,298	47.69	47.55	43.44	166.0	166.4	163.0	287.1	286.9	256.3			
Iron and steel	170,736	8,537,821	50.01	50.98	46.81	108.0	108.9	108.4	175.5	178.3	160.1			
Non-ferrous metal products	26,711	1,311,328	49.09	48.05	45.44	113.1	113.5	119.7	214.9	211.2	206.1			
Logging	10,755	448,657	41.72	40.97	38.76	105.5	119.0	161.0	244.7	270.9	346.7			
Mining	25,115	1,308,137	52.09	53.31	50.27	80.9	81.4	82.4	119.6	123.1	117.3			
Communications	21,821	899,431	41.22	40.32	38.64	217.7	212.9	200.6	323.9	309.9	279.8			
Transportation	58,491	3,080,872	52.67	52.23	50.48	153.2	152.1	150.4	233.4	229.7	219.8			
Construction	81,712	3,552,663	43.48	43.83	42.01	137.5	131.1	130.1	234.9	225.7	214.5			
Services ^{1/}	29,516	827,833	28.05	28.07	25.53	144.0	141.1	140.1	256.6	251.7	229.5			
Trade	114,885	4,359,560	38.01	37.99	35.88	140.5	141.5	136.2	222.1	223.6	202.2			
- Eight Leading Industries	868,574	38,577,377	44.41	44.54	41.87	127.3	128.0	126.0	208.6	210.3	194.8			
PRAIRIE PROVINCES														
Manufacturing	75,223	3,226,879	42.90	43.17	40.61	141.4	139.9	139.2	233.1	232.1	217.6			
Animal products - edible	10,364	467,862	45.14	44.90	39.97	144.3	139.3	154.8	225.5	216.5	224.0			
Lumber products	5,412	198,455	36.67	37.09	34.67	132.7	133.1	134.1	221.2	224.4	224.4			
Plant products - edible	7,392	287,181	38.85	39.50	36.17	159.2	153.8	146.1	251.3	246.9	211.8			
Textile products	5,768	179,052	31.04	29.96	28.20	137.0	137.2	116.3	238.9	231.0	187.9			
Iron and steel	22,853	1,067,563	46.71	47.50	45.90	123.8	123.9	123.4	209.8	213.5	205.6			
Mining	18,524	1,027,741	55.43	55.87	54.69	166.8	164.6	160.2	262.8	260.6	248.8			
Communications	7,965	316,847	39.79	40.56	38.17	186.2	180.4	165.2	284.7	281.1	244.5			
Transportation	44,200	2,311,412	52.29	51.41	51.12	139.9	135.6	137.8	215.0	204.7	206.8			
Construction	44,641	1,854,152	41.53	42.10	40.52	133.3	129.4	128.7	248.4	244.5	233.2			
Services ^{1/}	12,907	355,395	27.54	27.60	26.73	169.9	162.8	166.3	273.8	263.4	261.0			
Trade	54,882	2,070,120	37.72	37.35	35.33	148.2	147.6	141.0	230.4	227.3	205.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	258,974	11,184,918	43.19	43.16	41.53	144.3	141.7	139.9	235.3	230.9	219.4			
BRITISH COLUMBIA														
Manufacturing	79,279	3,750,910	47.31	47.93	43.26	142.0	139.2	147.0	238.5	236.8	226.2			
Animal products - edible	6,739	317,560	47.12	44.71	40.62	160.1	140.8	160.5	302.5	252.5	261.4			
Lumber products	27,632	1,254,948	45.42	46.72	40.14	145.8	146.5	147.6	248.5	256.8	222.9			
Plant products - edible	5,631	196,376	34.87	37.82	33.27	169.4	136.8	181.0	300.6	263.2	306.4			
Pulp and paper products	9,812	501,594	52.18	52.14	51.57	149.4	150.5	153.3	235.3	236.9	240.5			
Iron and steel	11,802	599,876	50.83	49.90	45.20	98.7	101.8	116.0	167.2	169.2	174.8			
Non-ferrous metal products	4,405	238,099	54.05	54.10	52.46	137.0	134.9	135.2	209.5	206.7	201.0			
Logging	15,321	778,365	50.80	55.98	48.37	162.0	169.1	177.5	208.2	239.4	216.8			
Mining	10,214	548,796	53.73	52.83	49.98	101.5	103.2	104.0	155.9	155.8	148.2			
Transportation	22,156	1,138,582	51.39	51.48	51.62	163.8	162.9	156.0	271.3	270.2	260.7			
Construction	27,350	1,293,789	47.30	47.33	43.93	204.8	200.6	195.1	374.2	366.6	332.6			
Services ^{1/}	9,536	299,110	31.37	30.99	28.53	179.3	174.4	185.9	305.1	293.2	285.3			
Trade	35,098	1,393,394	39.70	39.90	35.82	176.3	170.7	167.9	297.5	289.6	256.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	206,192	9,448,983	46.05	46.76	42.93	157.3	155.0	157.6	254.2	254.4	237.3			

^{1/} See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

^{1/} See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Aug. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at July 1, 1949 and Aug. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Aug. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Aug. 1 1949	July 1 1949	Aug. 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls		
						Aug. 1 1949	July 1 1949	Aug. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1949	July 1 1949	Aug. 1 1948
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND											
Manufacturing	854	28,840	33.77	34.81	32.75	153.2	150.2	163.8	256.9	259.6	266.3
Trade	692	17,563	25.38	24.59	21.89	126.3	129.6	117.1	179.8	178.7	146.3
- Eight Leading Industries	3,347	117,419	35.08	35.07	33.67	147.2	142.7	150.7	237.7	230.4	232.9
NOVA SCOTIA											
Manufacturing	26,230	1,048,180	39.96	39.59	38.64	108.5	109.2	110.1	180.6	180.0	176.4
Animal products - edible	2,804	85,349	30.44	31.99	29.15	128.3	135.1	125.2	204.8	226.6	192.8
Iron and steel	12,275	578,764	47.15	46.33	46.12	100.2	101.7	98.6	177.2	176.6	170.5
Mining	14,411	692,078	48.02	46.93	47.17	86.1	85.4	82.3	179.2	170.1	168.4
Coal	13,402	652,503	48.69	46.17	47.65	84.5	84.3	80.2	177.9	168.4	165.2
Transportation	7,076	318,268	44.98	45.83	44.13	128.5	120.6	129.0	210.7	201.4	207.6
Steam railway operation	3,561	191,256	53.71	53.13	52.82	106.0	105.7	107.5	194.5	191.9	194.1
Shipping and stevedoring	2,455	82,270	33.51	35.29	33.17	164.9	136.6	166.3	232.2	202.5	231.7
Construction	16,762	517,873	30.90	29.89	32.18	98.5	98.2	139.5	170.3	164.3	251.2
Building	5,321	187,180	35.18	32.60	31.79	103.2	102.3	87.0	168.1	164.5	126.9
Highway	9,863	268,931	27.27	26.87	31.35	96.0	96.4	171.7	167.2	165.5	342.6
Retail trade	6,538	189,108	28.92	28.61	26.91	134.5	138.7	126.2	207.9	211.9	185.4
Wholesale trade	3,098	121,173	39.11	39.44	36.50	159.4	164.0	145.0	209.0	203.5	191.7
- Eight Leading Industries	78,555	3,008,743	38.25	37.66	37.12	109.3	108.7	117.2	184.5	180.1	192.8
NEW BRUNSWICK											
Manufacturing	21,539	874,887	40.62	40.18	38.54	117.7	114.6	121.6	219.1	211.1	215.3
Lumber products	3,289	104,961	31.91	30.83	30.35	93.7	92.4	99.6	181.4	172.7	183.2
Pulp and paper products	4,092	215,820	52.74	53.19	52.29	120.8	118.3	128.1	229.6	226.6	241.3
Iron and steel	5,199	244,156	46.96	46.94	45.01	117.9	118.3	119.5	203.9	204.7	197.3
Logging	2,584	82,853	34.75	35.69	35.38	47.9	128.4	108.7	102.0	280.8	235.6
Transportation	6,187	306,795	49.59	49.90	49.50	137.5	137.9	149.5	232.9	235.1	253.0
Steam railway operation	3,972	225,754	56.83	55.86	57.13	133.7	134.5	142.3	218.2	215.8	233.4
Construction	14,688	499,851	34.03	33.50	35.45	179.5	165.0	183.7	324.1	293.2	346.1
Highway	7,756	244,574	31.53	30.39	33.80	184.0	171.9	195.2	400.8	360.8	455.8
Railway	2,888	114,907	39.79	40.73	41.07	108.9	96.3	110.8	241.5	218.7	253.5
Retail trade	5,003	152,265	30.43	30.02	28.05	132.8	132.2	131.1	235.3	230.9	208.5
- Eight Leading Industries	56,747	2,145,667	37.21	37.51	37.15	126.3	130.9	135.7	229.5	236.0	242.0
MANITOBA											
Manufacturing	41,977	1,783,259	42.48	42.51	40.49	135.6	134.1	131.5	222.7	220.6	206.3
Animal products - edible	3,747	176,837	47.19	47.00	41.84	143.7	133.8	138.4	219.5	203.5	208.6
Plant products - edible	3,519	134,870	38.33	38.40	35.32	162.1	159.3	145.1	251.4	247.6	204.0
Pulp and paper products	4,336	188,401	43.45	44.02	41.87	152.7	145.6	142.3	230.0	222.3	207.5
Textiles	4,888	152,011	31.10	29.74	28.11	140.7	141.0	115.7	243.8	233.6	184.2
Iron and steel	15,121	704,426	46.59	47.30	45.67	121.9	122.1	123.4	207.1	210.6	205.4
Transportation	20,076	1,050,709	52.34	51.58	51.61	141.0	137.1	139.6	218.2	209.1	213.2
Street railways	7,977	352,627	44.21	44.63	41.85	158.7	156.0	155.0	241.7	239.9	223.6
Steam railway operation	11,951	691,681	57.88	56.44	58.08	128.7	124.4	128.8	206.7	194.7	207.7
Construction	15,495	642,945	41.49	42.05	39.05	123.0	119.7	121.4	216.8	213.9	199.8
Building	6,529	288,573	44.20	43.94	38.70	126.7	122.4	110.5	191.1	183.5	140.2
Railway	5,165	214,864	41.60	42.79	44.02	92.8	90.0	96.9	196.7	196.0	215.9
Services	4,763	120,537	26.99	27.15	26.48	165.4	161.7	160.9	257.4	253.0	245.6
Retail trade	16,752	606,561	36.21	35.91	34.47	146.6	146.4	142.6	223.8	221.7	207.7
Wholesale trade	7,943	323,733	40.76	41.05	39.16	137.9	136.4	133.0	202.9	202.2	184.6
- Eight Leading Industries	114,260	4,893,372	42.83	42.76	41.20	136.7	134.7	133.0	221.1	217.5	206.8
SASKATCHEWAN											
Manufacturing	10,593	462,275	43.64	43.34	40.30	135.9	136.1	142.0	218.9	217.8	210.9
Animal products - edible	2,891	119,115	41.20	40.16	36.56	141.5	139.7	175.9	233.5	224.7	252.8
Street railways	4,724	186,201	39.42	39.16	35.81	107.6	102.0	109.7	168.3	158.5	155.8
Steam railway operation	5,037	317,808	63.09	61.42	62.85	131.9	128.5	131.1	190.9	181.1	189.0
Construction	11,986	491,633	41.02	40.98	39.73	127.6	125.6	131.2	251.5	247.3	250.5
Highway	4,253	181,605	42.70	42.13	38.45	136.2	134.7	146.2	289.9	283.0	277.4
Railway	4,331	179,902	41.54	42.49	43.96	96.3	94.2	97.5	183.9	184.2	197.1
Retail trade	6,905	242,218	35.08	35.30	33.20	130.5	132.0	124.2	219.4	223.4	197.8
Wholesale trade	4,817	195,750	40.64	40.22	37.77	138.8	139.2	129.6	224.8	223.1	195.5
- Eight Leading Industries	48,618	2,048,511	42.13	41.83	40.08	132.7	131.3	133.2	215.6	211.8	206.0
ALBERTA											
Manufacturing	22,653	981,345	43.32	44.34	40.98	156.0	153.3	153.9	263.5	265.0	245.9
Animal products - edible	3,726	171,910	46.14	46.59	41.15	142.4	140.0	157.4	226.4	224.9	222.2
Plant products - edible	2,716	104,578	38.50	40.28	35.60	158.0	142.9	165.8	253.3	239.8	245.8
Iron and steel	5,514	257,085	46.62	47.99	45.99	152.4	152.5	145.6	249.3	256.8	235.1
Mining	14,322	783,483	54.70	54.75	54.53	192.9	190.9	183.4	284.5	281.8	269.9
Coal	7,319	390,458	53.35	52.11	55.04	137.1	134.9	147.8	220.4	211.7	245.0
Transportation	14,363	756,694	52.68	51.57	51.52	153.8	149.0	148.9	239.1	228.6	225.0
Street railways	5,422	243,075	44.83	43.22	42.02	135.5	129.9	133.7	211.1	198.1	186.6
Steam railway operation	8,229	483,506	58.76	57.75	58.34	149.9	145.7	144.4	247.1	236.0	236.3
Construction	17,160	719,573	41.93	42.96	42.58	147.3	141.3	133.2	282.8	278.1	258.7
Highway	6,778	275,359	40.63	41.80	39.30	137.0	128.6	125.8	250.2	241.6	217.9
Railway	4,208	172,092	40.90	42.13	46.10	96.8	91.8	90.3	205.6	200.7	216.1
Services	5,936	166,363	28.03	28.23	27.46	190.0	177.2	184.9	288.9	271.4	274.5
Retail trade	12,625	461,047	36.52	35.20	33.14	166.7	155.2	149.4	267.0	255.0	232.5
Wholesale trade	5,840	240,811	41.23	41.26	37.98	162.0	159.6	145.2	246.2	242.6	204.7
- Eight Leading Industries	96,096	4,243,035	44.15	44.34	42.71	161.9	157.8	153.7	266.7	261.0	245.2

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Aug. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at July 1, 1949 and Aug. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Aug. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 P.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			Aug. 1 1949	July 1 1949	Aug. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1949	July 1 1949	Aug. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1949	July 1 1949	Aug. 1 1948
MONTREAL											
Manufacturing	185,433	7,900,740	42.61	42.47	40.46	122.1	125.2	118.1	202.3	204.7	185.1
Plant products - edible	11,072	422,781	38.18	37.48	35.90	126.0	126.8	123.4	226.5	223.9	209.1
Pulp and paper products	13,502	637,552	47.22	47.75	42.69	149.8	151.3	151.6	252.9	258.3	224.1
Textiles	40,302	1,360,221	33.75	32.60	32.35	118.9	123.2	107.0	201.0	201.3	173.5
Tobacco	5,834	252,939	43.35	44.02	38.32	99.3	101.5	99.1	249.5	259.2	220.0
Iron and steel	46,180	2,214,817	47.96	48.90	47.01	102.3	105.4	99.2	156.1	163.9	147.8
Communications	7,513	367,306	48.89	47.93	44.81	236.0	230.0	215.5	310.8	297.1	260.2
Transportation	18,533	858,510	46.32	47.25	43.83	144.4	148.1	150.8	241.9	253.2	239.8
Construction	25,778	1,117,184	43.34	40.08	40.91	207.9	203.9	192.1	324.1	293.8	285.4
Services	13,737	391,237	28.48	29.02	26.26	158.2	159.1	159.4	244.4	250.5	226.3
Trade	49,235	1,849,104	37.56	37.08	35.98	139.7	141.7	137.4	206.9	207.0	196.4
- Eight Leading Industries	300,806	12,514,663	41.60	41.23	39.40	133.3	134.8	129.4	216.4	216.8	198.9
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	18,600	680,819	36.60	35.50	35.21	98.1	98.7	105.6	177.4	173.1	172.3
Iron and steel	1,724	76,286	44.25	45.66	41.87	67.1	77.9	140.8	102.8	123.0	203.9
Transportation	1,953	75,934	38.88	40.66	39.01	183.6	180.3	183.2	243.3	250.0	243.6
Construction	5,277	208,189	39.45	36.05	35.96	195.8	190.4	159.1	392.9	349.3	292.3
Services	1,978	51,625	26.10	26.95	25.85	176.5	167.9	170.2	335.1	329.2	319.9
Trade	5,618	177,486	31.59	31.25	29.36	153.8	155.2	143.5	225.8	225.4	206.3
- Eight Leading Industries	34,189	1,224,444	35.31	34.78	34.02	123.6	123.1	123.3	214.5	207.5	198.7
TORONTO											
Manufacturing	168,443	7,602,871	45.14	45.41	42.74	122.2	124.4	119.1	204.6	209.5	189.2
Plant products - edible	12,750	479,032	37.57	38.22	35.48	119.7	122.8	116.0	188.4	196.4	172.0
Pulp and paper products	22,178	1,057,379	47.68	48.03	44.85	143.3	147.3	140.4	228.0	236.1	210.3
Textiles	20,602	770,217	37.39	37.12	34.66	103.9	106.3	101.2	184.6	187.3	166.2
Chemicals and allied products	10,776	508,714	47.21	46.78	43.55	140.5	142.5	139.0	255.8	257.0	233.5
Electrical apparatus	15,996	749,891	46.88	46.89	43.78	170.6	167.8	165.0	291.0	286.2	266.7
Iron and steel	35,875	1,701,052	47.42	48.48	46.19	103.4	106.2	99.8	168.9	177.3	158.7
Communications	6,639	314,258	47.34	46.22	44.30	223.7	216.8	200.0	307.4	290.9	257.3
Transportation	13,164	627,398	47.66	48.20	44.62	170.5	168.6	167.2	268.8	269.0	246.9
Construction	14,292	717,957	50.23	49.79	47.03	154.5	154.5	151.2	243.7	241.4	220.9
Services	14,656	449,605	30.68	30.79	27.88	130.4	129.8	125.7	244.4	244.3	217.6
Trade	57,427	2,362,000	41.13	41.23	38.66	144.5	146.7	140.7	224.6	228.5	204.9
- Eight Leading Industries	274,697	12,079,235	43.97	44.15	41.46	131.8	133.5	128.2	216.3	219.9	198.3
OTTAWA											
Manufacturing	10,047	426,351	42.44	41.78	39.92	101.5	101.6	103.1	177.0	174.4	164.3
Pulp and paper products	3,350	153,385	45.79	45.97	42.46	119.5	119.4	126.1	191.3	191.8	187.2
Iron and steel	1,775	78,509	44.23	41.82	38.21	54.2	54.3	59.3	107.6	102.1	101.8
Construction	4,859	199,465	41.05	39.37	36.21	182.3	184.1	172.5	318.5	308.3	264.8
Services	2,682	68,362	25.49	26.26	24.68	140.8	138.3	143.8	257.3	260.2	255.9
Trade	7,601	245,902	32.35	32.26	30.84	151.5	152.8	145.0	223.7	225.1	204.1
- Eight Leading Industries	27,763	1,055,657	38.02	37.53	35.05	133.9	134.1	130.8	219.8	217.2	197.9
HAMILTON											
Manufacturing	52,270	2,517,396	48.16	49.01	45.55	119.4	118.8	118.1	202.6	205.2	190.6
Textiles	6,760	237,045	35.07	34.93	32.01	97.4	97.2	103.9	170.1	169.1	166.4
Electrical apparatus	7,266	372,505	51.27	51.16	45.97	136.1	139.0	132.2	266.9	271.9	231.7
Iron and steel	24,094	1,265,901	52.54	54.65	50.97	109.7	106.8	109.1	181.8	183.9	176.2
Construction	3,769	176,354	46.79	46.32	43.52	137.9	137.1	140.7	235.9	232.1	227.7
Trade	6,666	248,149	37.23	37.42	34.99	125.3	127.3	125.2	208.8	213.1	189.5
- Eight Leading Industries	67,151	3,108,429	46.29	46.95	43.78	123.6	123.2	122.1	208.1	210.4	194.4
WINDSOR											
Manufacturing	33,978	1,800,835	53.00	54.81	49.45	124.1	126.3	118.7	165.6	174.2	149.0
Iron and steel	28,401	1,532,574	53.96	56.96	50.75	120.7	120.2	114.6	158.6	166.7	141.6
Construction	1,570	76,571	48.77	51.85	46.35	225.6	202.6	180.3	365.7	349.2	282.8
Trade	3,723	140,612	37.77	37.28	34.12	157.0	159.0	158.4	211.1	211.0	190.7
- Eight Leading Industries	42,051	2,138,192	50.95	52.33	47.42	128.6	130.0	123.5	175.7	182.8	157.2
WINNIPEG											
Manufacturing	34,884	1,446,430	41.46	41.43	39.38	136.1	133.9	130.4	222.0	218.1	202.7
Animal products - edible	3,486	166,990	47.90	47.66	42.40	141.1	131.3	135.3	216.4	200.4	205.1
Plant products - edible	3,105	118,741	38.24	38.40	35.90	156.6	158.8	138.1	246.0	250.5	200.7
Textiles	4,649	146,812	31.58	30.25	28.36	138.1	137.6	113.7	240.3	229.3	182.2
Iron and steel	11,647	531,887	45.67	46.42	44.81	122.6	120.3	122.1	206.5	206.1	201.9
Communications	1,411	55,281	39.18	40.37	36.04	196.3	193.6	159.6	243.7	247.7	182.2
Transportation	4,659	199,723	42.87	43.29	40.17	158.8	156.0	159.2	224.6	222.9	211.8
Construction	4,574	188,942	41.31	41.50	38.03	92.2	91.7	92.5	133.8	133.7	118.3
Services	4,378	118,195	27.00	27.07	26.22	164.8	163.2	162.8	254.2	252.6	243.9
Trade	22,117	837,551	37.87	37.68	36.13	145.8	145.4	140.2	220.7	219.0	202.9
- Eight Leading Industries	72,123	2,850,046	39.52	39.50	37.51	138.1	136.5	133.2	214.0	211.5	195.8
VANCOUVER											
Manufacturing	33,162	1,555,848	46.92	47.50	42.27	138.2	136.8	146.0	229.3	229.7	219.1
Lumber products	9,392	439,414	46.79	47.89	42.48	148.8	146.4	146.8	241.7	246.8	216.8
Iron and steel	7,550	386,197	51.15	49.75	43.96	91.0	95.6	116.9	155.0	158.3	168.1
Communications	4,635	178,805	38.58	39.42	35.67	196.7	191.2	189.0	277.6	275.6	248.2
Transportation	9,042	426,072	47.12	47.49	45.14	158.4	158.2	172.9	238.1	239.6	252.7
Construction	11,438	593,990	51.93	51.39	44.97	335.6	330.9	317.8	578.9	564.9	481.8
Services	6,430	208,734	32.46	32.12	28.97	178.8	175.1	189.9	302.1	292.6	281.9
Trade	23,855	981,507	41.14	41.19	37.52	161.9	161.0	156.5	282.9	281.6	249.8
- Eight Leading Industries	88,639	3,949,011	44.55	44.78	40.39	164.1	162.4	166.9	274.1	272.6	253.1

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Aug. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons as at July 1, 1949 and Aug. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Aug. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			Aug. 1 1949	July 1 1949	Aug. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1949	July 1 1949	Aug. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1949	July 1 1949	Aug. 1 1948
HALIFAX											
Manufacturing	7,603	302,597	39.80	39.37	39.29	105.2	104.7	101.3	184.0	180.3	174.9
Plant products - edible	1,167	28,824	24.70	24.79	26.91	87.6	86.2	85.8	129.6	128.0	138.3
Iron and steel	3,267	146,502	44.84	44.39	44.27	104.6	103.9	96.7	187.0	183.9	170.7
Transportation	2,289	73,411	32.50	34.08	32.97	186.8	144.6	189.7	240.8	195.6	248.3
Construction	3,847	143,482	37.30	34.57	34.50	156.4	156.3	148.7	207.3	192.0	182.4
Trade	5,913	194,284	32.86	32.77	30.31	145.0	147.5	130.9	209.9	212.9	183.2
- Nine Leading Industries	23,369	833,311	35.66	35.28	34.26	129.4	126.7	122.5	201.4	195.0	185.0
SAINT JOHN											
Manufacturing	4,630	189,644	40.96	39.28	37.18	92.9	91.1	98.5	174.6	164.1	167.2
Iron and steel	866	39,656	45.79	45.18	39.21	67.1	67.0	57.9	111.4	109.6	83.0
Trade	3,190	104,032	32.61	32.15	29.93	112.1	111.6	108.7	184.0	180.6	165.8
- Nine Leading Industries	13,547	486,709	35.93	35.69	33.55	123.5	121.2	126.1	206.9	201.8	197.6
SHEPHERD-BROOK											
Manufacturing	7,477	273,279	36.55	34.33	33.25	104.8	106.5	104.6	183.1	174.8	166.2
Textiles	4,401	150,980	34.31	31.89	30.60	103.5	103.5	97.1	193.1	178.4	161.5
Iron and steel	1,603	71,261	44.45	39.96	38.90	80.3	86.0	93.4	136.8	131.6	139.2
- Nine Leading Industries	10,448	374,504	35.84	33.13	32.67	115.4	115.4	115.7	199.2	184.2	181.9
THREE RIVERS											
Manufacturing	8,532	384,346	45.05	45.92	44.70	134.3	134.2	136.6	220.0	224.1	221.3
Pulp and paper products	3,998	228,909	57.26	58.12	57.96	139.6	136.9	140.5	246.6	245.7	251.3
Textiles	2,343	71,743	30.62	32.99	27.06	100.7	100.6	96.4	177.7	191.3	150.5
- Nine Leading Industries	11,715	489,799	41.81	42.21	41.08	141.2	139.9	144.1	227.5	227.7	228.1
BRANTFORD											
Manufacturing	12,735	560,884	44.04	45.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	1,926	82,559	42.87	39.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	6,789	314,780	46.37	49.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Nine Leading Industries	14,855	637,421	42.91	44.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KITCHENER-WATERLOO											
Manufacturing	16,305	652,125	40.00	40.86	38.88	132.2	132.3	131.4	232.1	237.1	224.3
Animal products - edible	1,444	64,374	44.58	45.53	39.44	134.0	134.1	130.9	243.7	249.3	210.7
Leather products	1,749	65,632	37.53	38.61	37.29	105.2	102.7	98.7	175.7	176.4	163.8
Lumber products	2,045	81,645	39.92	40.19	38.14	153.4	153.7	148.5	267.5	269.7	244.8
Rubber products	4,893	197,447	40.35	41.61	42.23	147.3	146.0	158.0	248.6	253.4	279.1
Textiles	1,700	55,171	32.45	33.68	28.98	98.3	104.2	92.7	184.3	202.6	155.2
- Nine Leading Industries	20,776	829,837	39.94	40.74	38.83	135.2	134.9	132.0	238.2	242.4	226.5
LONDON											
Manufacturing	16,247	686,751	42.27	42.61	39.47	142.8	145.2	139.6	242.9	249.0	221.7
Plant products - edible	2,365	89,276	37.75	36.38	35.30	152.7	159.8	157.6	258.9	261.2	249.8
Pulp and paper products	2,169	90,931	41.92	41.77	40.46	142.9	155.8	142.0	222.6	241.3	213.6
Iron and steel	4,101	193,656	47.22	47.25	45.25	143.0	142.3	141.3	244.4	243.5	231.4
Trade	4,320	155,530	36.00	36.43	36.13	161.2	166.2	146.6	219.8	229.3	200.2
- Nine Leading Industries	27,795	1,136,032	40.87	41.29	38.93	153.8	155.9	145.1	246.9	252.9	222.7
FT. WILLIAM-PY. ARTHUR											
Manufacturing	5,521	272,122	49.29	50.14	48.77	61.3	59.7	71.8	112.7	111.6	130.5
Pulp and paper products	2,377	134,302	56.50	57.59	57.01	151.3	146.2	158.3	232.3	228.8	245.1
Iron and steel	1,617	72,029	44.54	46.86	44.84	23.8	23.8	33.3	43.4	45.7	60.8
Transportation	2,178	110,811	50.89	49.46	44.50	147.7	147.8	145.5	178.0	173.1	153.3
Trade	2,079	76,315	36.71	36.81	34.34	130.7	131.5	133.2	224.2	226.3	218.6
- Nine Leading Industries	11,730	533,796	45.51	45.49	44.05	80.2	79.2	90.6	137.7	135.9	150.7
SAINT CATHARINES											
Manufacturing	22,004	1,118,541	50.83	50.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp and paper products	2,966	172,418	58.33	56.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	2,166	81,861	37.79	38.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	13,496	703,308	52.11	52.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Nine Leading Industries	25,806	1,271,276	49.26	49.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REXDALE											
Manufacturing	2,460	106,089	43.13	43.43	39.19	108.4	107.9	109.1	163.8	164.1	149.8
Animal products - edible	578	24,077	41.66	41.49	38.33	147.2	143.1	156.9	216.4	209.6	212.3
Trade	4,970	184,638	37.15	38.78	35.27	140.9	142.6	131.8	231.5	244.5	205.3
- Nine Leading Industries	11,466	441,923	38.54	39.02	35.94	133.7	134.5	130.2	219.0	223.0	197.4
SASKATOON											
Manufacturing	2,229	92,592	41.54	41.20	38.51	183.6	187.0	196.0	296.5	299.4	288.9
Animal products - edible	720	30,447	42.29	41.43	37.33	198.3	191.2	251.8	341.0	321.9	356.3
Trade	3,028	108,226	35.74	34.52	33.19	137.1	138.8	130.8	221.7	216.6	196.6
- Nine Leading Industries	8,180	309,397	37.92	37.33	35.32	155.1	155.5	157.0	268.1	264.7	252.5
CALGARY											
Manufacturing	8,015	363,747	45.38	46.71	42.99	143.0	141.1	144.0	247.4	251.2	229.2
Plant products - edible	985	41,097	41.72	42.65	39.05	135.7	136.6	139.2	240.8	247.7	231.1
Iron and steel	2,835	132,201	46.63	46.45	45.20	151.1	149.6	140.3	239.2	245.9	215.3
Construction	2,450	102,257	41.74	43.20	39.23	119.9	115.8	96.9	254.5	254.5	184.1
Trade	7,873	308,016	39.12	38.29	35.83	157.6	155.1	140.4	244.1	235.3	204.0
- Nine Leading Industries	24,047	1,011,581	42.07	42.30	39.11	149.7	147.5	140.9	249.4	246.9	217.3
EDMONTON											
Manufacturing	7,599	332,512	43.76	43.94	40.70	148.3	148.5	148.4	253.4	254.8	237.2
Animal products - edible	2,269	103,475	45.60	45.15	42.21	145.2	143.2	162.0	219.2	218.8	226.4
Iron and steel	1,756	80,093	45.61	46.33	45.14	142.2	147.1	142.7	252.3	267.9	249.9
Construction	3,912	180,897	46.24	45.96	47.39	310.7	318.8	297.0	507.6	517.8	499.9
Trade	7,895	292,787	37.09	35.95	33.46	188.0	187.1	173.2	307.5	296.6	252.9
- Nine Leading Industries	24,616	1,007,617	40.93	40.63	38.51	182.9	182.3	170.8	301.9	299.1	264.3
VICTORIA											
Manufacturing	5,478	264,757	48.33	48.13	44.14	144.4	146.5	140.5	239.5	242.1	215.4
Lumber products	1,208	58,895	48.75	47.46	42.46	112.7	121.0	125.5	201.9	211.2	199.7
Iron and steel	1,912	96,109	50.27	49.95	45.54	143.9	143.5	138.9	235.1	233.0	205.6
Trade	3,743	141,483	37.80	37.32	31.97	164.7	163.4	156.2	281.2	279.2	230.0
- Nine Leading Industries	13,845	583,960	42.18	42.23	38.37	155.7	156.7	148.2	259.8	261.7	226.5

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

x Includes Welland, Thorold and Merrittton.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	90.1	-	-	-	84.4	86.9	90.1	-	-	-	81.4
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	93.0	-	-	-	84.8	86.6	90.5	-	-	-	87.3
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	101.3	-	-	-	94.9	106.0	93.0	-	-	-	97.6
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	106.7	-	-	-	97.2	102.4	98.7	-	-	-	106.8
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	113.9	-	-	-	101.3	107.1	103.9	-	-	-	107.9
Aug. 1, 1937	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
Aug. 1, 1938	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Aug. 1, 1939	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Aug. 1, 1940	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Aug. 1, 1941	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Aug. 1, 1942	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Aug. 1, 1943	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Aug. 1, 1944	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Aug. 1, 1945	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.3
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug. 1	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Sept. 1	201.8	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2
Oct. 1	203.3	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.8
Nov. 1	203.6	194.9	160.4	207.7	180.8	207.1	208.6	180.3	168.6	167.9	206.1	212.2
Dec. 1	204.3	197.8	156.2	209.9	184.9	207.5	210.4	180.9	169.3	167.0	207.6	206.1
Jan. 1, 1949	196.0	177.2	151.8	178.2	177.6	198.2	206.1	173.9	162.4	158.0	201.8	192.4
Feb. 1	190.5	168.2	139.9	172.4	164.7	193.0	202.8	166.7	157.3	146.2	194.4	181.5
Mar. 1	188.9	167.1	139.1	170.3	164.8	190.2	201.8	165.6	156.4	145.9	192.3	179.6
Apr. 1	187.6	167.4	163.0	173.1	160.5	184.8	200.2	166.0	155.4	146.8	194.6	188.8
May 1	189.1	163.3	139.8	170.7	155.2	186.4	200.1	170.5	159.9	153.0	198.0	196.9
June 1	194.5	169.0	151.2	176.4	160.7	194.6	202.4	177.4	163.7	165.1	206.3	204.7
July 1	198.9	179.2	152.8	182.5	176.6	198.0	206.4	181.8	168.0	167.3	212.2	209.1
Aug. 1	199.1	177.2	157.7	183.5	170.4	198.4	205.3	185.1	170.5	169.1	217.7	212.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1949.

100.0 6.7 0.2 3.8 2.7 29.0 41.9 12.5 5.5 2.4 4.6 9.9

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1933	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Aug. 1, 1934	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Aug. 1, 1935	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Aug. 1, 1936	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Aug. 1, 1937	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Aug. 1, 1938	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Aug. 1, 1939	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Aug. 1, 1940	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Aug. 1, 1941	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Aug. 1, 1942	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Aug. 1, 1943	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Aug. 1, 1944	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Aug. 1, 1945	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.5	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	238.5
Nov. 1	190.2	201.9	203.4	201.1	200.5	288.4	168.3	239.7
Dec. 1	192.6	200.7	206.4	202.9	202.8	288.9	171.4	236.5
Jan. 1, 1949	186.8	186.7	204.7	202.2	197.8	284.7	165.5	228.1
Feb. 1	184.6	181.1	202.0	196.0	197.2	274.6	158.8	219.4
Mar. 1	183.3	185.4	201.7	194.6	198.1	279.1	158.2	218.1
Apr. 1	183.2	185.4	200.3	193.5	199.5	281.9	156.9	223.2
May 1	186.4	191.4	201.4	194.9	201.6	285.2	161.7	226.5
June 1	189.1	199.5	201.4	199.4	203.5	278.8	163.1	229.8
July 1	190.2	201.7	204.6	201.9	199.5	298.8	166.8	230.4
Aug. 1	188.1	202.6	202.1	201.7	200.1	295.7	168.7	232.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1949.

14.5 1.6 13.2 1.3 3.2 2.0 3.5 4.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services *	Trade
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Aug. 1, 1937	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Aug. 1, 1938	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Aug. 1, 1939	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Aug. 1, 1940	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Aug. 1, 1941	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Aug. 1, 1942	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Aug. 1, 1943	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Aug. 1, 1944	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Aug. 1, 1945	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May 1	186.5	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June 1	192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July 1	198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0
Aug. 1	200.9	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4
Sept. 1	201.8	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5
Oct. 1	203.3	210.0	267.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	263.7	224.8
Nov. 1	203.6	208.3	321.6	181.5	182.7	144.6	192.7	253.9	230.5
Dec. 1	204.3	207.9	351.0	181.1	182.6	144.5	184.6	251.0	239.5
Jan. 1, 1949	196.0	202.7	326.2	176.5	182.8	140.7	153.6	245.6	238.9
Feb. 1	190.5	202.6	280.8	178.8	181.8	134.9	142.9	245.0	221.1
Mar. 1	188.9	203.0	262.1	170.5	183.3	132.9	138.7	242.2	220.0
Apr. 1	187.6	203.0	184.0	171.1	182.8	135.5	142.0	244.5	221.3
May 1	189.1	203.3	125.6	171.4	186.6	138.5	158.0	247.8	224.5
June 1	194.5	205.1	176.4	175.7	191.4	141.4	173.8	254.4	226.2
July 1	198.9	207.4	192.9	178.1	195.7	144.2	187.0	265.4	227.7
Aug. 1	199.1	206.0	169.5	183.5	200.8	145.6	194.5	271.8	227.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1949.

100.0 51.8 2.4 4.2 2.6 9.1 12.5 3.6 13.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	^{1/} Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1949	July 1 1949	Aug. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947	Aug. 1 1946	Aug. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	51.8	206.0	207.4	206.5	202.5	184.2	204.1	225.0
Animal products - edible	2.0	257.2	248.0	256.8	246.5	250.8	224.0	239.1
Fur and products	.2	170.2	175.0	168.1	149.9	159.7	140.4	123.6
Leather and products	1.5	148.8	150.1	144.1	152.9	154.8	139.8	136.4
Boots and shoes	1.0	145.5	147.8	137.3	142.0	143.4	129.2	126.3
Lumber and products	4.1	153.1	153.4	154.5	154.1	138.8	130.4	131.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	143.9	143.9	147.1	140.1	119.0	110.5	110.0
Furniture	.9	170.9	169.9	153.9	155.1	152.8	130.4	129.3
Other lumber products	.7	170.6	173.9	186.2	210.7	200.2	206.0	213.2
Musical instruments	.04	40.5	40.3	37.7	38.9	38.0	29.3	28.4
Plant products - edible	3.0	193.3	195.7	198.5	199.4	180.9	176.0	170.1
Pulp and paper products	5.6	181.8	183.1	186.3	180.6	165.7	146.3	138.9
Pulp and paper	2.5	161.5	161.3	174.7	170.8	153.5	134.8	128.0
Paper products	1.0	275.3	278.7	256.8	263.1	240.6	218.0	206.7
Printing and publishing	2.1	179.1	181.6	176.4	165.5	156.7	137.6	130.3
Rubber products	1.0	164.3	164.9	173.9	193.1	109.9	181.3	163.6
Textile products	7.6	179.2	182.3	174.7	169.5	156.8	154.4	153.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	184.5	185.6	188.3	177.3	155.1	157.3	157.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	115.0	115.8	115.2	108.6	86.3	107.8	110.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	186.8	193.3	203.7	199.6	187.3	168.3	167.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	868.2	847.7	839.9	771.9	706.4	611.0	602.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.1	155.4	158.3	165.9	160.3	153.9	144.3	143.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	193.4	198.7	172.8	169.3	156.4	153.5	150.4
Other textile products	.8	152.4	155.9	152.4	160.1	168.6	164.1	165.1
Tobacco	.5	117.9	121.9	116.1	118.3	114.4	113.3	123.4
Beverages	1.1	387.0	382.2	367.5	331.0	300.2	266.4	258.8
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	346.5	348.9	342.5	336.0	317.3	430.9	608.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	196.7	199.1	197.7	191.5	170.5	144.7	136.9
Electric light and power	1.7	262.4	256.6	239.7	205.2	191.4	160.8	149.2
Electrical apparatus	2.5	347.4	348.7	346.2	344.4	255.0	285.6	332.8
Iron and steel products	13.9	214.6	217.7	217.6	214.8	197.0	273.3	326.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	294.4	302.0	306.5	271.8	190.9	241.3	250.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	250.1	259.5	260.9	255.7	236.0	215.0	222.9
Agricultural implements	.8	205.0	214.6	223.1	194.8	165.3	145.4	128.8
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.7	187.6	186.5	173.7	174.4	165.8	235.6	302.1
Automobiles and parts	2.3	309.9	308.3	275.7	295.6	241.6	272.5	294.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.7	297.1	307.6	442.8	493.0	490.8	1212.4	1412.7
Heating appliances	.4	237.3	235.1	225.6	210.9	198.3	178.8	168.0
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	.5	227.3	227.1	236.8	215.0	178.9	257.5	291.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	207.3	211.9	223.7	216.5	209.0	226.9	230.7
Other iron and steel products	2.2	206.9	213.3	210.5	219.6	218.5	289.9	374.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	333.6	336.5	351.0	330.0	285.4	338.0	435.7
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	231.0	220.3	225.6	227.6	213.1	224.7	221.2
Miscellaneous	.8	342.6	344.5	289.4	279.3	287.9	324.0	373.6
LOGGING	2.4	169.5	192.9	224.0	246.0	188.5	183.2	155.6
MINING	4.2	183.5	178.1	179.7	170.2	156.6	144.9	155.1
Coal	1.2	87.2	87.3	86.9	88.9	92.4	90.2	96.0
Metallic ores	2.1	339.8	340.8	333.5	307.7	266.7	244.9	268.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	280.8	240.6	267.9	241.1	209.4	178.5	181.3
COMMUNICATIONS	2.6	200.8	195.7	184.8	173.5	151.1	121.8	112.9
Telegraphs	.4	150.1	146.6	147.7	143.5	138.3	133.4	133.0
Telephones	2.1	209.1	203.5	192.4	180.0	153.8	118.3	107.4
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	145.6	144.2	144.9	142.7	129.6	127.8	125.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	3.0	232.9	230.4	226.5	230.6	213.3	195.2	188.7
Steam railway operation	4.5	117.8	116.1	117.5	115.3	109.3	110.0	107.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	139.0	139.9	145.3	136.8	104.1	115.4	117.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.5	194.5	187.0	207.8	176.2	148.1	119.3	124.5
Building	6.1	255.6	247.7	232.8	210.0	162.3	103.0	94.3
Highway	4.2	216.6	206.8	289.6	224.0	190.0	156.9	185.6
Railway	2.2	103.8	99.0	103.7	94.9	94.4	101.7	98.9
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.6	271.8	265.4	268.7	260.2	239.8	211.3	207.9
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	276.2	267.8	279.7	270.6	244.8	214.1	209.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	243.9	244.3	248.3	240.5	229.9	206.0	204.5
TRADE	13.8	227.4	227.7	219.4	206.0	190.0	171.4	161.7
Retail	9.8	231.5	233.3	224.8	210.4	195.0	176.3	167.4
Wholesale	4.0	218.1	214.7	207.2	196.1	178.1	169.8	147.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	199.1	198.9	200.9	192.6	172.8	175.0	184.3
FINANCE	-	168.7	168.6	163.1	153.9	144.6	130.0	126.1
Banks and trust companies	-	173.0	172.8	166.1	154.7	144.8	133.5	130.3
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	184.6	187.7	196.5	203.8	251.8	192.7	146.1
Insurance	-	161.5	161.1	156.3	149.1	138.2	121.7	119.4
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	197.6	197.4	199.0	190.7	171.5	172.8	181.5

^{1/}The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		^{1/} Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1949	July 1 1949	Aug. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947	Aug. 1 1946	Aug. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1944
Maritime - Manufacturing		35.1	173.0	171.6	177.2	174.7	167.2	192.5	208.0
Provinces	Lumber products	4.0	115.7	115.8	123.7	124.2	117.9	111.2	157.7
	Pulp and paper products	4.5	221.6	217.4	240.3	234.7	221.4	200.8	196.5
	Textile products	3.0	111.1	108.2	121.9	126.8	110.2	113.2	107.4
	Iron and steel	12.7	196.2	198.4	195.6	194.7	188.5	293.1	323.3
	Other manufactures	10.9	192.9	187.9	190.9	183.3	179.7	160.4	156.6
	Logging	2.1	131.7	314.1	262.1	315.5	188.2	207.3	188.1
	Mining	11.3	103.2	102.3	97.7	102.7	108.0	100.8	108.4
	Communications	2.9	167.9	164.7	155.4	155.8	141.4	130.8	130.0
	Transportation	10.0	116.7	113.0	121.3	116.0	106.7	143.6	145.9
	Construction	23.2	331.7	318.1	407.9	361.9	301.5	253.7	296.4
	Services ^{2/}	2.5	339.6	323.7	338.8	326.2	325.8	299.3	304.5
	Trade	12.9	231.8	232.3	220.9	214.1	206.8	199.5	180.6
Maritimes - All Industries		100.0	177.2	179.2	190.0	183.9	168.4	176.4	185.8
Quebec - Manufacturing		57.0	205.6	207.1	207.0	205.0	191.2	212.5	239.7
	Lumber products	3.1	162.0	161.6	162.4	183.4	176.6	159.9	151.7
	Pulp and paper products	6.8	165.8	166.3	172.9	171.3	155.9	143.5	137.6
	Textile products	14.6	214.5	218.0	204.2	196.1	178.1	178.5	175.7
	Iron and steel	10.9	199.3	205.8	213.1	220.4	214.3	306.7	365.0
	Other manufactures	21.6	228.9	226.8	228.4	220.6	204.8	219.4	269.7
	Logging	3.5	234.5	244.4	300.2	317.9	251.7	221.7	196.7
	Mining	2.8	394.6	335.5	372.5	325.0	300.1	271.7	298.2
	Communications	2.4	206.9	203.3	192.6	175.6	152.3	118.3	108.9
	Transportation	8.4	140.8	142.5	144.6	140.4	127.7	120.8	115.5
	Construction	12.0	163.3	156.8	202.5	146.0	119.5	100.9	119.5
	Services ^{2/}	3.3	247.7	244.4	246.2	229.5	218.1	198.8	196.3
	Trade	10.6	227.0	229.6	222.4	214.9	198.4	179.2	169.8
Quebec - All Industries		100.0	198.4	198.0	206.3	195.0	177.5	181.6	197.7
Ontario - Manufacturing		60.6	208.6	211.7	207.6	202.9	179.7	196.8	215.0
	Lumber products	3.2	124.8	125.3	124.4	125.5	120.1	117.0	113.4
	Pulp and paper products	6.0	188.7	192.0	191.0	185.0	170.5	144.5	134.1
	Textile products	6.7	143.6	147.0	146.0	142.8	136.7	130.2	131.2
	Iron and steel	19.6	240.4	242.4	236.9	228.3	201.1	254.9	308.4
	Other manufactures	25.1	239.4	243.8	236.4	233.1	199.0	215.4	227.3
	Logging	1.3	116.9	131.8	178.4	219.2	170.2	203.0	131.6
	Mining	2.9	253.8	255.4	258.5	244.9	228.0	207.6	216.4
	Communications	2.5	195.7	191.4	180.3	173.8	147.4	110.5	100.6
	Transportation	6.7	145.1	144.0	142.4	138.1	127.8	121.6	118.2
	Construction	9.4	201.9	192.4	191.0	175.5	150.7	113.3	103.3
	Services ^{2/}	3.4	287.2	281.5	279.5	273.4	249.6	228.6	229.0
	Trade	13.2	231.9	233.6	224.8	206.1	190.9	172.2	161.9
Ontario - All Industries		100.0	205.3	206.4	203.3	196.7	174.8	177.9	185.0
Prairie - Manufacturing		29.0	196.8	194.7	193.8	185.0	181.6	178.9	197.0
Provinces	Lumber products	2.1	187.1	187.7	189.1	177.9	166.9	151.4	143.0
	Pulp and paper products	2.5	160.9	156.1	150.4	140.6	125.7	112.6	107.7
	Textile products	2.2	269.7	270.1	228.9	223.2	204.6	218.8	213.8
	Iron and steel	8.8	137.0	137.2	136.6	127.8	119.0	125.8	155.5
	Other manufactures	13.4	277.9	272.6	276.5	265.4	272.2	264.2	284.9
	Logging	0.2	36.9	39.1	36.3	74.6	72.3	53.5	71.1
	Mining	7.2	202.6	200.2	194.8	176.6	156.8	136.9	149.3
	Communications	3.1	205.8	199.3	182.6	169.9	149.7	135.7	127.9
	Transportation	17.1	154.6	149.8	152.3	151.9	141.1	138.1	137.5
	Construction	17.2	174.4	169.3	168.4	152.4	137.0	110.6	108.0
	Services ^{2/}	5.0	276.4	265.3	270.6	266.9	251.5	190.0	189.4
	Trade	21.2	195.3	194.6	185.8	181.1	166.4	149.8	143.4
Prairies - All Industries		100.0	185.1	181.8	179.5	172.1	161.0	147.5	151.6
British Columbia - Manufacturing		38.6	225.1	220.6	233.0	227.6	199.2	253.9	272.4
	Lumber products	13.5	196.0	196.9	198.4	181.2	137.8	129.5	131.6
	Pulp and paper products	4.7	222.0	223.7	227.8	205.9	182.7	168.5	166.9
	Textile products	0.8	247.0	251.8	227.3	218.4	209.2	201.1	206.9
	Iron and steel	5.7	242.6	250.1	284.9	315.7	299.9	801.4	950.1
	Other manufactures	13.9	253.8	234.3	255.6	254.9	234.0	210.7	203.0
	Logging	7.5	196.7	205.3	215.5	207.7	158.5	133.6	143.6
	Mining	5.0	119.5	121.5	122.4	117.5	82.9	91.2	96.2
	Communications	3.1	222.1	215.2	211.0	187.4	172.1	148.3	136.3
	Transportation	10.8	166.3	165.3	158.3	166.3	136.3	129.4	126.7
	Construction	13.3	214.8	210.4	204.7	189.5	143.0	108.3	106.8
	Services ^{2/}	4.6	256.4	249.4	265.9	264.0	220.0	194.4	175.4
	Trade	17.1	279.9	271.1	266.7	239.9	209.6	184.8	175.1
B. C. - All Industries		100.0	212.2	209.1	212.6	204.2	170.4	180.1	185.7

^{1/}Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review. ^{2/} See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1949	July 1 1949	Aug. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947	Aug. 1 1946	Aug. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1944
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	61.6	194.7	197.7	188.4	188.3	181.2	200.9	227.3
	Plant products - edible	3.7	181.4	182.6	177.7	161.9	150.6	145.2	144.0
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	185.2	187.0	187.4	179.6	165.4	152.1	145.7
	Textiles	13.4	188.9	195.8	170.1	164.1	154.1	152.8	162.5
	Tobacco, distilled and malt liquor	4.0	185.6	185.4	180.3	176.5	160.2	157.2	172.7
	Iron and steel	15.3	188.3	194.0	162.5	194.1	203.9	293.2	357.6
	Other manufactures	20.7	211.3	210.5	210.8	210.2	194.6	188.3	216.2
	Communications	2.5	153.4	149.5	140.1	130.5	113.5	84.0	76.1
	Transportation	6.1	146.0	149.7	152.5	152.0	134.0	121.2	114.8
	Construction	8.6	139.7	137.0	129.1	117.5	94.9	63.4	59.3
	Trade	16.4	218.4	221.4	214.7	207.2	190.9	171.3	164.6
<u>Montreal</u>	- All Industries	100.0	188.1	190.2	182.6	179.3	168.1	171.8	186.3
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	54.4	184.6	185.7	198.6	198.4	173.3	268.5	358.5
	Leather products	10.0	129.3	127.2	119.1	120.7	123.3	113.2	108.9
	Other manufactures	44.4	204.3	206.5	233.3	232.5	195.4	337.5	470.7
	Transportation	5.7	126.7	124.4	126.4	135.5	96.6	87.8	85.1
	Construction	15.4	309.3	300.9	251.3	196.3	164.8	164.6	152.4
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	202.6	201.7	202.1	195.6	171.5	221.7	269.6
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	61.3	198.9	202.4	193.8	190.8	176.0	197.2	229.0
	Plant products - edible	4.6	178.4	182.9	172.8	182.8	173.4	167.9	167.9
	Printing and publishing	8.1	214.3	220.2	209.9	203.3	192.9	170.5	160.2
	Textiles	7.5	124.7	127.5	121.4	119.1	116.5	111.1	112.9
	Iron and steel	13.1	240.6	247.0	232.2	220.6	208.4	307.5	432.3
	Other manufactures	28.0	215.5	217.2	210.6	208.6	184.9	203.1	230.8
	Communications	2.4	158.6	153.7	141.8	136.4	121.9	89.6	77.9
	Transportation	4.8	177.1	175.2	173.7	168.8	155.6	138.3	132.5
	Construction	5.2	209.4	209.3	204.9	206.0	160.4	124.2	96.1
	Trade	20.9	212.9	216.1	207.3	190.3	176.4	157.9	149.0
<u>Toronto</u>	- All Industries	100.0	202.1	204.6	196.6	190.8	174.5	180.6	197.3
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	36.2	152.2	152.3	154.6	150.9	149.3	146.0	174.2
	Lumber products	2.1	53.1	51.7	52.7	51.3	46.0	43.6	37.4
	Pulp and paper products	12.1	139.1	139.0	146.8	140.0	141.4	129.5	127.8
	Other manufactures	22.0	197.1	198.0	197.1	194.2	191.8	194.3	255.5
	Construction	17.5	294.3	297.1	278.4	220.7	195.9	122.1	129.7
	Trade	27.4	261.1	263.4	249.9	232.0	224.8	200.5	195.0
<u>Ottawa</u>	- All Industries	100.0	201.7	201.9	197.0	184.0	175.7	158.8	170.5
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	77.8	197.7	196.8	195.5	185.7	137.4	177.8	192.2
	Textiles	10.0	104.7	104.5	111.7	103.6	106.3	101.5	100.2
	Electrical apparatus	10.8	220.4	225.0	214.1	212.0	54.0	190.2	216.3
	Iron and steel	35.9	233.8	227.6	232.5	214.4	162.9	222.9	254.1
	Other manufactures	21.1	221.8	225.8	210.5	208.1	168.0	176.2	174.5
	Construction	5.6	210.8	209.6	215.2	187.5	166.7	125.0	73.8
	Trade	9.9	190.2	193.2	190.0	180.6	168.9	161.3	151.7
<u>Hamilton</u>	- All Industries	100.0	200.1	199.5	197.6	187.2	144.7	173.6	181.6
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	80.8	321.0	326.6	306.9	300.2	256.6	300.1	327.3
	Iron and steel	67.5	340.8	339.4	323.6	311.7	258.5	308.3	352.9
	Other manufactures	13.3	247.5	279.3	248.7	261.3	250.1	272.7	241.3
	Construction	3.7	154.1	138.4	123.1	130.1	102.8	81.1	81.4
<u>Windsor</u>	- All Industries	100.0	295.7	298.8	284.0	276.5	237.1	267.8	289.7
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	48.4	182.9	179.9	175.2	167.6	164.4	167.2	184.9
	Animal products - edible	4.8	273.0	254.1	261.9	249.2	304.8	266.1	315.2
	Printing and publishing	5.2	163.1	155.6	150.2	142.1	128.2	114.9	108.9
	Textiles	6.5	277.6	276.5	228.5	221.5	201.2	228.6	222.6
	Iron and steel	16.2	136.3	133.8	135.8	127.3	118.3	124.7	147.1
	Other manufactures	15.7	215.5	216.7	207.1	196.1	191.8	204.2	220.4
	Transportation	6.4	115.1	113.1	115.4	107.0	106.6	97.3	90.9
	Construction	6.3	142.6	141.8	143.1	121.8	114.8	59.8	50.7
	Trade	30.7	162.7	162.3	156.5	156.9	147.3	125.6	120.8
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- All Industries	100.0	168.7	166.8	162.8	157.4	151.7	140.1	145.5
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	37.4	256.3	253.6	270.7	259.0	230.2	371.6	408.7
	Lumber products	10.6	195.2	194.7	192.6	184.9	147.8	137.6	133.2
	Other manufactures	26.8	292.5	288.5	315.4	298.5	273.5	495.8	552.2
	Communications	5.2	213.8	207.8	205.4	180.8	164.7	139.7	123.3
	Transportation	10.2	132.6	132.4	144.7	170.3	124.8	120.1	114.7
	Construction	12.9	265.8	262.1	251.7	226.7	159.4	103.7	87.5
	Services ^{2/}	7.3	245.0	239.9	260.1	259.4	214.8	192.4	174.0
	Trade	26.9	259.7	258.2	251.1	238.7	209.8	187.9	175.8
<u>Vancouver</u>	- All Industries	100.0	232.8	230.4	236.8	230.5	194.0	231.3	237.6

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review. 2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Aug. 1, 1949 with Comparisons as at July 1, 1949 and Aug. 1, 1948.

Industries	Aug. 1, 1949					July 1, 1949		Aug. 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,073,036	836,088	236,948	77.9	22.1	77.7	22.3	78.3	21.7
Animal products - edible	41,086	32,193	8,893	78.4	21.6	79.2	20.8	79.2	20.8
Fur and products	4,268	2,830	1,438	66.3	33.7	66.1	33.9	63.5	36.5
Leather and products	31,025	18,996	12,029	61.2	38.8	61.4	38.6	61.3	38.7
Boots and shoes	20,186	11,526	8,660	57.1	42.9	57.4	42.6	57.6	42.4
Lumber and products	85,050	78,644	6,406	92.5	7.5	92.3	7.7	92.5	7.5
Rough and dressed lumber	52,607	50,143	2,464	95.3	4.7	95.2	4.8	95.2	4.8
Furniture	18,231	16,299	1,932	89.4	10.6	89.1	10.9	90.0	10.0
Other lumber products	14,212	12,202	2,010	85.9	14.1	85.8	14.2	86.1	13.9
Plant products - edible	63,073	41,945	21,128	66.5	33.5	67.1	32.9	67.2	32.8
Pulp and paper products	115,035	92,745	22,290	80.6	19.4	80.5	19.5	81.1	18.9
Pulp and paper	51,075	48,463	2,612	94.9	5.1	94.9	5.1	95.3	4.7
Paper products	20,794	13,318	7,476	64.0	36.0	63.7	36.3	65.8	34.2
Printing and publishing	43,166	30,964	12,202	71.7	28.3	71.9	28.1	71.1	28.9
Rubber products	20,736	15,649	5,087	75.5	24.5	75.6	24.4	74.7	25.3
Textile products	157,508	73,417	84,091	46.6	53.4	45.8	54.2	46.5	53.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	57,884	37,332	20,552	64.5	35.5	64.0	36.0	62.2	37.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,530	13,882	8,648	61.6	38.4	61.4	38.6	60.5	39.5
Woolen yarn and cloth	13,732	8,193	5,539	59.7	40.3	58.1	41.9	57.2	42.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,382	11,425	4,957	69.7	30.3	70.1	29.9	67.1	32.9
Hosiery and knit goods	23,480	8,430	15,050	35.9	64.1	35.6	64.4	35.1	64.9
Garments and personal furnishings	59,983	18,890	41,093	31.5	68.5	30.4	69.6	32.2	67.8
Other textile products	16,161	8,765	7,396	54.2	45.8	54.0	46.0	55.1	44.9
Tobacco	9,799	4,094	5,705	41.8	58.2	42.1	57.9	42.0	58.0
Beverages	21,796	19,489	2,307	89.4	10.6	89.1	10.9	88.4	11.6
Chemicals and allied products	43,245	32,835	10,410	75.9	24.1	75.9	24.1	76.8	23.2
Clay, glass and stone products	22,470	20,019	2,451	89.1	10.9	89.0	11.0	87.8	12.2
Electric light and power	36,031	31,740	4,291	88.1	11.9	87.9	12.1	88.4	11.6
Electrical apparatus	51,753	37,614	14,139	72.7	27.3	71.7	28.3	72.8	27.2
Iron and steel products	288,917	267,073	21,844	92.4	7.6	92.4	7.6	92.9	7.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	37,948	36,246	1,702	95.5	4.5	95.5	4.5	96.3	3.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,938	24,557	3,381	87.9	12.1	88.3	11.7	88.8	11.2
Agricultural implements	17,142	16,147	995	94.2	5.8	94.2	5.8	94.6	5.4
Land vehicles and aircraft	117,768	111,355	6,413	94.6	5.4	94.4	5.6	94.7	5.3
Automobiles and parts	47,313	42,500	4,813	89.8	10.2	89.7	10.3	89.6	10.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	14,652	14,121	531	96.4	3.6	96.5	3.5	97.1	2.9
Heating appliances	8,415	7,919	496	94.1	5.9	93.7	6.3	93.5	6.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,350	10,474	876	92.3	7.7	92.2	7.8	92.4	7.6
Foundry and machine shop products	8,540	8,138	402	95.3	4.7	95.3	4.7	95.3	4.7
Other iron and steel products	45,164	38,116	7,048	84.4	15.6	84.5	15.5	85.1	14.9
Non-ferrous metal products	46,876	40,775	6,101	87.0	13.0	87.0	13.0	86.0	14.0
Non-metallic mineral products	16,244	14,822	1,422	91.2	8.8	91.5	8.5	91.6	8.5
Miscellaneous	18,124	11,208	6,916	61.8	38.2	61.7	38.3	66.8	33.2
LOGGING	50,662	49,799	863	98.3	1.7	98.4	1.6	98.2	1.8
MINING	86,315	84,331	1,984	97.7	2.3	97.6	2.4	97.8	2.2
Coal	24,051	23,815	236	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0
Metallic ores	43,585	42,682	903	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0	98.1	1.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	18,679	17,834	845	95.5	4.5	94.4	5.6	95.3	4.7
COMMUNICATIONS	54,534	25,865	28,669	47.4	52.6	47.7	52.3	47.1	52.9
Telegraphs	8,847	7,210	1,637	81.5	18.5	81.6	18.4	80.4	19.6
Telephones	44,163	17,528	26,635	39.7	60.3	40.0	60.0	39.5	60.5
TRANSPORTATION	189,535	177,837	11,698	93.8	6.2	93.9	6.1	93.9	6.1
Street railways, cartage and storage	63,184	58,761	4,423	93.0	7.0	93.1	6.9	93.1	6.9
Steam railway operation	93,914	88,436	5,478	94.2	5.8	94.1	5.9	93.9	6.1
Shipping and stevedoring	32,437	30,640	1,797	94.5	5.5	94.6	5.4	95.3	4.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	258,347	253,573	4,774	98.2	1.8	98.1	1.9	98.3	1.7
Building	125,880	122,749	3,131	97.5	2.5	97.4	2.6	97.4	2.6
Highway	87,748	86,222	1,526	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8	98.6	1.4
Railway	44,719	44,602	117	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES (as specified below)	75,162	36,358	38,804	48.4	51.6	48.5	51.5	48.0	52.0
Hotels and restaurants	49,604	24,762	24,842	49.9	50.1	50.3	49.7	50.3	49.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	20,637	7,914	12,723	38.3	61.7	38.5	61.5	43.3	56.7
TRADE	286,288	178,699	107,589	62.4	37.6	61.8	38.2	61.2	38.8
Retail	202,678	114,780	87,898	56.6	43.4	55.7	44.3	55.0	45.0
Wholesale	83,610	63,919	19,691	76.4	23.6	76.8	23.2	76.2	23.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,073,879	1,642,550	431,329	79.2	20.8	79.0	21.0	79.7	20.3
FINANCE	89,237	47,114	42,123	52.8	47.2	52.9	47.1	53.3	46.7
Banks and trust companies	50,869	25,096	25,773	49.3	50.7	49.5	50.5	50.0	50.0
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,501	2,290	1,211	65.4	34.6	64.9	35.1	65.6	34.4
Insurance	34,867	19,728	15,139	56.6	43.4	56.7	43.3	56.8	43.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,163,116	1,689,664	473,452	78.1	21.9	77.9	22.1	78.7	21.3

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and some time after the Census date; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. Since 1944, there has been considerable growth in the number of firms reporting to the monthly survey. It is estimated that the coverage in the industrial divisions now ranges from about 51 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and 56 p.c. in trade, to some 85 p.c. in mining and 88 p.c. in manufacturing. The last two figures are based on the statistics of the Annual Census of Industry, relating to practically all establishments in the indicated industries. In manufacturing, certain adjustments in respect of industrial coverage are required to bring about comparability in the two series. The proportion of 88 p.c. results from the use of the adjusted figures. It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys in the nine major industrial groups employ approximately 82 p.c. of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in the same industries throughout Canada; of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in all industries, including workers in the industries excluded from the monthly surveys as well as in those represented, the coverage is estimated at about 61 p.c.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose being

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by the firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings, given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

8.- HOURLY EARNINGS - Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

SEPTEMBER, 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

^A **D.B.S.**
PUBLICATION



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

SEPTEMBER, 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in August

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Prepared in the Employment Section,
of the Labour and Prices Division,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa

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THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN AUGUST, 1949.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

There was a further upward movement in employment in the major industrial divisions at the beginning of September. The percentage increase from Aug. 1 was somewhat above-normal in the experience of earlier years of the record, and also above the gain indicated at Sept. 1, 1948. Data were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 20,503 leading employers^{1/} whose working forces rose by 0.7 p.c.; while their expenditures in weekly payrolls advanced by 1.2 p.c. from Aug. 1. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index of employment was 201.0, as compared with 199.7 at Aug. 1, and 201.8 at Sept. 1, 1948. This is the second month in succession in which the comparison with 12 months earlier has been unfavourable. The latest index with that recorded a year earlier, however, were the highest for Sept. 1 in the 29 years for which data are available.

A brief review of the industrial figures at the beginning of September shows considerable expansion in manufacturing, in which the index of employment rose by 1.2 p.c., largely as a result of seasonal causes. Improvement in the month was also indicated in mining, communications, building construction, and wholesale trade. On the other hand, curtailment of operations as compared with Aug. 1 was noted in logging, highway and railway construction and maintenance, water transportation, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. As compared with Sept. 1, 1948, there were increases in employment in mining, communications, trade and services. Employment was lower in the remaining major industrial divisions, among which logging showed the greatest decline, the index number in that industry being nearly 73 p.c. below the figure in the same period of last year.

Within the manufacturing division, the most noteworthy gain as compared with Aug. 1, was that of 15.8 p.c. in vegetable food processing. Considerable expansion was also indicated in textile plants, with smaller advances in the animal foods, leather, paper products, rubber, tobacco, chemicals, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. There were large declines in reported employment in the iron and steel, pulp and paper and lumber divisions, with smaller reductions in a few other classes. The general index number in manufacturing at the date under review was 0.3 p.c. lower than at Sept. 1, 1948, when the figure was higher than at that date in any earlier year of the record except 1942-1944.

PAYROLLS.

Accompanying the moderate advance generally indicated in industrial employment at the beginning of September, was a relatively larger increase in the amount of the salary-and-wage payments of the co-operating firms, whose weekly payrolls rose by 1.2 p.c. as compared with Aug. 1. The gain partly resulted from upward adjustments in the wage rates in some establishments, but was also due in part to the resumption of more normal operations in certain establishments in which the staffs had been on vacation a month earlier. Vacations continued to affect the situation in the period under review, however, and inventory-taking reduced the payrolls in some instances. The per capita stood at \$43.27 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$43.05 at the beginning of August, and \$40.86 at Sept. 1, 1948. In the latter comparison, there was a decline of 0.4 p.c. in the latest index of employment in the eight leading industries, but an increase of

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

Table A.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Aug. 1, 1949, Sept. 1, 1948 and Sept. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.							
			Sept. 1, 1949		Sept. 1, 1948		Sept. 1, 1949		Sept. 1, 1948					
			\$	\$	\$	\$	1949	1949	1948	1947				
			(a) Provinces											
Maritime Provinces	141,029	5,358,136	37.99	37.83	36.66	33.46	118.2	117.3	124.1	121.2	204.9	202.4	208.1	185.2
Prince Edward Island	3,509	117,883	33.59	35.11	34.04	28.98	154.3	147.2	154.3	148.6	238.7	237.7	241.1	197.6
Nova Scotia	80,484	3,057,637	37.59	38.17	36.72	33.54	111.7	110.4	118.4	114.2	187.3	186.0	192.7	169.8
New Brunswick	57,036	2,182,616	38.27	37.51	36.72	33.60	127.2	127.3	132.1	131.4	233.8	229.3	233.0	211.4
Quebec	605,062	24,988,513	41.30	41.17	38.93	35.21	126.6	126.8	130.4	124.7	218.3	217.8	211.8	183.1
Ontario	879,760	39,206,567	44.57	44.42	41.97	37.80	128.9	127.4	127.3	121.8	211.9	208.7	197.1	169.7
Prairie Provinces	260,481	11,380,978	43.69	43.25	42.07	36.89	145.1	144.7	140.8	134.1	239.3	232.2	223.6	186.8
Manitoba	114,782	4,981,086	43.40	42.98	41.68	36.66	137.4	136.9	133.6	127.1	225.0	222.1	209.9	175.5
Saskatchewan	48,658	2,061,243	42.36	42.21	40.36	35.76	132.8	132.4	133.0	131.9	216.9	216.7	206.9	182.2
Alberta	97,041	4,338,649	44.71	44.10	43.44	37.80	163.4	162.5	155.7	145.3	272.6	267.4	252.7	205.3
British Columbia	207,564	9,670,123	46.59	46.08	43.53	39.34	159.2	157.6	160.3	153.8	260.1	254.8	244.8	212.4
CANADA	2,093,896	90,604,317	43.27	43.05	40.86	36.76	131.6	130.8	132.2	126.5	220.8	218.2	209.3	180.3
(b) Cities														
Montreal	303,763	12,652,721	41.65	41.61	39.34	35.34	134.6	133.2	131.8	127.5	218.7	216.2	202.1	175.6
Quebec City	34,497	1,239,157	35.92	35.74	33.91	32.01	124.6	124.8	124.6	121.8	217.0	216.3	200.3	185.4
Toronto	277,618	12,311,219	44.35	43.96	41.33	37.50	133.0	131.7	129.7	124.6	220.1	216.1	200.0	174.1
Ottawa	27,954	1,062,756	38.02	38.02	35.16	32.25	134.8	134.3	131.4	122.0	221.2	220.4	199.3	171.1
Hamilton	67,647	3,161,712	46.74	46.34	42.63	37.83	125.1	124.6	122.4	114.3	212.1	209.5	189.9	157.8
Windsor	42,260	2,177,259	51.52	50.90	49.01	43.44	129.2	128.6	123.5	120.1	179.0	175.9	162.5	139.1
Winnipeg	71,880	2,850,021	39.65	39.53	38.05	33.63	137.6	138.1	133.9	128.8	213.9	214.1	199.6	170.2
Vancouver	88,529	3,980,566	44.96	44.58	41.05	36.81	163.8	164.1	169.4	161.7	276.1	274.1	261.3	223.9
Halifax	24,182	852,460	35.25	35.60	34.12	32.73	133.9	130.0	125.0	122.1	205.8	201.7	168.1	176.2
Saint John	12,996	475,210	36.57	35.93	32.30	30.96	118.4	123.5	131.1	133.9	202.0	206.9	197.6	192.2
Sherbrooke	10,483	378,832	36.14	35.93	32.43	30.45	115.8	115.4	121.3	110.3	201.5	199.7	189.5	161.4
Three Rivers	11,820	487,842	41.27	41.81	41.23	36.46	142.5	141.2	142.3	142.4	228.6	227.5	228.1	200.6
Brantford	14,293	595,989	41.70	42.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	21,343	876,798	41.08	39.91	39.17	36.65	138.4	135.7	132.3	132.6	251.7	238.9	229.0	215.7
London	28,214	1,157,828	41.04	40.73	39.55	34.33	156.1	153.5	146.7	143.3	251.6	248.7	227.9	192.5
Port William - Port Arthur	12,111	546,007	45.08	45.46	43.51	40.41	82.8	80.9	91.4	87.3	140.8	138.8	149.9	132.3
Rgt. Catharines	25,739	1,262,770	49.06	49.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regina	11,697	454,029	38.82	38.54	36.49	32.39	136.4	133.7	132.0	129.8	225.0	219.0	203.3	182.0
Saskatoon	8,237	314,511	38.18	38.28	35.74	33.28	156.5	155.7	154.6	161.2	272.6	271.8	251.5	242.5
Calgary	24,254	1,023,329	42.40	42.07	39.67	34.67	150.8	149.8	140.7	136.6	255.2	249.3	219.6	187.6
Edmonton	24,801	1,026,288	41.38	40.91	38.94	33.07	184.3	182.9	171.8	152.8	307.5	301.8	269.1	207.5
Victoria	13,894	586,854	42.24	42.11	38.50	35.67	156.2	155.9	149.4	154.7	261.0	259.7	229.0	220.3
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing 1/	1,087,932	48,150,309	44.26	44.04	41.46	37.16	124.3	122.9	124.7	121.0	212.0	208.5	199.1	173.3
Durable Goods 1/	495,321	23,505,273	47.45	46.90	44.44	39.49	116.5	115.9	119.3	117.2	196.8	195.2	188.1	164.1
Non-Durable Goods	556,231	22,880,319	41.13	41.15	38.46	34.33	129.4	126.2	128.1	124.1	226.0	220.3	210.0	183.4
Electric Light and Power	36,380	1,764,717	48.51	48.19	45.77	41.34	176.7	175.2	162.1	138.2	275.0	268.4	238.4	180.5
Lumber	47,970	2,061,886	42.98	41.06	39.79	36.76	101.4	105.3	139.2	153.0	216.6	214.9	275.9	282.1
Mining	87,284	4,469,634	51.10	51.42	50.27	44.31	104.7	103.5	102.4	94.3	167.5	166.1	161.2	131.2
Communications	54,766	2,229,836	40.72	40.71	38.49	34.88	207.5	206.9	190.8	176.5	306.0	305.1	266.8	225.6
Transportation	189,325	9,713,803	51.31	51.52	50.66	44.22	147.2	147.5	147.3	143.5	230.4	231.8	227.9	193.8
Construction and Maintenance	264,478	11,169,115	42.23	41.55	39.17	35.85	143.2	142.1	145.0	129.4	262.3	255.0	245.2	201.8
Services 2/	75,108	2,102,301	27.99	27.90	25.74	23.40	157.1	158.1	156.9	150.2	262.6	263.4	242.4	214.5
Trade	287,033	10,715,434	37.34	37.52	35.15	31.88	145.5	145.2	140.6	132.1	227.9	228.4	207.7	178.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,093,896	90,604,317	43.27	43.05	40.86	36.76	131.6	130.8	132.2	126.5	220.8	218.2	209.3	180.3
Finance	89,197	3,700,778	41.49	41.50	39.61	37.40	145.2	145.3	140.6	135.6	207.8	207.9	191.7	175.6
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,183,093	94,305,095	43.20	42.98	40.81	36.79	132.1	131.3	132.5	126.9	220.2	217.8	208.6	180.1

1/This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables I and 9, with the exceptions of electric light and power. 2/ Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants. * See explanatory statement on pages I and II. x Includes Welland, Thorold and Merriton.

5.5 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The index number of average earnings of persons employed by the larger industrial establishments mounted by 5.9 p.c. in the 12 months.

When statistics for the finance group are included with those just given for the eight leading industries, the survey shows that the number of persons in recorded employment at Sept. 1 rose by 0.6 p.c., while their salaries and wages advanced by 1.1 p.c. in the month. The average earnings in the nine leading industries were \$43.20, as compared with \$42.98 at Aug. 1, 1949, and \$40.81 at Sept. 1, 1948.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and for 22 leading industrial cities, giving comparisons as at Aug. 1, 1949, and Sept. 1 in 1948 and 1947. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1944. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trend of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

Table B on page 4 shows that in the period for which current data on payrolls are available, the index number of employment in the eight leading industrial groups has increased by 31.6 p.c., that of aggregate weekly salaries and wages has risen by 120.8 p.c., and the per capita earnings have advanced by 71.4 p.c. Including finance, the gains in employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings from June 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1949, amounted to 32.1 p.c., 120.2 p.c. and 69.5 p.c., respectively. The explanation given in preceding bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the mandatory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers as compared with the war years.

In manufacturing, the index of employment during the period for which monthly statistics of payrolls are available has risen by 24.3 p.c., the salaries and wages have mounted by 112 p.c., and the weekly earnings per person in recorded employment have increased by 73.1 p.c. In the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Sept. 1 had risen by 41.4 p.c. since the commencement of the record of payrolls, while the index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages showed a gain of 131.7 p.c. in the same comparison.

With regard to the considerable variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report, and in Table A on page 2), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with differences in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course a factor of outstanding importance.

SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Greater employment was indicated for workers of both sexes at Sept. 1 as compared

with a month earlier, according to the information furnished by the larger firms in the eight leading industries. The advance among men as compared with Aug. 1 amounted to 0.2 p.c., and that among women, to 2.4 p.c.; the gain was to a considerable extent seasonal in character, that among women taking place largely in the food-processing industries. In each 1,000 persons in recorded employment at the beginning of September, 788 were men and 212 were women. At Aug. 1, 1949, the distribution was 792 men and 208 women per 1,000 employees, while at Sept. 1, 1948, there were 794 men and 206 women per 1,000 persons in recorded employment. A year earlier, the ratios were 792 men and 208 women per 1,000 workers.

Firms in the nine leading industries reported a general increase of 0.6 p.c. in their working forces as compared with Aug. 1, since when the reported number of men showed a rise of 0.2 p.c., as compared with that of 2.2 p.c. among women. The proportions in this group of industries were 778 men and 222 women per 1,000 workers; the latest ratio was higher than that of 219 women per 1,000 employees at Aug. 1, also exceeding the figure of 216 women per 1,000 employees indicated by the co-operating firms at Sept. 1, 1948. The ratio of women per 1,000 persons in recorded employment had reached its highest point at Oct. 1, 1944, when the proportion reported in the eight industries was 261, and in the nine major industrial divisions, 271 per 1,000.

Increases in the number of men and of women on the payrolls of the larger establishments as compared with a month earlier were indicated in manufacturing, mining, construction and wholesale trade. There were losses in employment for male workers in the logging, transportation and in the service industries for which data are available. Among women, activity declined to some extent in retail trade and in laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

As compared with Sept. 1, 1948, the number of men employed by leading employers in the eight main industries fell by approximately 1.1 p.c., while the decrease in the nine major groups taken as a whole amounted to one p.c. In the same comparison, the number of women employed by the larger establishments gained by about 2.4 p.c. in the case of the eight leading industrial divisions, and by approximately 2.6 p.c. in the case of the nine main industries.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

Manufacturing.

Employment.— The general trend of employment in leading manufacturing establishments was upward at Sept. 1, when the percentage increase rather exceeded the average for the late summer in the experience of the years since 1920. Important seasonal improvement in the month was indicated in vegetable food processing; the gains in textiles and paper products were also extensive, while those in animal food, leather, rubber, tobacco, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured product plants were on a smaller scale. On the other hand, there were declines in employment in the lumber, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, **beverage, iron and steel, and non-ferrous metals** industries. The losses of 2.1 p.c. and 0.5 p.c. in the pulp and paper and iron and steel groups, respectively, were most pronounced.

Information was obtained from 9,955 of the larger manufacturing plants in which the staffs increased by 1.2 p.c. as compared with Aug. 1. The index of employment, at 208.8 p.c. of the 1926 average, was lower by 0.3 p.c. than that of 209.5 at Sept. 1, 1948. The latest index was also lower than those of 226.2, 229.9 and 215.6 at the first of September in 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively, but was otherwise the highest in the record for the time of year.

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the back of this report.

Table C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Sept. 1, 1949, with Comparisons as at Aug. 1, 1949 and Sept. 1, 1948.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Sept. 1, 1949 ^{3/}					Aug. 1, 1949		Sept. 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) <u>Provinces</u>	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	145,574	123,468	22,106	84.8	15.2	84.9	15.1	85.7	14.3
Prince Edward Island	3,812	2,891	921	75.8	24.2	76.6	23.4	76.2	23.8
Nova Scotia	82,954	71,347	11,607	86.0	14.0	86.3	13.7	87.4	12.6
New Brunswick	58,808	49,230	9,578	83.7	16.3	83.6	16.4	83.8	16.2
Quebec	629,356	480,657	148,699	76.4	23.6	76.7	23.3	77.5	22.5
Ontario	920,091	701,125	218,966	76.2	23.8	76.7	23.3	76.6	23.4
Prairie Provinces	273,746	218,383	55,363	79.8	20.2	79.7	20.3	79.9	20.1
Manitoba	120,562	93,696	26,866	77.7	22.3	77.4	22.6	78.0	22.0
Saskatchewan	51,808	41,785	10,023	80.7	19.3	80.8	19.2	81.0	19.0
Alberta	101,376	82,902	18,474	81.8	18.2	81.9	18.1	81.6	18.4
British Columbia	214,326	174,142	40,184	81.3	18.7	81.7	18.3	81.7	18.3
CANADA	2,183,093	1,697,775	485,318	77.8	22.2	78.1	21.9	78.4	21.6
(b) <u>Cities</u>									
Montreal	321,904	227,155	94,749	70.6	29.4	71.0	29.0	70.7	29.3
Quebec	35,943	25,431	10,512	70.8	29.2	70.7	29.3	73.1	26.9
Toronto	297,967	203,479	94,488	68.3	31.7	68.5	31.5	68.3	31.7
Ottawa	31,829	21,584	10,245	67.8	32.2	67.9	32.1	68.2	31.8
Hamilton	69,019	51,798	17,221	75.0	25.0	75.1	24.9	75.4	24.6
Windsor	43,006	36,039	6,967	83.8	16.2	84.3	15.7	84.4	15.6
Winnipeg	76,409	53,683	22,726	70.3	29.7	69.9	30.1	70.4	29.6
Vancouver	92,866	68,349	24,517	73.6	26.4	74.0	26.0	74.2	25.8
Halifax	24,182	17,607	6,575	72.8	27.2	73.0	27.0	73.8	26.2
Saint John	12,996	9,408	3,588	72.4	27.6	73.4	26.6	73.9	26.1
Sherbrooke	10,483	6,984	3,499	66.6	33.4	66.0	34.0	68.1	31.9
Three Rivers	11,820	9,192	2,628	77.8	22.2	77.7	22.3	79.7	20.3
Brantford	14,293	10,814	3,479	75.7	24.3	77.2	22.8	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	21,343	14,729	6,614	69.0	31.0	69.4	30.6	69.0	31.0
London	28,214	19,472	8,742	69.0	31.0	69.3	30.7	69.6	30.4
Fort William - Port Arthur	12,111	10,370	1,741	85.6	14.4	85.4	14.6	86.3	13.7
St. Catharines - Welland	25,739	21,208	4,531	82.4	17.6	82.8	17.2	-	-
Regina	11,697	7,847	3,850	67.1	32.9	68.1	31.9	67.2	32.8
Saskatoon	8,237	5,935	2,302	72.1	27.9	71.4	28.6	72.7	27.3
Calgary	24,254	18,450	5,804	76.1	23.9	75.9	24.1	76.1	23.9
Edmonton	24,801	18,340	6,461	73.9	26.1	73.8	26.2	73.4	26.6
Victoria	13,894	10,365	3,529	74.6	25.4	74.3	25.7	74.3	25.7
(c) <u>Industries</u>									
Manufacturing	1,087,932	839,592	248,340	77.2	22.8	77.9	22.1	77.8	22.2
Durable Goods ^{1/}	495,321	443,542	51,779	89.5	10.5	89.7	10.3	89.7	10.3
Non-Durable Goods	556,231	364,002	192,229	65.4	34.6	66.4	33.6	66.3	33.7
Electric Light and Power	36,380	32,048	4,332	88.1	11.9	88.1	11.9	88.5	11.5
Logging	47,970	47,119	851	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8
Mining	87,284	85,240	2,044	97.7	2.3	97.7	2.3	97.7	2.3
Communications	54,766	25,810	28,956	47.1	52.9	47.4	52.6	47.5	52.5
Transportation	189,325	177,580	11,745	93.8	6.2	93.8	6.2	93.9	6.1
Construction and Maintenance	264,478	259,592	4,886	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8
Services ^{2/}	75,108	36,175	38,933	48.2	51.8	48.4	51.6	48.2	51.8
Trade	287,033	179,552	107,481	62.6	37.4	62.4	37.6	61.7	38.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,093,896	1,650,660	443,236	78.8	21.2	79.2	20.8	79.4	20.6
Finance	89,197	47,115	42,082	52.8	47.2	52.8	47.2	53.3	46.7
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,183,093	1,697,775	485,318	77.8	22.2	78.1	21.9	78.4	21.6

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/} The Sept. 1 data are subject to revision.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The salaries and wages received by persons on the payrolls of the representative manufacturing establishments furnishing data were higher by 1.7 p.c. in the week of Sept. 1 than in that of Aug. 1. The average per employee stood at \$44.26, as compared with \$44.04 at Aug. 1, 1949, and \$41.46 at Sept. 1, 1948. In preceding years of the record, the per capita figures at Sept. 1 were as follows: 1947, \$37.16; 1946, \$32.71; 1945, \$32.58; 1944, \$32.55; 1943, \$32.03; 1942, \$29.72, and 1941, \$26.22. The general figure in 1939 was \$23.11 per week.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating manufacturers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index number of payrolls at Sept. 1, 1949, stood at 212.0, as compared with 208.5 at Aug. 1, 1949, and 199.1 at Sept. 1, 1948. There was thus a rise of 6.5 p.c. in the 12 months in the indicated payrolls, as compared with a loss of 0.3 p.c. in the index of employment in the same comparison. The average weekly earnings have advanced by 6.8 p.c. in the year. The latest index of payrolls is the maximum in the record of over eight years.

Sex Distribution in Manufacturing.- The establishments co-operating in the monthly survey at the beginning of September reported an increase of 0.2 p.c. in the number of men on their payrolls, and of 4.6 p.c. in the number of women as compared with Aug. 1. The considerable expansion in employment among the latter was largely due to seasonal causes. The proportion of 228 women per 1,000 workers of both sexes reported in manufacturing at the date under review exceeded that of 221 per 1,000 indicated a month earlier, and was higher than the ratios of 222 and of 223 women per 1,000 indicated at Sept. 1 in 1948 and 1947, respectively.

Employment for women at Sept. 1 was brisker than at the beginning of August in all branches of manufacturing, although the gains in many cases were small. The increase in vegetable foods, amounting to 30.2 p.c. was most pronounced, while in textiles and chemicals, there were advances of 2.4 p.c. in each case.

Heightened activity for men was noted in several industries among which vegetable food processing showed the most important gain. There were reductions as compared with Aug. 1 in lumber, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, beverage, iron and steel product, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product plants.

As compared with Sept. 1, 1948, there were increases of approximately 0.2 p.c. and 4.6 p.c., respectively, in the numbers of men and women employed by leading manufacturers.

Logging.- There was a contra-seasonal decrease in employment in bush work at the beginning of September, when statistics were received from 671 of the leading firms whose workers declined by 3.7 p.c. as compared with a month earlier. Standing at 160.5, the index of employment was 27.1 p.c. below that of 220.3 at Sept. 1, 1948. The weekly payrolls distributed by the reporting operators exceeded by 0.8 p.c. their disbursements at Aug. 1, 1949, but were lower by 21.5 p.c. than those recorded 12 months earlier.

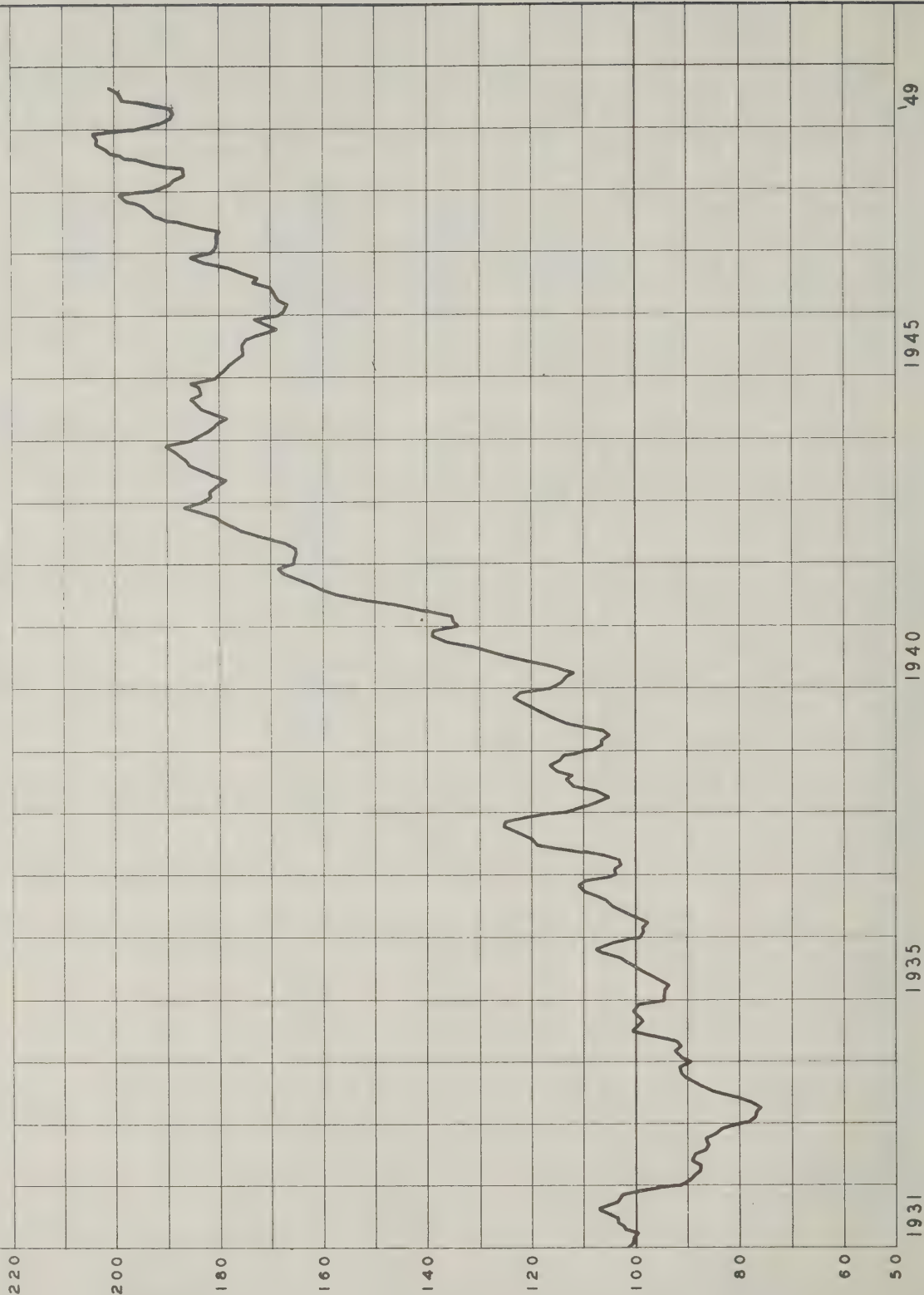
The per capita earnings of workers reported in logging at the date under review stood at \$42.98, as compared with \$41.06 paid on or about Aug. 1. The figure at Sept. 1 of last autumn was \$39.79. **As has been stated previously, the statistics of aggregate and average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations.** The high labour turnover in many camps is an important factor in lowering the indicated earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Tables 2 and 3 at the back of this report.

Mining.- Expansion in mining operations was indicated at Sept. 1, when the 686

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



leading employers furnishing information reported an increase of 1.1 p.c. in their working forces as compared with the beginning of August. Considerable improvement in employment was shown in all three divisions of the industry. The index of employment in mining as a whole at Sept. 1 was 185.5; as compared with 181.5 at the same date in 1948, there was a gain of 2.2 p.c.

The amounts distributed by the co-operating companies in weekly salaries and wages advanced by 0.5 p.c. at the latest date as compared with a month earlier. The per capita weekly earnings of their employees fell from \$51.42 at Aug. 1, to \$51.10 at the beginning of September, when the average was a good deal higher than that of \$50.27 recorded 12 months previously.

Communications.- A slight seasonal gain was recorded in the communications group as a whole at Sept. 1, when the reported staffs and the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by leading establishments both rose by 0.3 p.c. as compared with Aug. 1. The per capita earnings of their employees were practically the same, standing at \$40.72 at the date under review, one cent higher than at the first of August; the average was higher by 5.8 p.c. than the mean of \$38.49 indicated at Sept. 1, 1948. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 201.7; this was 8.7 p.c. above the figure of 185.5 recorded for the beginning of September a year ago. The index number of payrolls has risen in the 12 months by 14.7 p.c.

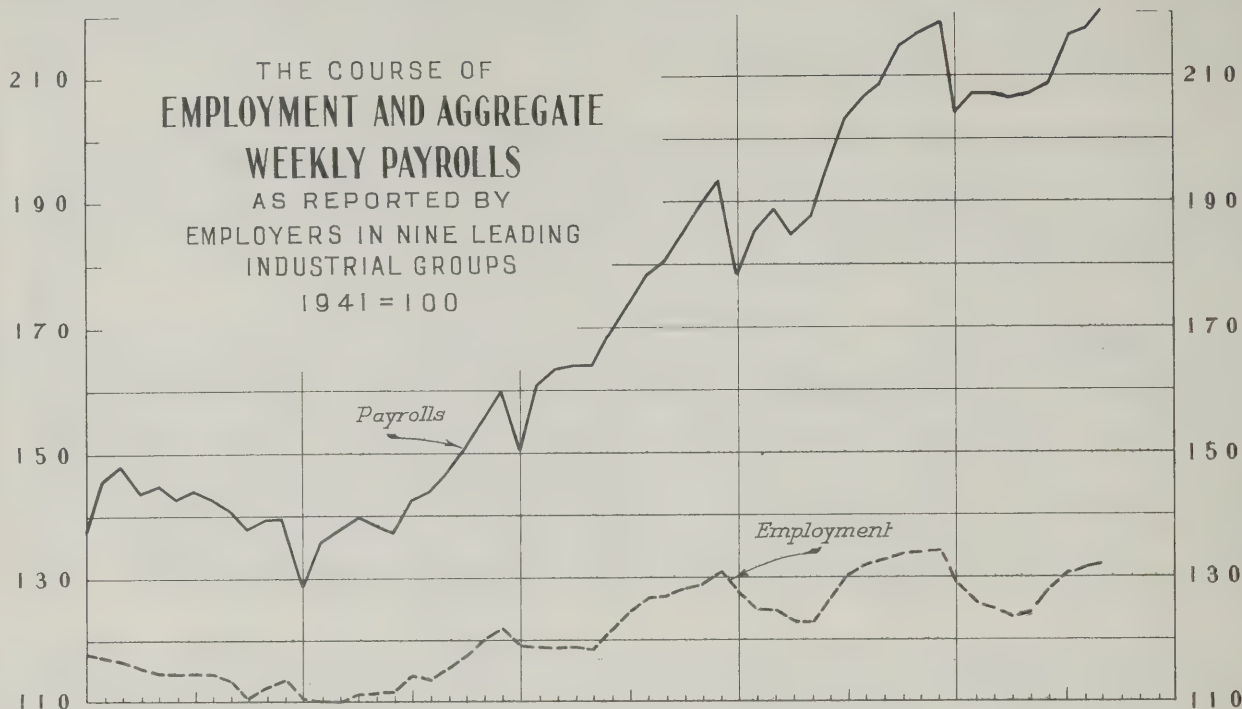
Transportation.- There was a downward movement in employment in transportation and storage at Sept. 1. Improvement was noted in the steam railway and in the street railway, cartage and storage group, but the shipping and stevedoring divisions was much quieter. The index of employment stood at 145.4, as compared with 146.7 at Aug. 1, and 145.5 at Sept. 1, 1948, the maximum for that date. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 918 leading firms and branches furnishing data at Sept. 1 were 0.6 p.c. less than their expenditures a month earlier. The per capita earnings of their employees were also somewhat lower, decreasing from \$51.52 at Aug. 1, to \$51.31 at the date under review, but were higher than the average of \$50.66 recorded at Sept. 1, 1948. Since then, there has been a decrease of 0.1 p.c. in the index of employment, but an increase of 1.1 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls in transportation.

Construction and Maintenance as a whole showed a contra-seasonal upswing at Sept. 1. Building construction reported substantially heightened activity, but the trend in employment on highway construction and maintenance was unfavourable. Statistics were tabulated from 2,751 of the larger contractors whose working forces were greater by 0.7 p.c. than at Aug. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages were higher by 2.9 p.c. The per capita earnings in these industries rose from \$41.35 paid at Aug. 1, to \$42.23 at the date under review; the average at Sept. 1, 1948, was \$39.17.

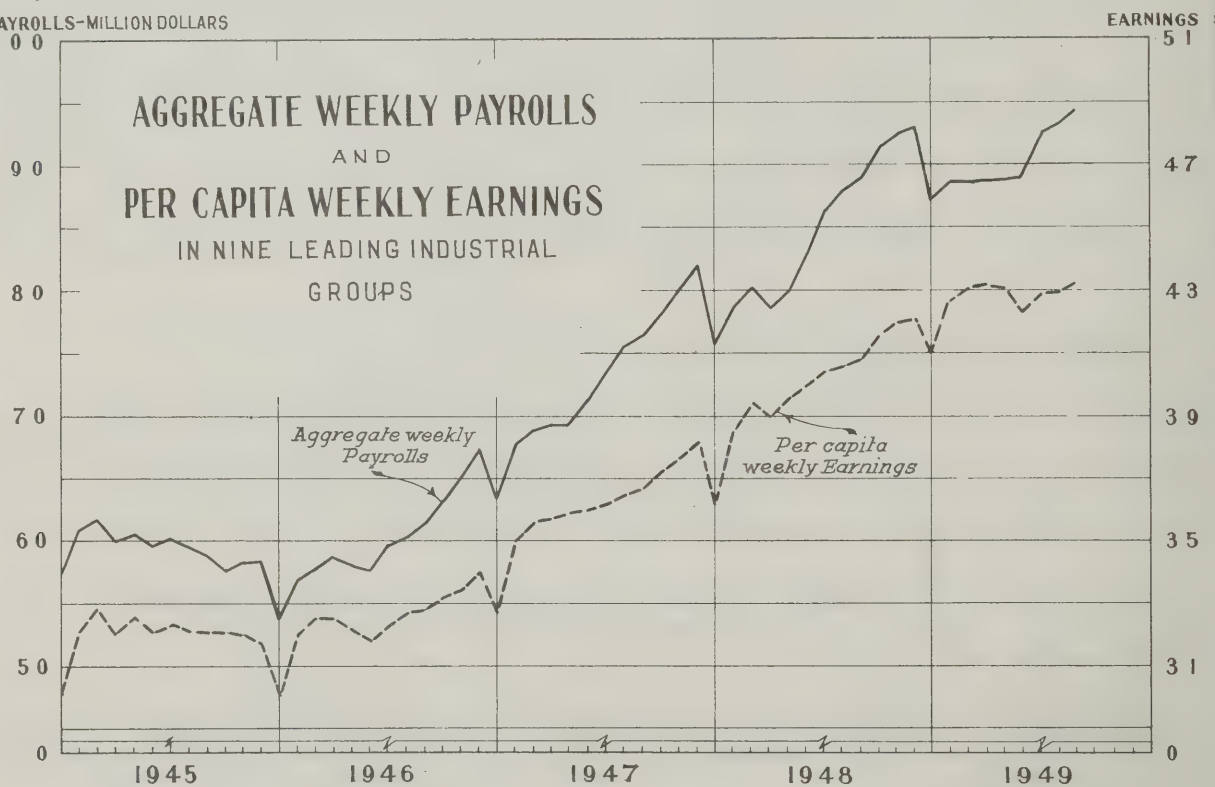
The latest index number of employment, at 199.0, was 1.3 p.c. below that of 201.5 at Sept. 1 of last year. Since then, there has been an increase of 6.5 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Services.- The trend in all branches of the service group for which information is available was retrogressive at Sept. 1. The 1,323 co-operating establishments reported a decrease of 0.7 p.c. in the number of their employees as compared with the preceding month, while the salaries and wages distributed by these firms were lower by 0.3 p.c. than in the week of Aug. 1. As compared with Sept. 1, 1948, however, there was a rise of 0.8 p.c. in the index of employment at the date under review, while the increase in the index of payrolls in the same comparison amounted to 8.3 p.c. The per capita earnings of the persons in recorded employment were \$27.99 at the beginning of September, as compared with the averages of \$27.90 at Aug. 1, 1949, and \$25.74 at Sept. 1 of last year. Attention must be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 66.9 p.c. of the total

THE COURSE OF
EMPLOYMENT AND AGGREGATE
WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN NINE LEADING
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
1941=100



AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AND
PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS
IN NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL
GROUPS



employees reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of September. Part time work is also an important factor in the branches of the service industries for which data are currently available.

Trade.- The seasonal advance of 0.2 p.c. in the employment reported by leading trading establishments at Sept. 1 approximated the average at that date in the experience of past years. The 4,066 representative retail and wholesale **merchants** whose returns were received reported a drop of 0.3 p.c. in their weekly expenditures in salaries and wages. The average earnings of their employees were somewhat lower, at \$37.34, but were higher than the figure of \$35.15 recorded at Sept. 1 of last year. Since then, the index number of employment in trade has risen by 3.5 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 9.7 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics were tabulated from 1,047 banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other leading financial institutions, whose staffs showed practically no general change as compared with Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid these employers, however, were lower by 0.1 p.c. at the date under review. The average weekly earnings, at \$41.49, were practically the same as the figure of \$41.50 in the last report; the employees reported at Sept. 1, 1948, were paid an average of \$39.61. In the year, the index number of employment in financial institutions has advanced by 3.3 p.c., while that of payrolls has gained by 8.4 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial employment in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia showed improvement at the beginning of September, when declines from Aug. 1 were reported by leading establishments in New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan. The general change in most areas was slight. The amounts of the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Sept. 1 by the co-operating employers in all provinces were greater than at Aug. 1. In most areas, the latest per capita figures were higher than those recorded a month earlier, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia being the exceptions. In all provinces except Prince Edward Island the general averages were decidedly higher than at Sept. 1 in earlier years of the record.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed an upward movement at Sept. 1, the gain being contra-seasonal in character. The 1,466 representative firms furnishing data in the eight major industrial groups increased **their staffs by 0.8 p.c. as compared with the beginning of August.** There were increases at the date under review in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but the trend in New Brunswick was unfavourable, largely as a result of seasonal curtailment in logging operations and a decline in employment in water transportation.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces showed a moderate increase. There were gains in the vegetable food and iron and steel divisions, but employment in pulp and paper and lumber mills was quieter. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging and mining showed considerable reductions. Both highway and building construction afforded substantially more employment. Retail trade showed a small improvement, while the variations in the other industries were slight.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments at Sept. 1 were higher by 1.2 p.c. than at Aug. 1. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$37.83 at that date, to \$37.99 at the beginning of September, when the figure was higher than that of \$36.66 at Sept. 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in the Maritime Provinces has declined by 4.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 1.5 p.c.

Quebec.- The trend of employment in Quebec was retrogressive at Sept. 1. Manufacturing on the whole showed considerable expansion, there being additions to the reported working forces in leather, food, paper product, rubber, textile, tobacco,

^{1/}See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949
1926 = 100

240

220

200

180

160

140

120

100

80

60

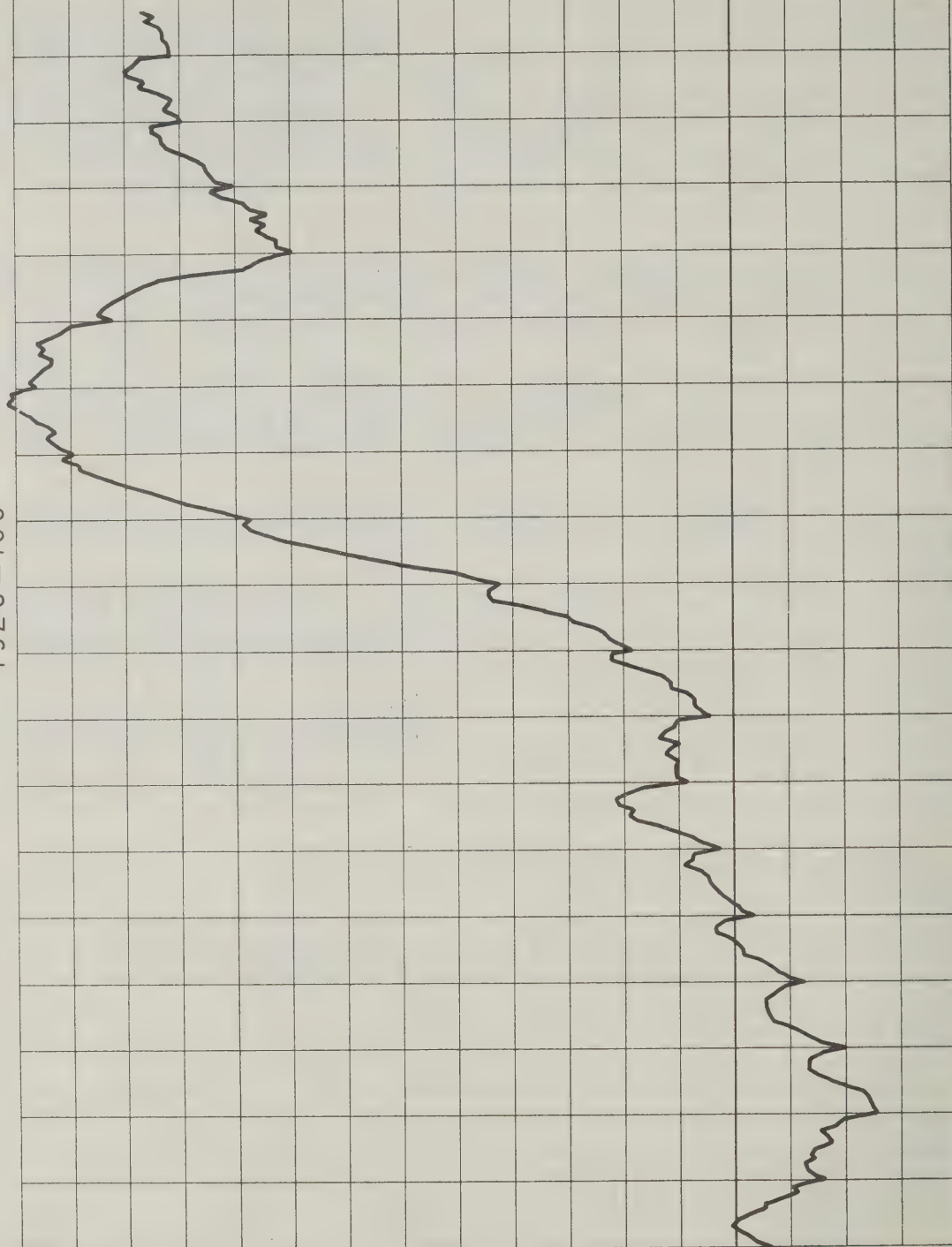
1931

1935

1940

1945

1949



chemical, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous product factories. The most noteworthy advances were in textile and vegetable food-processing plants. On the other hand, employment declined moderately in the lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel groups. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, transportation and construction also showed curtailment, the losses in the last-named being substantial. Mining and trade reported heightened activity.

The 5,425 leading employers in the eight major industries whose statistics were tabulated reduced their personnel by 0.1 p.c. at Sept. 1 as compared with Aug. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages at the date under review were higher by 0.2 p.c. The figure of average earnings was \$41.30, slightly higher than the mean of \$41.17 at the beginning of August, 1949, and considerably above the average of \$38.93 indicated at Sept. 1, 1948. The latest index number of employment, at 199.2, was 2.9 p.c. below that of 205.1 at the same date of last year, while the index of weekly payrolls was higher by 3.1 p.c.

Ontario.- Industrial activity in Ontario showed a substantial seasonal advance at the beginning of September, according to data from 8,263 of the larger firms, whose employment rose by 1.2 p.c. as compared with the preceding month. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these establishments showed an increase of 1.5 p.c. over their total at Aug. 1. The Sept. 1 per capita figure was \$44.57, as compared with \$44.42 in the last return, and \$41.97 at the beginning of September, 1948. The index of employment, at 207.9 at the date under review, was well above the Aug. 1 figure of 205.5, and exceeded by 1.2 p.c. the Sept. 1, 1948, index of 205.4. In the latter comparison, there was an increase of 7.5 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

The number of workers reported in manufacturing operations in Ontario advanced by 1.7 p.c. as compared with a month earlier, bringing the index to 212.4 at Sept. 1, when it was 0.9 p.c. higher than at the beginning of September of last year. In the non-manufacturing group, logging, transportation and retail trade were quieter. The greatest expansion of employment was reported in building construction; mining and communications also showed heightened activity.

Employment in the iron and steel industry declined to a considerable extent, while moderate decreases were noted in the animal food, lumber, and pulp and paper plants. There was a substantial seasonal expansion in employment in vegetable food plants; textile manufacturers largely increased their staffs, and smaller gains were noted in the paper product, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous products divisions.

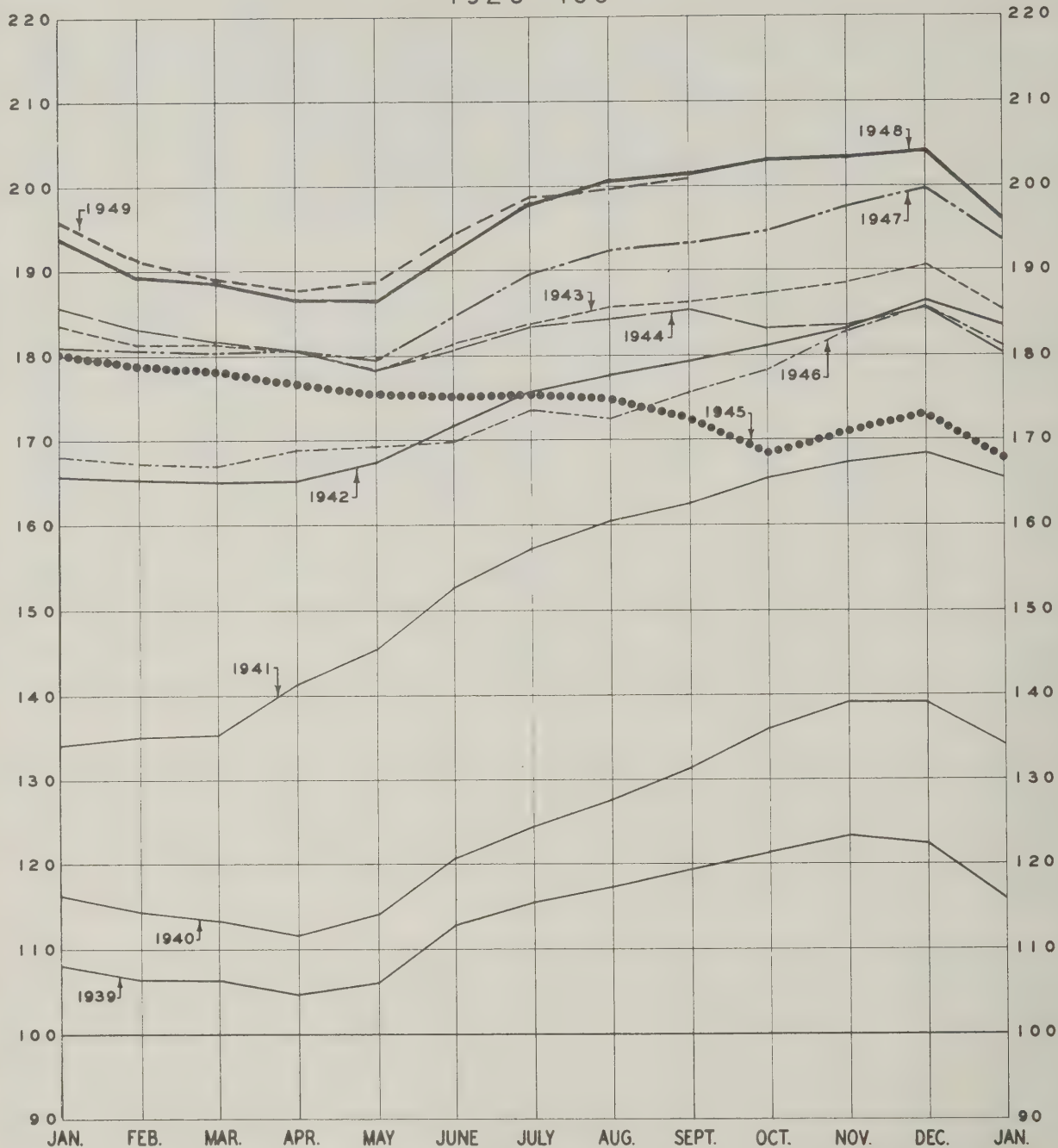
Prairie Provinces.- Improvement in employment was noted at Sept. 1 in Manitoba and Alberta, but there was a decline in Saskatchewan. In that province and in Manitoba, the general changes were slight, amounting to 0.3 p.c. in each area. The gain of 0.5 p.c. in Alberta was also small. On the whole, there was a rise of 0.3 p.c. in the employment afforded by 2,817 leading firms in the major non-agricultural industries in the Prairie Area, where their payroll disbursements were also higher, having increased by 1.3 p.c. since Aug. 1. The per capita weekly earnings of their employees rose from \$43.26 at that date, to \$43.69 at the date under review. At Sept. 1, 1948, the average employee of the co-operating firms had received \$42.07. In the last 12 months, the index of industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has advanced by 3.1 p.c., and there has been a gain of seven p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Manufacturing in the Prairie Area at Sept. 1, 1949, was somewhat quieter, on the whole, than at Aug. 1. The lumber, pulp and paper products and petroleum product industries showed rather lowered employment, but there were moderate gains in the textile and iron products divisions; other groups reported only minor variations. The trend was upward in coal mining, transportation and building construction, while

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1939 — 1949

1926 = 100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

in logging, highway construction and hotels and restaurants it was downward. The changes in the numbers of employees were small except in coal mining and building construction, in which there were gains of 4.2 p.c. and 6.8 p.c., respectively, and in highway construction which reported a loss of 3.8 p.c.

British Columbia.- The co-operating establishments in British Columbia reported moderately large additions to their working forces at Sept. 1, when the advance of one p.c. approximated the average for the time of year. The increase brought the index to 214.7, a figure which was 0.7 p.c. below the Sept. 1, 1948, index of 216.2, the maximum for that date in the record of 28 years.

Slight improvement as compared with a month earlier was indicated, on the whole, in manufacturing at the beginning of September. The movement was favourable in food and textile factories, but there were moderate losses in iron and steel, lumber and pulp and paper plants. Logging was also quieter, among the non-manufacturing classes, while mining, construction and trade afforded more employment.

The weekly payrolls disbursed by the 2,532 reporting employers at the date under review exceeded by 2.1 p.c. their expenditures in salaries and wages at Aug. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$46.59, as compared with \$46.08 at the beginning of August; the mean at Sept. 1, 1948, had been \$43.53. In the last year, the index of payrolls has risen by 6.3 p.c., but that of employment has declined by 0.7 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS^{1/} IN THE LARGER CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Sept. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- Employment in leading establishments in Halifax at the beginning of September showed a substantial increase. There were gains in manufacturing, notably in vegetable food processing and in transportation, construction and trade. Other branches of business reported only minor changes. A general gain of three p.c. in the working forces of the 274 larger firms from which data were received was accompanied by an advance of two p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages as compared with Aug. 1. The per capita earnings of their employees were then \$35.60, while the Sept. 1 figure was \$35.25. The average reported a year earlier was \$34.12. In the last 12 months, the index of weekly salaries and wages has risen by 9.4 p.c., and the index number of employment, by 7.1 p.c.

Saint John.- There was a contraction in industrial activity in Saint John at Sept. 1, when water transportation declined sharply. Manufacturing was quieter, small decreases in employment occurring in several divisions. The 202 firms in the major industrial groups furnishing data at Sept. 1 indicated a decrease of 4.1 p.c. in their working forces as compared with a month earlier, accompanied by a loss of 2.3 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The general average of weekly earnings rose from \$35.93 at Aug. 1, to \$36.57 at the beginning of September. The figure was then 13.2 p.c. above that of \$32.30 indicated at Sept. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment in Saint John has declined by 9.6 p.c., but the index of weekly payrolls has risen by 2.2 p.c.

Montreal.- Industrial employment as reported by leading establishments in Montreal was in greater volume at Sept. 1 than at Aug. 1. Widespread improvement was noted in manufacturing. There were large increases in textile plants, with smaller advances in practically all other divisions; the exception was printing and publishing in which there was a slight decline in employment due in part to industrial disputes. The trend was upward in trade and downward in transportation, while the general changes in the remaining industries covered in the monthly surveys were slight.

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the back of this report.

Statistics were tabulated from 3,091 of the larger employers in Montreal, whose working forces at Sept. 1 were one per cent greater than at the beginning of August. The weekly salaries and wages of these establishments rose by 1.1 p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees increased insignificantly, from \$41.61 at Aug. 1 to \$41.65 at Sept. 1, when the figure was considerably higher than the Sept. 1, 1948, mean of \$39.34. The latest index of employment, at 189.9, exceeded by 2.2 p.c. that of 185.9 indicated 12 months ago, while the payroll figure has mounted by 8.2 p.c. in the year.

Quebec.- The trend of employment in Quebec was slightly downward, according to information from 381 of the leading employers who decreased their staffs by 0.2 p.c. from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages, however, were higher by 0.3 p.c. The earnings of members of their staffs averaged \$35.92, as compared with \$35.74 at Aug. 1, and \$33.91 at Sept. 1, 1948. Somewhat heightened activity was noted at the date under review in manufacturing, notably in the food processing, lumber and chemical divisions, while employment fell off to some extent in iron-and-steel-using works, and in the construction industry. The changes indicated in other industries were small. The latest index of employment stood at 204.3, as compared with 204.6 at Aug. 1, and 204.3 at Sept. 1, 1948. In the latter comparison, there was an advance of 8.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Sherbrooke.- There was a slight increase in recorded employment in Sherbrooke at Sept. 1, when the personnel of the 121 larger firms furnishing data was 0.3 p.c. higher than at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers advanced by 0.9 p.c. The latest average earnings of their employees stood at \$36.14, exceeding the per capita figure of \$35.93 at Aug. 1, 1949, and that of \$32.43 at Sept. 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the index numbers of employment has fallen by 4.5 p.c., but that of payrolls has risen by 6.3 p.c.

Three Rivers.- A small gain in employment was noted in Three Rivers at Sept. 1. Manufacturing and construction showed some improvement from Aug. 1, while the general changes in other industries were insignificant. Information was supplied by 110 representative establishments in the major industrial groups, in which the staffs had increased by 0.9 p.c. since Aug. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages were lower by 0.4 p.c.; the average earnings per employee was also slightly lower, standing at \$41.27, as compared with \$41.81 at Aug. 1, 1949, and \$41.23 at Sept. 1 of last year. In the latter comparison, there was little change in the most recent index numbers of employment and payrolls; the former advanced by 0.1 p.c., and the latter by 0.2 p.c.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto showed a moderately upward movement at Sept. 1, when the working forces of the 2,891 leading firms in the eight major industrial groups were higher by one p.c. than at Aug. 1. Considerable improvement was indicated in manufacturing, in which there were large gains in vegetable-food processing and textile plants, with increases on a smaller scale in iron and steel, paper products, electrical apparatus, leather, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured products factories. Construction also reported increased employment; on the other hand, services and trade released employees. The general changes in the remaining industries included in the monthly surveys were small.

The weekly salaries and wages reported by the employers furnishing data at Sept. 1 were greater by 1.8 p.c. than at Aug. 1. There was a rise of 10.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls, as compared with Sept. 1, 1948; this gain was accompanied by that of 2.6 p.c. in the index number of employment, which stood at 203.9 at the date under review. The weekly earnings averaged \$44.35 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$43.96 at Aug. 1, and \$41.33 at Sept. 1, 1948.

Ottawa.- There was a slight advance in industrial employment in manufacturing in Ottawa at the first of September, when construction was rather quieter than at

Aug. 1. The general changes in the remaining industrial divisions for which data are available were small. The 356 leading firms whose returns were received reported an increase of 0.4 p.c. in the number of their employees in the month, while their salaries and wages were higher by 0.4 p.c. The latest average per employee was \$38.02, the same as at Aug. 1, as compared with \$35.16 at Sept. 1, 1948. The index of industrial employment in Ottawa, at 203.0, was 2.6 p.c. above that of 197.9 at Sept. 1, 1948, since when there has been an increase of 11 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Hamilton.- Activity in leading industries in Hamilton showed an upward movement at the beginning of September, according to statistics compiled from 482 of the larger establishments, whose staffs were higher by 0.4 p.c. than at Aug. 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed by these employers rose by 1.3 p.c. in the same period. The per capita earnings of their employees advanced from \$46.34 at Aug. 1, to \$46.74 at the beginning of September, when the figure greatly exceeded that of \$42.63 indicated in the same period of last year. The latest index of employment, at 202.5, showed an increase of 2.2 p.c. over the Sept. 1, 1948, figure of 198.2, while that of payrolls has risen by 11.7 p.c. in the 12 months.

Slight improvement as compared with Aug. 1 was recorded at the date under review in manufacturing and construction; within the manufacturing group, there were losses in iron and steel plants, but heightened activity was indicated in the vegetable food and chemicals divisions.

Windsor.- Little change in the general level of employment was reported by leading industrialists in Windsor at Sept. 1, when the working forces of the 296 co-operating employers showed an advance of 0.5 p.c. from Aug. 1, while their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages were higher by 1.7 p.c. The average earnings of their employees at Sept. 1 amounted to \$51.52, as compared with \$50.90 a month earlier. The Sept. 1, 1948, figure was \$49.01. On the whole, employment in manufacturing was more active than at Aug. 1; there was a substantial increase in food-processing, which outweighed a decline in iron and steel plants and slight decreases in a few other divisions. Construction also showed improvement; the variations in the remaining industries were small. The latest index of employment, at 297.1, was higher by 4.6 p.c. than that of 284.0 at the beginning of September, 1948. Since then, the index number of payrolls has risen by 10.2 p.c.

Brantford.- There was a contraction in industrial employment in Brantford at Sept. 1 as compared with Aug. 1, the staffs of the 131 larger establishments falling by 3.8 p.c. in the month. Employment in iron-and-steel-using factories declined substantially; small gains were noted in food processing, paper products and textile plants. In the other industrial divisions for which data are available, employment was fairly constant. The weekly salaries and wages distributed at Sept. 1 were lower by 6.5 p.c. than those at Aug. 1. The per capita earnings declined from \$42.88 at Aug. 1 to \$41.70 at Sept. 1; in part, the reduction in the latter figure was due to changes in the industrial distribution of the workers reported at the date under review.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Data received from 157 representative firms in Fort William and Port Arthur showed improvement in employment as compared with Aug. 1, their working forces increasing by 2.3 p.c. Their weekly salaries and wages rose by 1.5 p.c., but the average earnings of their employees fell from \$45.46 at Aug. 1, to \$45.08 at the date under review. The per capita figure was then a good deal higher than that of \$43.51 recorded at Sept. 1 of last year. Since then, the index of industrial employment has fallen by 9.5 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 6.1 p.c. There were small reductions in activity at the date under review as compared with Aug. 1, 1949, in lumber mills, but the iron and steel division of manufacturing and transportation afforded rather more employment.

London.- The working forces of the 317 larger establishments in the leading

industries co-operating in the Sept. 1 survey of employment and payrolls in London were then higher by 1.7 p.c. than at Aug. 1, while their weekly salaries and wages rose by 2.4 p.c. in the month. The average per employee advanced from \$40.73 at Aug. 1, to \$41.04 at Sept. 1, when it also exceeded the figure of \$39.55 at Sept. 1, 1948. There was improvement in the situation at the date under review in manufacturing, resulting chiefly from a seasonal increase in employment in vegetable food plants. Construction also afforded more employment. The index of employment in London, standing at 215.7, has shown a gain of 6.4 p.c. in the last year, accompanied by that of 10.4 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

St. Catharines - Welland.- Industrial employment in the St. Catharines - Merritton - Thorold - Welland Area showed a slight decline at Sept. 1 as compared with a month earlier, according to data from 198 leading establishments in the principal industrial groups. Manufacturing operations were further reduced, mainly in iron and steel plants, while food processing and textile plants were more active than at Aug. 1. Construction afforded more employment. The general changes in other industries were small. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating firms at the beginning of September declined by 0.6 p.c. as compared with Aug. 1. The weekly earnings of their employees averaged \$49.06 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$49.25 a month earlier and \$45.99 at Sept. 1, 1948.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- The level of industrial employment in the Kitchener - Waterloo Area at the beginning of September was higher than at Aug. 1, according to statistics tabulated from 212 leading employers. Their payrolls were considerably higher, rising by 5.4 p.c. in the month. The average per employee was \$41.08, as compared with \$39.91 at Aug. 1, and \$39.17 at the beginning of September, 1948. In the latter comparison, there was an increase of 4.9 p.c. in the index of employment, while that of payrolls was higher by 9.9 p.c. Greater activity was indicated in manufacturing, particularly in rubber and vegetable food factories at the date under review as compared with Aug. 1. The variations in other industries were slight.

Winnipeg.- There was a minor decline in the index number of employment in the major industrial groups in Winnipeg at Sept. 1, when the figure was lower by 0.4 p.c. than at Aug. 1. Vegetable food processing and printing and publishing plants reported curtailed employment, while iron and steel plants increased their staffs to some extent. Among the non-manufacturing classes, losses were noted in transportation and retail trade, while construction showed a gain. Minor changes occurred in other divisions. The weekly disbursements of 802 leading firms in salaries and wages fell by 0.1 p.c. in the month. The latest figure of per capita earnings was rather higher, at \$39.55, as compared with \$39.53 at Aug. 1, and \$38.05 at Sept. 1, 1948. The Sept. 1 index number of employment, at 168.1, was 2.8 p.c. higher than that of 163.6 at the same date of last year; since then, the index of payrolls in Winnipeg has risen by 7.2 p.c.

Regina.- The general trend of industrial employment in Regina was upward at Sept. 1, when gains were reported in trade; there were small variations in manufacturing and other industries. The 191 larger establishments from which data were received increased their workers by two p.c. as compared with the beginning of August. Their payments in weekly salaries and wages also advanced, rising by 2.7 p.c. at Sept. 1. The average earnings per person in recorded employment stood at \$38.54 at the former and \$38.82 at the latter date, as compared with \$36.49 at the beginning of September in 1948. In the year, the index of employment showed an increase of 3.4 p.c., and that of payrolls, of 10.7 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Industrial employment as reported by leading firms in Saskatoon showed a slight advance at the beginning of September, there being an increase of 0.5 p.c. in their personnel, together with a rise of 0.3 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages as compared with Aug. 1. The average earnings of their employees, however, were somewhat lower, falling from \$38.28 a month earlier to \$38.18 at Sept. 1,

when the figure nevertheless exceeded that of \$35.74 indicated at that date in 1948. In the latter comparison, there was a rise of 1.3 p.c. in the index number of employment, while the index of payrolls was higher by 8.4 p.c. Little change on the whole was indicated at Sept. 1 as compared with Aug. 1, 1949; a comparatively small gain in construction was the largest variation noted.

Calgary.- The level of employment reported by 346 leading firms in Calgary was rather higher at Sept. 1 than at the beginning of August, there being a gain of 0.8 p.c. in their staffs in the month. The weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed were higher by 1.5 p.c. The average earnings of their employees advanced from \$42.07 at the beginning of August, to \$42.40 at the date under review, as compared with \$39.67 at Sept. 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 7.2 p.c., and there has been a gain of 15.3 p.c. in the payrolls in this city.

Activity declined in manufacturing at Sept. 1, chiefly in the lumber products division. Employment in construction and trade increased from Aug. 1, while the variations which occurred in other industries were minor.

Edmonton.- The 306 representative employers furnishing data on employment and payrolls in Edmonton at Sept. 1 reported gains of 0.7 p.c. in their **personnel and** 1.9 p.c. in their weekly payrolls as compared with Aug. 1. The salaries and wages of their employees averaged \$41.38. A month earlier, the per capita figure was \$40.91, and that at Sept. 1, 1948, \$38.94. On the whole, employment in the various industries showed only minor variations, the exceptions being building construction and trade in which some improvement over Aug. 1 was reported. In the last year, the index number of employment in Edmonton has advanced by 7.2 p.c., and there has been a gain of 14.3 p.c. in the index number of payrolls.

Vancouver.- The general movement in recorded employment in Vancouver was downward at the beginning of September. Expansion was indicated in manufacturing generally, with the most important advance recorded in food processing; the iron and steel division reduced the number of employees. Employment also decreased in transportation and construction. The variations in other divisions were slight.

The employees of the 1,117 larger firms co-operating in the monthly survey decreased by 0.1 p.c. at Sept. 1 as compared with Aug. 1, since when their weekly salaries and wages had risen by 0.7 p.c. The per capita earnings were higher, standing at \$44.96 at the date under review, as compared with \$44.58 at Aug. 1; the mean at Sept. 1, 1948, was \$41.05. In the year, the index of employment has fallen by 3.3 p.c., to 232.5, but that of payrolls has risen by 5.7 p.c.

Victoria.- The 234 leading establishments in Victoria from which monthly data on employment and payrolls were received reported a gain of 0.2 p.c. in the number of their workers at Sept. 1, with an increase of 0.5 p.c. in their weekly payrolls as compared with Aug. 1. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$42.11 at that date, to \$42.24 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$38.50 twelve months earlier. Since then, the index number of employment has risen by 4.6 p.c., accompanied by a rise of 14 p.c. in the index of payrolls. There was a small decline in employment in trade at the date under review as compared with Aug. 1. Manufacturing, transportation and construction, on the other hand, afforded rather more employment.

Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept.1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Aug. 1, 1949 and Sept.1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept.1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept.1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Sept.1 1949	Aug.1 1949	Sept.1 1948	Sept.1 1949	Aug.1 1949	Sept.1 1948	Sept.1 1949	Aug.1 1949	Sept.1 1948	Sept.1 1949	Aug.1 1949	Sept.1 1948
		\$	\$	\$	\$									
MANUFACTURING	1,087,932	48,150,309	44.26	44.04	41.46	124.3	122.9	124.7	212.0	208.5	199.1			
Animal products - edible	41,520	1,752,472	42.21	42.42	38.66	150.3	149.2	148.3	249.7	249.1	230.1			
Fur and products	4,191	172,355	41.13	40.07	37.82	135.3	137.7	138.6	207.9	206.3	196.0			
Leather and products	31,301	1,026,800	32.80	32.15	30.29	109.6	108.6	106.5	189.8	184.4	169.7			
Boots and shoes	20,307	640,519	31.54	30.86	29.01	111.7	111.1	106.1	198.4	193.0	173.3			
Lumber and its products	85,163	3,406,185	40.00	39.02	36.63	126.8	128.1	128.6	234.3	231.0	218.1			
Rough and dressed lumber	52,530	2,173,907	41.38	40.23	37.51	124.2	126.5	126.2	241.5	239.2	222.9			
Furniture	18,552	724,023	39.03	38.02	36.41	155.4	153.3	143.6	222.8	214.1	193.2			
Other lumber products	14,081	508,255	36.10	35.77	33.95	113.9	116.2	128.1	222.2	222.7	233.7			
Plant products - edible	73,846	2,607,561	35.31	36.55	33.16	168.8	145.7	164.1	263.8	235.7	241.4			
Pulp and paper products	114,963	5,729,728	49.84	49.79	47.86	141.5	141.9	146.1	237.8	238.2	234.8			
Pulp and paper	50,129	2,828,846	56.43	56.89	56.48	131.5	134.3	144.6	235.1	241.2	256.2			
Paper products	21,685	878,284	40.50	40.20	37.87	171.6	164.9	157.0	286.9	273.6	249.0			
Printing and publishing	43,149	2,022,598	46.87	46.24	42.38	143.0	143.3	142.2	224.6	222.1	202.0			
Rubber products	20,995	942,983	44.91	44.00	41.68	123.6	122.1	128.7	236.8	229.1	228.8			
Textile products	160,060	5,583,453	34.88	34.17	31.43	114.2	112.4	112.1	208.1	200.7	184.1			
Thread, yarn and cloth	58,015	2,200,199	37.92	37.41	33.87	109.4	109.2	111.6	219.5	216.1	200.0			
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,325	807,897	36.19	36.29	32.14	90.5	91.4	90.5	169.9	171.9	151.5			
Woolen yarn and cloth	13,936	524,384	37.63	37.42	33.46	101.8	100.1	111.0	214.0	209.4	208.0			
Synthetic silk and silk goods	16,520	668,102	40.44	38.88	36.26	148.4	147.5	145.9	324.5	310.0	285.3			
Hosiery and knit goods	23,500	749,577	31.90	31.54	28.39	108.7	108.7	118.0	191.2	189.1	184.8			
Garments and personal furnishings	61,822	2,009,360	32.50	31.46	29.56	128.1	124.4	115.4	216.5	202.5	177.4			
Other textile products	16,723	624,317	37.33	36.51	32.62	95.0	91.7	95.1	175.1	165.2	160.3			
Tobacco	10,047	419,907	41.79	41.26	35.70	113.0	110.2	112.9	262.9	263.2	224.4			
Beverages	21,746	1,038,825	47.77	48.44	45.17	187.8	188.3	177.3	302.6	307.6	270.6			
Chemicals and allied products	43,806	2,079,431	47.47	47.70	44.75	99.6	98.6	97.6	173.7	172.8	161.9			
Clay, glass and stone products	22,686	1,024,786	45.17	45.13	42.50	149.0	147.0	149.4	273.7	269.7	253.4			
Electric light and power	36,380	1,764,717	48.51	48.19	45.77	176.7	175.2	162.1	273.0	268.4	234.4			
Electrical apparatus	52,063	2,494,072	47.90	47.74	44.19	164.0	162.7	162.5	294.1	290.9	268.8			
Iron and steel products	287,756	14,234,357	49.47	48.87	46.58	107.4	107.9	110.4	174.6	173.3	168.9			
Crude, rolled and forged products	37,827	2,006,080	53.03	52.32	49.80	139.0	139.4	147.7	200.0	197.9	198.8			
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,948	1,329,944	47.59	47.08	44.58	111.1	111.1	116.5	184.6	182.6	180.9			
Agricultural implements	16,087	762,308	47.39	45.58	43.62	178.3	190.0	204.5	312.6	320.4	337.6			
Land vehicles and aircraft	116,741	5,961,909	51.07	50.69	49.34	102.7	103.5	97.5	161.5	161.5	148.0			
Automobiles and parts	47,140	2,506,031	53.16	53.36	50.18	120.4	120.8	108.7	166.6	167.8	142.0			
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	14,082	662,336	47.03	46.23	44.85	71.3	74.3	107.8	111.8	114.6	161.8			
Heating appliances	8,467	376,111	44.42	43.08	41.06	151.1	150.1	145.4	253.9	244.7	226.0			
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,645	571,095	49.04	48.61	44.98	103.1	100.6	102.1	212.4	205.2	189.2			
Foundry and machine shop products	8,489	392,317	46.21	45.90	42.35	88.7	89.2	96.6	195.8	195.6	179.7			
Other iron and steel products	46,470	2,172,257	46.75	46.14	42.73	99.1	97.1	99.9	169.2	163.6	157.5			
Non-ferrous metal products	46,667	2,308,455	49.47	49.32	46.50	114.3	114.8	121.8	209.6	209.9	205.4			
Non-metallic mineral products	16,127	860,730	53.37	52.82	52.11	127.6	128.5	126.7	232.9	232.1	226.3			
Miscellaneous	18,615	703,492	37.79	37.27	34.73	158.5	154.5	138.5	267.2	256.7	246.2			
LOGGING	47,970	2,061,886	42.98	41.06	39.79	101.4	105.3	139.2	216.6	214.9	275.9			
MINING	87,284	4,460,634	51.10	51.42	50.27	104.7	103.5	102.4	167.5	166.6	161.2			
Coal	24,318	1,198,363	49.28	50.31	50.06	96.4	95.3	98.0	186.7	188.5	192.9			
Metallic ores	43,828	2,368,524	54.04	54.08	52.87	91.8	91.2	89.2	136.9	136.0	130.1			
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	19,138	893,747	46.70	46.66	44.43	178.7	174.9	168.9	308.0	301.2	277.4			
COMMUNICATIONS	54,766	2,229,836	40.72	40.71	38.49	207.5	206.9	190.8	306.0	305.1	266.8			
Telegraphs	8,882	401,117	45.16	45.42	45.22	130.5	130.0	128.1	231.2	231.6	227.3			
Telephones	44,332	1,768,038	39.88	39.82	37.08	227.7	227.1	209.1	325.0	323.8	277.5			
TRANSPORTATION	189,325	9,713,803	51.31	51.52	50.66	147.2	147.5	147.3	230.4	231.8	227.9			
Street railways, cartage and storage	63,509	2,976,954	46.87	46.47	44.20	159.7	159.0	154.7	256.7	253.3	234.7			
Steam railway operations	94,331	5,434,933	57.62	57.72	57.94	137.7	137.1	137.6	219.0	218.5	219.8			
Shipping and stevedoring	31,485	1,301,915	41.35	43.46	41.90	142.1	146.9	154.4	226.4	245.9	249.2			
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	264,478	11,169,115	42.23	41.35	39.17	143.2	142.1	145.0	262.3	258.0	246.2			
Building	130,291	5,895,845	46.25	44.81	42.72	187.2	181.7	169.0	296.1	284.6	260.0			
Highway	89,763	3,360,507	37.44	36.73	33.88	122.9	125.1	145.1	238.4	238.2	254.7			
Railway	44,424	1,912,763	43.06	41.02	42.72	102.7	103.4	104.0	223.0	213.9	223.7			
SERVICES (as indicated below)	75,108	2,102,301	27.99	27.90	25.74	157.1	158.1	155.9	262.6	263.4	242.4			
Hotels and restaurants	49,483	1,279,007	25.85	25.84	24.31	166.3	167.1	169.2	284.3	285.7	272.1			
Personal (chiefly laundries)	20,399	584,619	28.66	28.46	28.79	131.3	132.5	134.2	211.1	211.5	202.8			
TRADE	287,033	10,716,434	37.34	37.52	35.15	145.5	145.2	140.6	227.9	228.4	207.7			
Retail	202,645	7,086,731	34.97	35.21	32.90	140.7	140.8	136.9	224.8	226.5	206.1			
Wholesale	84,388	3,629,703	43.01	43.31	40.62	161.7	160.3	153.8	234.0	232.4	211.3			
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,093,896	90,604,317	43.27	43.05	40.86	131.6	130.8	132.2	220.8	218.2	209.3			
FINANCE	89,197	3,700,778	41.49	41.50	39.61	145.2	145.3	140.6	207.8	207.9	191.7			
Banks and trust companies	50,866	1,883,873	37.04	37.05	34.91	155.4	155.4	149.1	221.0	221.1	199.4			
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,484	166,957	47.92	48.05	46.73	149.0	149.7	156.3	206.3	207.9	211.5			
Insurance	34,857	1,649,948	47.33	47.33	45.58	132.0	132.1	128.3	194.6	194.7	182.1			
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,183,093	94,305,095	43.20	42.98	40.81	132.1	131.3	132.5	220.2	217.8	208.6			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Aug. 1, 1949 and Sept. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Sept. 1 1949	Aug. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls		
						Sept. 1 1949	Aug. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1949	Aug. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1948
MARITIME PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	49,188	1,968,938	40.03	39.72	38.68	115.0	114.2	117.4	198.7	195.7	195.8
Lumber products	5,424	184,010	30.24	30.18	29.42	102.1	105.4	104.7	171.6	176.8	170.6
Pulp and paper products	6,066	291,200	48.01	47.58	49.05	115.4	118.3	129.0	210.4	213.9	240.4
Iron and steel	18,000	854,841	47.49	46.70	45.56	109.3	107.3	108.0	190.2	183.6	180.0
Logging	2,592	85,021	32.80	32.64	35.12	45.1	54.7	67.6	94.9	114.4	155.8
Mining	15,294	711,870	46.55	46.99	44.94	84.6	86.8	86.3	171.8	177.9	169.2
Transportation	13,937	656,225	47.09	47.27	45.12	137.2	137.0	147.4	222.4	222.8	229.1
Construction	34,426	1,150,481	33.42	32.56	32.51	140.0	134.0	158.8	244.1	227.8	269.5
Trade	18,046	572,090	31.70	32.02	29.47	138.8	137.3	131.9	212.1	211.8	191.1
- Eight Leading Industries	141,029	5,358,136	37.99	37.83	36.66	118.2	117.3	124.1	204.9	202.4	208.1
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	346,700	14,519,616	41.88	41.51	39.26	119.3	118.5	121.1	209.1	205.8	198.4
Lumber products	19,027	685,614	36.03	35.49	33.86	114.9	116.3	111.0	249.8	249.2	226.6
Pulp and paper products	40,605	2,086,754	51.39	51.26	49.37	132.9	133.7	139.9	236.6	237.4	236.8
Textile products	89,326	3,037,411	34.00	33.02	30.68	121.3	119.2	117.1	220.0	209.8	191.5
Chemicals and allied products	18,030	843,455	46.78	46.96	43.76	86.4	85.1	81.4	146.2	145.4	131.9
Iron and steel	65,571	3,125,492	47.67	46.97	45.32	103.2	103.6	113.9	163.3	161.7	171.1
Logging	19,081	657,261	34.45	34.67	33.59	93.3	97.9	128.4	228.7	241.4	315.4
Mining	16,939	821,233	48.48	48.81	46.73	135.3	133.8	127.9	199.7	198.8	182.6
Communications	14,555	620,048	42.60	42.91	40.17	229.2	228.3	211.3	307.5	308.7	287.6
Transportation	50,595	2,474,389	48.91	50.57	50.46	146.1	147.4	149.0	223.8	233.4	235.5
Construction	73,448	3,011,933	41.01	40.31	36.75	136.7	140.4	150.0	255.4	257.8	250.3
Services ^{1/}	19,766	538,298	27.23	27.04	24.97	166.3	167.4	165.4	258.5	258.3	237.0
Trade	63,978	2,345,735	36.66	36.88	34.85	138.2	137.7	135.8	211.9	212.5	199.7
- Eight Leading Industries	605,062	24,988,513	41.30	41.17	38.93	126.6	126.8	130.4	218.3	217.8	211.8
ONTARIO											
Manufacturing	536,050	24,565,787	45.83	45.77	42.85	123.8	121.7	122.9	207.8	204.0	193.0
Lumber products	27,813	1,056,750	37.99	37.25	35.42	124.6	125.4	126.6	216.1	213.2	206.4
Plant products - edible	40,911	1,449,920	35.44	37.16	33.16	179.0	140.8	169.9	271.0	223.5	241.1
Pulp and paper products	52,301	2,572,104	49.18	49.23	46.85	150.8	150.2	153.0	244.4	243.6	236.4
Textile products	59,016	2,170,876	36.78	36.44	32.95	103.6	102.1	104.2	191.1	186.6	172.9
Chemicals and allied products	21,160	1,018,285	48.12	48.31	45.39	108.1	107.0	108.6	190.3	189.1	180.3
Electrical apparatus	36,590	1,757,201	48.02	47.66	44.77	166.7	165.6	164.3	290.3	286.2	265.2
Iron and steel	169,608	8,565,730	50.50	49.97	47.11	107.3	108.1	107.1	174.0	173.6	162.3
Non-ferrous metal products	26,626	1,313,231	49.32	49.10	45.91	112.7	113.0	120.6	215.2	214.9	209.9
Logging	10,600	445,353	42.01	41.67	39.27	104.0	105.1	165.4	242.9	243.5	360.9
Mining	25,602	1,333,860	52.10	52.05	51.34	82.4	81.1	81.4	121.9	119.9	118.5
Communications	21,974	909,029	41.37	41.22	38.56	219.1	217.7	200.6	327.4	323.9	279.2
Transportation	58,123	3,075,865	52.92	52.79	51.00	152.3	152.9	151.7	253.0	233.4	224.2
Construction	83,385	3,703,189	44.41	43.52	42.19	140.2	138.0	129.5	244.4	236.8	214.5
Services ^{1/}	29,616	842,094	28.43	28.28	25.68	143.6	144.3	140.1	254.9	254.8	229.8
Trade	114,410	4,331,390	37.86	37.96	35.81	140.3	140.5	136.2	221.1	222.0	202.0
- Eight Leading Industries	879,760	39,206,567	44.57	44.42	41.97	128.9	127.4	127.3	211.9	208.7	197.1
PRAIRIE PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	75,570	3,266,069	43.22	42.83	41.16	142.1	142.3	139.8	236.0	234.2	221.6
Animal products - edible	10,325	462,709	44.81	45.14	40.16	143.8	144.3	153.9	223.0	225.5	223.8
Lumber products	5,248	195,142	37.18	36.62	35.98	129.1	133.1	135.1	217.7	221.0	220.5
Plant products - edible	7,738	291,365	37.65	38.46	36.73	166.6	167.1	157.4	255.0	261.2	234.3
Textile products	5,872	184,387	31.40	31.04	28.70	139.4	137.9	122.8	246.1	240.6	201.9
Iron and steel	22,987	1,100,905	47.89	46.71	46.75	124.5	123.8	123.0	216.4	209.8	208.8
Mining	18,921	1,058,143	55.92	55.48	55.95	170.2	166.6	163.6	270.6	262.8	260.3
Communications	7,850	307,076	39.12	39.79	38.18	183.5	186.2	166.0	276.0	284.7	245.6
Transportation	44,445	2,348,680	52.84	52.30	52.22	140.7	140.0	137.6	218.4	215.1	210.8
Construction	45,389	1,973,191	43.47	41.93	40.99	135.6	133.7	132.0	264.3	251.4	241.6
Services ^{1/}	12,788	351,403	27.48	27.57	25.97	168.2	170.0	163.4	269.4	273.1	249.2
Trade	54,933	2,055,306	37.41	37.78	35.42	148.3	148.3	141.2	228.6	231.0	206.6
- Eight Leading Industries	260,481	11,380,978	43.69	43.25	42.07	145.1	144.7	140.8	239.3	236.2	223.6
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Manufacturing	80,424	3,829,899	47.62	47.35	43.77	144.0	142.6	147.8	243.6	239.8	230.2
Animal products - edible	7,196	339,342	47.16	47.20	40.63	170.9	160.4	163.0	323.3	303.7	265.6
Lumber products	27,651	1,304,669	47.18	45.52	41.12	146.0	146.7	151.0	258.4	250.4	233.0
Plant products - edible	6,394	213,634	33.41	34.87	32.54	198.4	173.2	192.0	327.0	307.3	318.0
Pulp and paper products	9,610	498,179	51.84	52.28	50.28	149.3	150.5	152.4	233.7	237.5	233.0
Iron and steel	11,590	587,389	50.68	50.83	47.63	96.9	98.7	111.2	163.7	167.2	176.5
Non-ferrous metal products	4,404	240,156	54.53	54.05	52.64	136.9	137.0	136.8	211.4	209.5	204.1
Logging	15,112	853,141	56.45	50.93	50.96	159.8	162.0	190.3	228.2	208.7	244.9
Mining	10,528	535,528	50.87	53.59	51.19	104.6	100.6	102.5	152.1	154.1	149.5
Transportation	22,225	1,158,643	52.13	51.52	50.94	164.3	163.8	159.0	276.1	272.0	262.4
Construction	27,830	1,330,321	47.80	47.37	44.68	208.4	204.8	200.9	384.8	374.7	348.2
Services ^{1/}	9,492	296,645	31.25	31.42	29.31	178.3	179.4	187.7	300.5	303.9	295.0
Trade	35,666	1,411,913	39.59	39.65	36.06	179.0	176.6	171.5	301.3	297.7	263.6
- Eight Leading Industries	207,564	9,670,123	46.59	46.08	43.53	159.2	157.6	160.3	260.1	254.8	244.8

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

^{1/}See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Aug. 1, 1949 and Sept. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Sept. 1 1949	Aug. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls		
						Sept. 1 1949	Aug. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1949	Aug. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1948
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND											
Manufacturing	929	30,580	32.92	34.00	33.19	166.7	153.2	166.0	272.4	258.7	273.5
Trade	712	17,630	24.76	25.38	21.59	129.9	126.3	118.1	180.5	179.8	145.6
- Eight Leading Industries	3,509	117,883	33.59	35.11	34.04	154.3	147.2	154.3	238.7	237.7	241.1
NOVA SCOTIA											
Manufacturing	26,881	1,082,992	40.29	39.82	38.61	110.8	108.8	112.6	186.2	180.6	180.1
Animal products - edible	2,841	84,231	29.65	29.72	31.25	130.0	132.2	120.6	202.1	206.1	199.1
Iron and steel	12,589	605,026	48.06	47.14	45.92	102.8	100.4	100.7	185.2	177.5	173.3
Mining	14,069	666,132	47.35	48.02	45.51	84.0	86.1	86.9	172.5	179.2	171.6
Coal	13,240	628,741	47.49	48.69	46.19	83.5	84.5	84.1	171.5	177.9	167.9
Transportation	7,517	327,749	43.60	44.98	43.85	136.5	128.5	130.7	217.0	210.7	209.0
Steam railway operations	3,786	200,647	53.00	53.71	52.36	112.7	106.0	108.8	204.1	194.5	194.8
Shipping and stevedoring	2,664	82,977	31.15	33.51	33.14	179.0	164.9	169.2	234.2	232.2	235.5
Construction	17,685	544,300	30.78	31.05	31.34	103.8	102.6	134.2	178.7	178.2	235.4
Building	5,765	196,463	34.08	35.46	32.83	111.3	103.6	91.8	175.7	170.2	138.3
Highway	10,393	286,335	27.55	27.60	30.10	101.1	102.5	159.4	178.0	180.8	305.5
Retail trade	6,712	194,424	28.97	28.92	26.46	138.1	134.5	129.9	213.7	207.9	187.6
Wholesale trade	3,069	119,394	38.90	39.10	37.39	157.9	155.5	145.6	205.9	207.7	197.2
- Eight Leading Industries	80,484	3,057,637	37.99	38.17	36.72	111.7	110.4	118.4	187.3	186.0	192.7
NEW BRUNSWICK											
Manufacturing	21,378	855,366	40.01	39.82	39.00	117.2	118.4	120.8	214.9	216.0	216.3
Lumber products	3,274	104,037	31.78	31.91	30.98	93.3	96.3	93.1	179.8	186.1	174.8
Pulp and paper products	4,037	208,974	51.76	50.20	54.28	119.2	120.6	128.6	222.3	218.2	251.4
Iron and steel	5,238	242,366	46.27	45.74	44.93	118.7	117.9	118.1	202.4	198.6	194.5
Logging	2,124	74,472	35.06	34.41	37.40	42.7	53.4	67.0	91.7	112.5	153.6
Transportation	5,751	296,467	51.55	49.59	45.95	127.8	137.5	158.0	225.1	232.9	248.1
Steam railway operations	4,023	225,562	56.07	56.83	56.84	135.4	133.7	141.8	218.0	218.2	231.5
Construction	15,910	577,762	36.31	34.13	34.04	194.4	179.5	186.9	374.7	325.0	338.0
Highway	8,844	311,097	35.18	31.53	30.79	209.9	184.0	191.9	509.9	400.8	408.2
Railway	2,909	120,209	41.32	39.79	39.30	109.7	108.9	115.1	252.7	241.5	252.2
Retail trade	5,013	148,712	29.67	30.43	27.55	133.1	132.8	130.8	229.8	235.3	204.1
- Eight Leading Industries	57,036	2,182,616	38.27	37.51	36.72	127.2	127.3	132.1	233.8	229.3	233.0
MANITOBA											
Manufacturing	42,266	1,802,415	42.64	42.50	40.98	136.5	135.9	133.1	225.1	228.3	211.3
Animal products - edible	3,765	174,919	46.46	47.19	41.61	144.3	143.7	141.4	217.1	219.5	211.9
Plant products - edible	5,518	128,374	36.49	38.33	35.38	162.0	162.1	147.8	239.3	251.4	208.2
Pulp and paper products	4,243	187,547	44.20	43.45	41.95	149.4	152.7	146.1	228.9	230.0	213.5
Textiles	4,984	156,178	31.34	31.10	28.63	143.5	141.8	124.2	250.4	245.8	201.8
Iron and steel	15,261	725,099	47.51	46.59	46.67	123.0	121.9	122.8	213.2	207.1	208.8
Transportation	20,466	1,096,008	53.55	52.34	52.22	143.7	141.0	139.6	227.6	218.2	215.6
Street railways	8,054	358,033	44.45	44.21	43.09	160.3	158.7	156.2	245.4	241.7	232.0
Steam railway operations	12,212	728,051	59.62	57.88	58.28	131.6	128.7	127.8	217.6	206.7	206.6
Construction	15,710	681,892	43.40	42.54	40.31	124.7	123.2	122.9	229.9	222.6	208.6
Building	7,019	323,983	46.16	46.68	41.20	136.2	127.2	115.9	214.6	202.6	156.7
Railway	5,270	228,734	43.40	41.60	43.83	94.7	92.8	96.3	209.4	196.7	213.6
Services	4,771	129,085	27.06	27.07	26.26	165.5	165.6	158.9	256.0	256.2	240.5
Retail trade	16,359	590,174	36.08	36.21	34.24	143.2	146.6	141.4	217.8	223.8	204.6
Wholesale trade	7,927	325,090	41.01	40.76	39.46	137.6	137.9	131.3	203.8	202.9	186.7
- Eight Leading Industries	114,782	4,981,086	43.40	42.98	41.68	137.4	136.9	133.6	225.0	222.1	209.9
SASKATCHEWAN											
Manufacturing	10,440	456,289	43.71	43.60	40.47	134.0	136.3	140.7	216.1	219.2	210.0
Animal products - edible	2,854	116,562	40.84	41.20	36.92	139.7	141.6	169.2	228.5	233.5	246.9
Street railways	4,671	181,517	38.86	39.42	36.83	106.3	107.6	105.1	184.0	168.3	153.6
Steam railway operations	5,055	317,507	62.81	63.09	62.29	132.4	131.9	134.2	190.7	190.9	191.7
Construction	12,025	506,843	42.15	41.13	39.95	128.0	128.7	130.4	259.3	254.3	250.4
Highway	4,189	178,518	42.62	42.70	38.95	134.1	136.2	151.3	284.9	289.9	290.8
Railway	4,341	191,047	44.01	41.54	42.89	96.5	96.3	98.1	195.3	183.9	193.5
Retail trade	7,133	246,853	34.61	35.08	33.19	134.6	130.5	126.9	223.2	219.4	201.9
Wholesale trade	4,861	200,656	41.28	41.23	38.14	140.1	139.7	130.1	230.4	229.7	198.1
- Eight Leading Industries	48,658	2,081,243	42.36	42.21	40.36	132.8	133.2	133.0	216.9	216.7	206.9
ALBERTA											
Manufacturing	22,864	1,007,365	44.06	43.08	41.83	157.6	158.6	153.4	270.5	266.0	250.3
Animal products - edible	3,706	171,228	46.20	46.14	41.36	141.6	142.4	156.4	225.5	226.4	221.8
Plant products - edible	3,008	113,037	37.58	37.56	36.93	174.9	179.5	173.5	273.8	280.7	266.8
Iron and steel	5,496	268,356	48.84	46.62	47.14	151.8	152.4	144.5	260.2	249.3	239.2
Mining	14,708	811,983	55.21	54.70	56.17	198.1	192.9	188.0	294.9	284.5	284.9
Coal	7,625	413,807	54.27	53.35	56.83	143.0	137.1	150.6	233.6	220.4	257.7
Transportation	14,253	753,648	52.88	52.69	53.69	152.6	154.0	148.8	238.1	239.4	234.2
Street railways	5,443	243,056	44.65	44.88	42.62	134.0	133.9	136.5	211.1	212.0	191.5
Steam railway operations	8,213	485,598	59.13	58.76	61.32	149.7	149.9	144.4	248.2	247.1	248.3
Construction	17,654	784,456	44.44	41.93	42.41	151.5	147.3	141.5	308.3	282.8	273.8
Highway	6,657	275,468	41.38	40.63	39.27	134.6	137.0	144.1	250.3	250.2	249.5
Railway	4,183	182,320	43.69	40.90	44.09	96.2	96.8	91.2	217.8	205.6	208.9
Services	5,853	163,517	27.94	28.03	25.88	187.4	190.1	182.6	283.4	288.5	256.7
Retail trade	12,776	452,357	35.41	36.56	33.23	157.8	156.6	149.6	261.3	267.8	233.4
Wholesale trade	5,877	240,176	40.87	41.23	38.66	163.0	162.0	145.9	245.5	246.2	208.9
- Eight Leading Industries	97,041	4,338,649	44.71	44.10	43.44	163.4	162.5	155.7	272.6	267.4	252.7

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Aug. 1, 1949 and Sept. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Sept. 1 1949	Aug. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1949	Aug. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1949	Aug. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1948			
MONTREAL														
Manufacturing	188,874	8,153,754	43.17	42.63	40.04	124.3	122.1	121.6	208.7	202.4	188.8			
Plant products - edible	11,452	434,927	37.98	38.21	35.30	129.9	126.0	126.9	232.2	226.5	211.6			
Pulp and paper products	13,706	658,382	48.04	47.13	42.44	152.1	151.2	155.2	261.2	254.8	228.0			
Textiles	41,845	1,459,597	34.88	33.77	31.63	123.3	118.4	112.8	215.4	200.1	178.8			
Tobacco	5,960	263,834	44.27	43.36	36.89	101.5	99.3	101.3	260.3	249.5	216.5			
Iron and steel	46,315	2,266,309	48.93	47.91	46.49	102.7	102.3	103.3	159.7	155.9	152.2			
Communications	7,514	364,793	48.55	48.89	45.68	236.0	236.0	215.7	308.7	310.8	265.4			
Transportation	18,306	758,988	41.46	46.14	45.31	142.9	146.1	148.7	214.0	243.4	244.4			
Construction	25,406	1,112,721	43.80	43.51	42.71	204.8	205.1	190.8	322.7	320.9	294.0			
Services ^{1/}	13,789	395,304	28.67	28.64	25.84	157.6	158.1	158.1	243.2	243.7	221.5			
Trade	49,432	1,841,347	37.25	37.48	35.58	140.6	139.9	138.8	206.6	206.9	196.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	303,763	12,652,721	41.65	41.61	39.34	134.6	133.2	131.8	218.7	216.2	202.1			
QUEBEC														
Manufacturing	18,730	685,299	36.59	36.36	35.04	98.8	98.4	107.5	178.6	176.8	174.6			
Iron and steel	1,586	73,808	46.54	44.25	41.76	61.8	67.1	143.2	99.5	102.8	206.8			
Transportation	1,983	80,282	40.49	38.88	36.68	186.4	183.6	166.2	257.2	243.3	207.7			
Construction	5,467	214,667	39.27	39.75	37.20	201.9	206.5	160.8	402.8	417.0	306.0			
Services ^{1/}	1,932	51,128	26.46	26.10	25.16	172.4	176.5	170.1	331.8	335.1	329.9			
Trade	5,622	177,373	31.55	31.59	29.55	153.9	153.8	145.3	225.6	225.8	210.2			
- Eight Leading Industries	34,497	1,239,157	35.92	35.74	33.91	124.6	124.8	124.6	217.0	216.3	200.3			
TORONTO														
Manufacturing	171,423	7,812,085	45.57	45.11	42.30	124.1	122.1	121.6	209.9	204.4	191.1			
Plant products - edible	13,675	522,969	38.24	37.87	34.84	127.7	120.9	128.4	203.9	191.2	186.8			
Pulp and paper products	22,420	1,079,654	48.16	47.66	44.06	144.9	143.3	142.1	232.9	227.9	209.1			
Textiles	21,302	796,990	37.41	36.93	34.98	106.3	103.7	103.3	189.5	182.4	171.1			
Chemicals and allied products	10,903	512,553	47.01	47.39	43.81	142.1	141.2	139.3	257.7	258.1	235.3			
Electrical apparatus	16,135	761,807	47.21	47.10	44.79	172.0	169.8	165.4	295.6	291.0	273.6			
Iron and steel	36,213	1,768,746	48.84	47.32	45.15	104.4	103.0	101.6	175.6	167.8	158.0			
Communications	6,620	311,228	47.01	47.34	44.15	223.0	223.7	198.7	304.4	307.4	254.8			
Transportation	13,225	643,208	48.64	47.66	46.20	171.2	170.5	167.0	275.5	268.8	255.3			
Construction	14,689	754,132	51.34	50.41	48.73	158.6	155.6	149.4	254.8	245.5	226.7			
Services ^{1/}	14,738	460,121	31.22	31.10	28.11	129.7	131.1	125.6	240.1	241.8	217.5			
Trade	56,847	2,325,373	40.91	41.05	38.52	143.4	144.3	140.4	222.0	224.1	203.7			
- Eight Leading Industries	277,618	12,311,219	44.35	43.96	41.33	133.0	131.7	129.7	220.1	216.1	200.0			
OTTAWA														
Manufacturing	10,125	426,472	42.12	42.44	39.17	102.3	101.5	102.4	177.1	177.0	164.2			
Pulp and paper products	3,392	155,406	45.82	45.79	41.68	121.0	119.5	124.1	193.8	191.3	180.7			
Iron and steel	1,734	74,955	43.23	44.23	40.91	52.9	54.2	57.9	102.8	107.6	106.5			
Construction	4,888	201,550	41.23	40.99	36.77	182.7	184.8	169.5	320.1	322.0	264.3			
Services ^{1/}	2,683	68,299	25.46	25.49	24.53	140.9	140.8	144.2	257.0	257.3	255.1			
Trade	7,622	245,328	32.19	32.35	29.83	151.9	151.5	150.1	223.2	223.7	204.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	27,954	1,062,756	38.02	38.02	35.16	134.8	134.3	131.4	221.2	220.4	199.3			
HAMILTON														
Manufacturing	52,679	2,555,531	48.51	48.23	44.16	121.0	120.5	118.4	206.2	204.2	185.2			
Textiles	6,740	235,267	34.91	35.00	30.78	99.9	99.0	103.3	172.8	171.8	158.2			
Electrical apparatus	7,290	371,011	50.89	51.27	45.44	136.6	136.1	130.0	265.8	266.9	225.2			
Iron and steel	24,212	1,313,069	54.23	52.52	49.27	110.2	111.4	109.5	188.4	184.4	170.1			
Construction	3,945	189,233	47.97	46.72	43.46	143.8	138.1	140.6	252.1	255.8	227.2			
Trade	6,673	248,523	37.24	37.22	34.76	125.4	125.6	124.2	209.1	209.1	186.9			
- Eight Leading Industries	67,647	3,161,712	46.74	46.34	42.63	125.1	124.6	122.4	212.1	209.5	189.9			
WINDSOR														
Manufacturing	34,138	1,827,217	53.52	53.07	51.31	124.7	124.1	118.1	168.0	165.8	153.9			
Iron and steel	28,195	1,548,095	54.91	53.96	52.67	119.9	120.7	115.3	160.2	158.6	147.5			
Construction	1,679	90,249	53.75	48.77	48.33	241.3	225.6	195.8	431.0	365.7	320.2			
Trade	3,649	138,903	38.07	37.77	34.97	153.9	157.0	166.0	208.5	211.1	200.0			
- Eight Leading Industries	42,260	2,177,259	51.52	50.90	49.01	129.2	128.6	123.5	179.0	175.9	162.5			
WINNIPEG														
Manufacturing	34,952	1,458,167	41.72	41.48	40.00	136.4	136.5	132.1	223.8	222.7	208.7			
Animal products - edible	3,509	165,225	47.09	47.90	41.96	142.0	141.1	139.2	214.1	216.4	208.7			
Plant products - edible	2,963	110,298	37.23	38.24	35.98	149.5	156.6	140.5	228.5	246.0	204.6			
Textiles	4,727	150,763	31.89	31.58	29.02	140.4	139.3	121.1	246.7	242.3	198.8			
Iron and steel	11,739	546,078	46.52	45.67	46.01	123.5	122.6	121.4	212.0	206.5	206.1			
Communications	1,394	52,508	37.67	39.18	37.38	193.9	196.3	162.9	231.5	243.7	192.1			
Transportation	4,548	197,118	43.34	42.87	41.61	155.0	158.8	156.6	221.7	224.6	215.8			
Construction	4,762	196,861	41.34	41.28	40.00	96.0	91.2	94.2	139.4	132.3	126.7			
Services ^{1/}	4,392	118,920	27.08	27.09	26.08	165.0	164.9	160.7	253.1	253.0	239.6			
Trade	21,733	822,323	37.84	37.87	36.07	143.3	145.8	139.6	216.7	220.7	201.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	71,880	2,850,021	39.65	39.53	38.05	137.6	138.1	133.9	213.9	214.1	199.6			
VANCOUVER														
Manufacturing	33,262	1,579,659	47.49	46.92	43.39	138.7	138.2	147.8	232.8	229.3	227.7			
Lumber products	9,328	455,341	48.81	46.79	43.04	147.7	148.8	159.1	250.4	241.7	237.7			
Iron and steel	7,382	373,744	50.63	51.15	47.11	89.0	91.0	108.4	150.0	155.0	170.2			
Communications	4,606	182,338	39.59	38.58	36.20	195.5	196.7	188.7	283.0	277.6	251.5			
Transportation	8,922	425,922	47.74	47.44	44.65	156.3	158.4	172.6	238.1	239.7	249.4			
Construction	11,367	598,529	52.65	51.93	46.18	333.6	335.6	338.8	583.3	578.9	527.4			
Services ^{1/}	6,445	208,991	32.43	32.54	30.05	179.1	179.0	188.5	299.5	300.4	290.3			
Trade	23,846	981,433	41.16	41.10	37.44	161.8	161.9	158.7	282.9	282.6	252.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	88,529	3,980,568	44.96	44.58	41.05	163.3	164.1	169.4	276.1	274.1	261.3			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

^{1/} See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons as at Aug. 1, 1949 and Sept. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Sept. 1 1949	Aug. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls		
							Sept. 1 1949	Aug. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1949	Aug. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1948
HALIFAX	Manufacturing	7,795	312,092	40.04	39.80	39.11	107.8	105.2	100.6	189.7	184.0	172.9
	Plant products - edible	1,297	35,299	27.22	24.70	27.26	97.3	87.6	89.4	158.7	129.6	146.1
	Iron and steel	3,262	148,562	45.54	44.94	44.51	104.4	104.6	94.0	189.7	187.0	166.8
	Transportation	2,462	75,540	30.68	32.50	32.67	203.5	186.8	196.3	247.8	240.8	254.5
	Construction	4,135	147,114	35.58	37.32	34.98	167.3	156.4	155.6	211.2	207.2	192.9
	Trade	5,985	196,454	32.82	32.86	29.92	146.8	145.0	136.1	212.2	209.9	188.0
	- Nine Leading Industries	24,182	852,460	35.25	35.60	34.12	133.9	130.0	125.0	205.8	201.7	188.1
SAINT JOHN	Manufacturing	4,573	186,721	40.83	40.96	36.55	91.8	92.9	96.6	171.9	174.6	161.2
	Iron and steel	837	42,126	46.96	45.79	39.81	69.5	67.1	54.6	118.3	111.4	79.4
	Trade	3,200	103,742	32.42	32.61	29.73	112.5	112.1	106.7	183.5	184.0	161.7
	- Nine Leading Industries	12,996	475,210	36.57	35.93	32.30	118.4	123.5	131.1	202.0	206.9	197.6
SHERBROOKE	Manufacturing	7,469	273,993	36.68	36.55	32.76	104.7	104.8	109.8	183.6	183.1	171.9
	Textiles	4,361	148,196	35.98	34.51	29.05	102.6	103.5	105.9	189.5	193.1	167.2
	Iron and steel	1,648	74,327	45.10	44.45	41.15	82.6	80.3	95.4	142.7	136.8	150.4
	- Nine Leading Industries	10,483	378,832	36.14	35.93	32.43	115.8	115.4	121.3	201.5	199.7	189.5
THREE RIVERS	Manufacturing	8,606	379,903	44.14	45.05	44.40	135.5	134.3	138.1	217.4	220.0	222.3
	Pulp and paper products	3,929	225,686	57.44	57.26	57.86	137.1	139.6	141.6	243.2	246.6	252.9
	Textiles	2,348	66,523	28.33	30.62	27.68	100.9	100.7	94.6	164.8	177.7	151.1
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,820	487,842	41.27	41.81	41.23	142.5	141.2	142.3	226.6	227.5	226.1
BRANTFORD	Manufacturing	12,186	518,910	42.58	44.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Textiles	1,981	79,611	40.19	42.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iron and steel	6,063	269,587	44.46	46.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Nine Leading Industries	14,293	595,989	41.70	42.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KITCHENER WATERLOO	Manufacturing	16,748	691,350	41.28	39.96	39.19	135.8	132.8	131.7	246.0	232.9	226.7
	Animal products - edible	1,423	61,568	43.26	43.55	40.29	132.0	133.8	130.6	233.0	237.8	214.7
	Leather products	1,737	67,820	39.04	37.53	37.91	104.5	105.2	97.3	181.5	175.7	164.1
	Lumber products	2,097	87,746	41.84	39.92	37.99	157.4	153.4	152.7	287.4	267.5	253.2
	Rubber products	5,070	220,764	43.54	40.55	42.36	152.6	147.3	152.9	278.0	248.6	268.9
	Textiles	1,765	60,266	34.15	33.26	31.48	102.2	102.9	96.9	201.3	197.6	176.0
	- Nine Leading Industries	21,343	876,798	41.08	39.91	39.17	138.9	135.7	132.3	251.7	238.9	229.0
LONDON	Manufacturing	16,395	693,172	42.28	42.03	40.05	144.1	142.3	140.9	245.2	240.9	227.1
	Plant products - edible	2,625	91,995	35.05	37.75	33.02	169.5	152.7	160.0	266.8	258.9	237.2
	Pulp and paper products	2,183	94,399	43.24	41.92	41.90	143.8	142.9	145.6	231.0	222.6	226.8
	Iron and steel	4,045	188,485	46.60	46.34	45.26	141.0	143.0	142.6	237.8	239.8	233.4
	Trade	4,429	157,279	35.51	36.00	35.90	165.3	161.2	148.6	222.3	219.8	201.6
	- Nine Leading Industries	28,214	1,157,828	41.04	40.73	39.55	156.1	153.5	146.7	251.6	245.7	227.9
FT. WILLIAM ET. ALTHUR	Manufacturing	5,580	279,337	50.06	49.29	49.86	62.0	61.3	70.9	115.7	112.7	131.7
	Pulp and paper products	2,388	134,530	56.34	56.50	58.33	152.1	151.3	157.0	232.7	232.3	248.8
	Iron and steel	1,736	82,414	47.47	44.54	46.16	25.5	23.8	32.7	49.6	43.4	61.4
	Transportation	2,360	109,524	46.41	50.88	42.43	160.0	147.7	154.8	175.9	178.0	155.5
	Trade	2,209	82,649	37.41	36.97	34.44	138.8	137.1	134.0	242.8	236.3	219.6
	- Nine Leading Industries	12,111	546,007	45.08	45.46	43.51	82.8	80.9	91.4	140.8	138.8	149.9
SAINT CATHARINES	Manufacturing	21,787	1,101,360	50.55	50.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pulp and paper products	2,958	170,518	57.65	58.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Textiles	2,225	85,005	38.20	37.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iron and steel	13,137	684,547	52.11	52.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Nine Leading Industries	25,739	1,262,770	49.06	49.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGINA	Manufacturing	2,453	107,786	43.94	43.13	40.34	108.1	108.4	107.7	166.4	163.8	152.1
	Animal products - edible	579	24,183	41.77	41.66	40.59	147.4	147.2	146.2	217.4	216.4	209.4
	Trade	5,217	194,551	37.29	37.15	35.66	147.9	140.9	136.7	244.0	231.5	215.4
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,697	454,029	38.82	38.54	36.49	136.4	133.7	132.0	225.0	219.0	203.3
SASKATOON	Manufacturing	2,204	92,474	41.96	41.54	39.13	181.6	183.6	195.4	296.1	296.5	292.7
	Animal products - edible	698	29,267	41.93	42.29	38.11	192.3	198.3	248.8	327.7	341.0	359.3
	Trade	3,051	110,781	36.30	36.73	33.38	138.2	138.7	129.8	226.8	230.4	196.1
	- Nine Leading Industries	8,237	314,511	38.18	38.28	35.74	156.5	155.7	154.6	272.6	271.8	251.5
CALGARY	Manufacturing	7,906	368,570	46.62	45.38	43.93	141.1	143.0	143.0	250.7	247.4	232.7
	Plant products - edible	978	41,963	42.91	41.72	40.17	134.3	135.7	138.1	245.9	240.8	239.1
	Iron and steel	2,850	140,366	49.25	46.63	46.63	151.9	151.1	140.7	253.9	239.2	222.7
	Construction	2,645	117,791	44.53	41.74	41.33	129.4	119.9	95.0	293.2	254.5	190.0
	Trade	7,984	303,288	37.99	39.13	35.69	159.4	157.6	142.8	239.6	244.1	206.8
	- Nine Leading Industries	24,254	1,028,329	42.40	42.07	39.67	150.8	149.8	140.7	253.2	249.3	219.6
EDMONTON	Manufacturing	7,591	337,356	44.44	43.64	41.01	148.6	148.2	146.9	257.2	251.9	236.6
	Animal products - edible	2,281	104,569	45.84	45.60	42.36	146.0	145.2	162.4	221.6	219.2	227.8
	Iron and steel	1,742	82,430	47.32	45.61	46.24	141.1	142.2	140.5	259.7	252.3	251.9
	Construction	3,966	192,281	48.24	46.24	47.41	316.5	310.7	308.2	539.5	507.6	518.8
	Trade	8,008	291,586	36.41	37.14	33.77	190.1	188.1	172.5	306.0	308.9	254.1
	- Nine Leading Industries	24,801	1,026,288	41.38	40.91	38.94	184.3	182.9	171.8	307.5	301.8	269.1
VICTORIA	Manufacturing	5,498	265,643	48.32	48.33	44.68	144.9	144.4	139.3	240.3	239.5	216.2
	Lumber products	1,189	58,409	49.12	48.75	43.14	110.9	112.7	130.1	200.2	201.9	206.3
	Iron and steel	1,914	95,707	50.00	50.27	46.56	144.0	143.9	133.0	234.1	236.1	201.2
	Trade	3,692	132,964	36.01	37.57	31.61	162.4	165.4	156.6	264.3	280.8	226.6
	- Nine Leading Industries	13,894	586,834	42.24	42.11	38.50	156.2	155.9	149.4	261.0	259.7	229.0

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

x Includes Welland, Thorold and Merriton.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	91.5	-	-	-	87.0	88.1	90.7	-	-	-	89.2
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	101.8	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	92.9	-	-	-	96.2
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	107.0	-	-	-	99.3	103.9	100.5	-	-	-	108.0
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	114.4	-	-	-	103.0	108.1	107.4	-	-	-	109.3
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	136.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	110.0	121.2
Sept. 1, 1938	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Sept. 1, 1939	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Sept. 1, 1940	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Sept. 1, 1941	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Sept. 1, 1942	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Sept. 1, 1943	186.2	187.3	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Sept. 1, 1944	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.6	164.0	188.1
Sept. 1, 1945	172.8	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.6	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.5	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.3
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug. 1	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Sept. 1	201.8	189.1	165.3	198.3	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2
Oct. 1	203.3	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.8
Nov. 1	203.6	194.9	160.4	207.7	180.8	207.1	208.6	180.3	168.6	167.9	206.1	212.2
Dec. 1	204.3	197.3	156.2	209.9	184.9	207.5	210.4	180.9	169.3	167.0	207.6	206.1
Jan. 1, 1949	196.0	177.2	151.8	178.2	177.6	198.2	206.1	173.9	162.4	158.0	201.8	192.4
Feb. 1	190.5	168.2	139.9	172.4	164.7	193.0	202.8	166.7	157.3	146.2	194.4	181.5
Mar. 1	188.9	167.1	139.1	170.3	164.8	190.2	201.8	165.6	156.4	145.9	192.3	179.6
Apr. 1	187.6	167.4	163.0	173.1	160.5	184.8	200.2	166.0	155.4	146.8	194.6	188.8
May 1	189.1	163.3	139.8	170.7	155.2	186.4	200.1	170.5	159.9	153.0	198.0	196.9
June 1	194.5	169.0	151.2	176.4	160.7	194.6	202.4	177.4	163.7	165.1	206.3	204.7
July 1	198.9	179.2	152.8	182.5	176.6	198.0	206.4	181.8	168.0	167.3	212.2	209.1
Aug. 1	199.7	178.8	157.6	185.3	171.7	199.4	205.5	185.6	170.7	169.7	218.6	212.6
Sept. 1	201.0	180.1	165.3	187.5	171.6	199.2	207.9	186.2	171.3	169.2	219.8	214.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1949.

100.0 6.7 0.2 3.8 2.7 28.9 42.0 12.5 5.5 2.3 4.7 9.9

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Sept. 1, 1933	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Sept. 1, 1934	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Sept. 1, 1935	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	96.2	106.2	90.1	105.7
Sept. 1, 1936	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Sept. 1, 1937	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Sept. 1, 1938	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Sept. 1, 1939	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Sept. 1, 1940	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Sept. 1, 1941	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Sept. 1, 1942	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Sept. 1, 1943	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Sept. 1, 1944	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Sept. 1, 1945	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	238.5
Nov. 1	190.2	201.9	203.4	201.1	200.5	288.4	168.3	239.7
Dec. 1	192.6	200.7	206.4	202.9	202.8	288.9	171.4	236.5
Jan. 1, 1949	186.8	186.7	204.7	202.2	197.8	284.7	165.5	228.1
Feb. 1	184.6	181.1	202.0	196.0	197.2	274.6	158.8	219.4
Mar. 1	183.3	185.4	201.7	194.6	198.1	279.1	158.2	218.1
Apr. 1	183.2	185.4	200.3	193.5	199.5	281.9	156.9	223.2
May 1	186.4	191.4	201.4	194.9	201.6	285.2	161.7	226.5
June 1	189.1	199.5	201.4	199.4	203.5	278.8	163.1	229.8
July 1	190.2	201.7	204.6	201.9	199.5	298.8	166.8	230.4
Aug. 1	187.9	204.6	201.9	202.2	201.7	295.7	168.8	232.8
Sept. 1	189.9	204.3	203.9	203.0	202.5	297.1	168.1	232.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1949.

14.5 1.6 13.3 1.3 3.2 2.0 3.4 4.2

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services*	Trade
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Sept. 1, 1938	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Sept. 1, 1939	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Sept. 1, 1940	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Sept. 1, 1941	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Sept. 1, 1942	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Sept. 1, 1943	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Sept. 1, 1944	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Sept. 1, 1945	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	345.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.5	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.3	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.3	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May 1	186.5	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June 1	192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July 1	198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0
Aug. 1	200.9	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4
Sept. 1	201.8	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5
Oct. 1	203.3	210.0	267.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	263.7	224.8
Nov. 1	203.6	208.3	321.6	181.5	182.7	144.6	192.7	253.9	230.5
Dec. 1	204.3	207.9	351.0	181.1	182.6	144.5	184.6	251.0	239.5
Jan. 1, 1949	196.0	202.7	326.2	176.5	182.8	140.7	153.6	245.6	238.9
Feb. 1	190.5	202.6	280.8	178.8	181.3	134.9	142.9	245.0	221.1
Mar. 1	188.9	203.0	262.1	170.5	183.3	132.9	138.7	242.2	220.0
Apr. 1	187.6	203.0	184.0	171.1	182.8	135.5	142.0	244.5	221.3
May 1	189.1	203.3	125.6	171.4	186.6	138.5	158.0	247.8	224.5
June 1	194.5	205.1	176.4	175.7	191.4	141.4	173.8	254.4	226.2
July 1	198.9	207.4	192.9	178.1	195.7	144.2	187.0	265.4	227.7
Aug. 1	199.7	206.4	166.7	183.4	201.1	145.7	197.5	272.3	227.6
Sept. 1	201.0	208.8	160.5	185.5	201.7	145.4	199.0	270.5	228.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1949.

100.0	52.0	2.3	4.2	2.6	9.0	12.6	3.6	13.7
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	^{1/} Relative Weight	Sept.1 1949	Aug. 1 1949	Sept.1 1948	Sept.1 1947	Sept.1 1946	Sept.1 1945	Sept.1 1944
MANUFACTURING	52.0	208.8	206.4	209.5	203.3	187.2	198.6	226.2
Animal products - edible	2.0	259.9	258.0	256.4	246.3	252.0	235.2	234.9
Fur and products	0.2	167.2	170.2	171.3	146.3	160.7	141.3	125.3
Leather and products	1.5	150.1	148.8	145.9	152.0	156.4	141.9	136.1
Boots and shoes	1.0	146.3	145.5	139.0	141.8	144.0	131.0	125.2
Lumber and products	4.1	153.3	154.9	155.5	155.7	142.2	130.9	132.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	143.7	146.4	146.0	141.6	122.7	111.1	112.1
Furniture	0.9	173.9	171.5	160.7	157.7	157.4	131.4	129.2
Other lumber products	0.7	169.1	171.0	190.2	211.1	201.5	205.6	213.0
Musical instruments	.04	41.9	40.5	39.1	38.2	38.3	30.4	29.3
Plant products - edible	3.5	225.9	195.0	219.6	206.3	202.4	177.0	196.7
Pulp and paper products	5.5	181.6	182.1	187.4	180.8	167.3	148.3	139.7
Pulp and paper	2.4	158.5	161.8	174.2	171.9	155.2	137.5	128.6
Paper products	1.0	287.1	275.9	262.6	262.3	244.0	221.6	212.5
Printing and publishing	2.1	179.0	179.4	178.0	164.8	157.7	138.2	130.3
Rubber products	1.0	166.3	164.3	173.2	193.5	110.6	178.0	170.7
Textile products	7.7	182.0	179.2	178.7	169.6	161.1	156.2	153.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	185.9	185.5	189.6	177.0	161.7	156.9	155.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	113.9	115.0	113.9	107.1	96.0	106.8	108.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	0.7	189.6	186.5	206.7	201.0	188.5	167.0	167.0
Synthetic silk and silk goods	0.8	869.0	863.5	854.2	774.9	710.2	614.8	591.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.1	155.5	155.5	168.7	161.9	157.0	145.7	143.3
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	199.4	193.6	179.5	170.0	159.8	158.4	152.6
Other textile products	0.8	157.7	152.2	157.8	158.2	169.7	163.4	167.1
Tobacco	0.5	120.9	117.9	120.8	122.5	121.0	121.5	120.9
Beverages	1.0	386.1	387.1	364.6	341.5	308.9	274.6	261.7
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	351.0	347.4	344.0	323.2	317.2	389.9	614.4
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	198.6	196.0	199.1	187.0	163.9	145.5	134.4
Electric light and power	1.7	264.9	262.6	243.0	207.2	193.0	162.9	150.6
Electrical apparatus	2.5	349.5	346.8	346.3	349.0	268.1	279.9	327.8
Iron and steel products	13.3	213.8	214.8	219.6	215.5	195.8	253.7	325.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	293.5	294.4	311.9	272.1	184.5	237.7	246.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	250.2	250.1	262.4	256.4	234.2	216.3	222.0
Agricultural implements	0.3	192.4	205.0	220.7	193.1	160.8	139.9	127.8
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.5	186.0	187.4	176.5	175.0	164.8	212.1	301.1
Automobiles and parts	2.3	308.8	309.9	278.9	297.2	240.3	269.3	293.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0.7	285.5	297.6	431.7	503.0	477.1	1068.2	1359.0
Heating appliances	0.4	239.3	237.3	230.3	217.2	198.2	180.0	173.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0.6	233.2	227.3	231.0	212.3	181.7	249.5	295.9
Foundry and machine shop products	0.4	206.1	207.3	224.4	214.4	216.6	211.9	234.0
Other iron and steel products	2.2	212.8	208.5	214.6	220.2	219.4	277.6	377.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	332.1	333.5	354.0	331.5	287.5	315.6	427.2
Non-metallic mineral products	0.8	229.3	231.0	227.6	225.0	220.2	223.2	216.3
Miscellaneous	0.8	351.8	342.9	315.1	289.7	286.2	325.9	360.8
LOGGING	2.3	160.5	166.7	220.3	242.2	193.5	181.4	155.0
MINING	4.2	185.5	183.4	181.5	167.1	155.7	143.9	152.4
Coal	1.2	88.2	87.2	89.7	86.1	92.8	89.4	95.6
Metallic ores	2.1	341.7	339.3	332.0	303.9	266.4	241.5	262.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0.9	287.7	281.6	272.0	237.5	202.4	181.1	175.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.6	201.7	201.1	185.5	171.6	152.9	123.4	113.1
Telegraphs	0.4	150.7	150.1	147.9	144.7	139.6	135.4	133.1
Telephones	2.1	209.9	209.4	192.8	177.3	155.8	119.7	107.6
TRANSPORTATION	9.0	145.4	145.7	145.5	141.8	131.4	128.3	124.1
Street railways	3.0	234.0	233.0	226.6	227.9	214.8	196.4	189.3
Steam railways	4.5	118.3	117.8	118.1	115.3	110.3	111.1	107.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	134.9	139.4	146.5	134.6	108.9	112.7	111.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.6	199.0	197.5	201.5	179.9	152.3	123.9	130.8
Building	6.2	264.2	256.4	238.4	216.9	165.6	115.2	99.6
Highway	4.3	221.5	225.6	261.7	228.6	199.0	158.3	199.2
Railway	2.1	103.1	103.8	104.4	94.2	94.9	101.7	100.4
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.6	270.5	272.3	268.4	258.7	239.3	213.1	207.1
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	275.5	276.9	280.3	270.1	245.8	215.5	210.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	241.1	243.3	246.3	236.6	226.6	208.2	200.8
TRADE	13.7	228.2	227.6	220.5	207.2	192.1	172.2	162.0
Retail	9.7	231.6	231.7	225.4	211.2	197.4	176.7	166.7
Wholesale	4.0	220.3	218.3	209.5	198.2	179.8	161.3	150.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	201.0	199.7	201.8	193.2	175.5	172.8	185.5
FINANCE	-	168.6	168.7	163.2	157.4	147.8	130.0	126.1
Banks and trust companies	-	173.0	173.0	166.0	161.1	150.4	133.4	130.1
Brokerage and stock markets	-	163.7	164.6	192.7	198.5	247.7	189.7	146.7
Insurance	-	161.4	161.5	156.9	149.2	138.4	122.1	119.4
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	199.4	198.2	199.9	191.5	174.2	170.8	182.6

^{1/}The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Sept.1 1949	Aug. 1 1949	Sept.1 1948	Sept.1 1947	Sept.1 1946	Sept.1 1945	Sept.1 1944
<u>Maritime</u> -	Manufacturing	34.9	175.1	173.8	178.7	178.1	166.2	190.6	209.3
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.9	114.3	118.0	117.3	119.9	121.4	111.4	153.1
	Pulp and paper products	4.3	215.9	221.4	241.4	238.6	223.3	205.8	195.8
	Textile products	2.9	112.1	111.1	122.7	127.0	111.3	111.5	110.0
	Iron and steel	12.8	200.1	196.4	197.7	204.8	177.6	285.5	329.0
	Other manufactures	11.0	198.0	194.0	197.0	185.3	185.2	161.1	157.0
	Logging	1.8	117.2	142.0	175.4	252.0	195.8	155.9	173.6
	Mining	10.9	100.6	103.2	102.6	98.4	107.4	99.4	106.3
	Communications	2.9	171.8	171.2	159.0	156.5	143.6	131.9	129.7
	Transportation	9.9	116.9	116.7	125.6	117.0	107.9	137.6	129.5
	Construction	24.4	354.0	339.0	401.5	373.6	327.6	265.2	308.4
	Services ^{2/}	2.4	335.2	339.4	346.7	330.7	323.0	295.9	306.9
	Trade	12.8	234.2	231.6	222.5	220.1	210.4	199.8	180.2
<u>Maritimes</u> -	All Industries	100.0	180.1	178.8	189.1	184.7	171.9	173.2	184.5
<u>Quebec</u> -	Manufacturing	57.3	207.5	206.1	210.6	206.3	196.2	205.0	239.9
	Lumber products	3.1	165.3	167.4	159.8	185.2	180.4	162.5	155.7
	Pulp and paper products	6.7	165.3	166.3	174.0	171.3	158.9	144.3	138.5
	Textile products	14.8	217.8	214.1	210.3	197.9	186.1	182.6	177.6
	Iron and steel	10.8	198.4	199.3	219.1	222.3	216.9	271.4	362.0
	Other manufactures	21.9	232.2	229.1	231.8	221.7	210.7	214.8	269.4
	Logging	3.1	212.7	223.1	292.7	316.4	260.9	213.8	195.3
	Mining	2.8	398.7	394.2	377.0	323.6	296.7	269.9	294.1
	Communications	2.4	209.7	208.9	193.3	173.5	154.4	119.9	107.5
	Transportation	8.4	140.3	141.5	143.0	137.2	129.5	121.4	117.3
	Construction	12.1	165.6	170.0	181.7	151.3	123.6	106.1	136.0
	Services ^{2/}	3.3	247.0	248.6	245.6	227.0	216.8	200.0	193.6
	Trade	10.6	228.2	227.4	224.2	216.9	200.6	180.2	169.5
<u>Quebec</u> -	All Industries	100.0	199.2	199.4	205.1	196.1	181.4	178.1	200.0
<u>Ontario</u> -	Manufacturing	60.9	212.4	208.8	210.9	202.9	180.8	190.9	217.2
	Lumber products	3.2	124.6	125.4	126.6	125.6	121.8	115.0	114.3
	Pulp and paper products	5.9	189.6	188.8	192.3	184.0	171.7	147.1	135.5
	Textile products	6.7	146.0	143.9	147.6	141.5	137.6	130.4	129.0
	Iron and steel	19.3	238.8	240.7	238.5	228.8	198.1	239.6	308.9
	Other manufactures	25.8	249.7	239.2	243.5	233.6	203.1	210.8	233.5
	Logging	1.2	115.2	116.5	183.3	217.5	166.9	206.9	132.2
	Mining	2.9	258.8	254.7	255.6	240.9	225.6	203.1	213.7
	Communications	2.5	197.0	195.7	180.3	171.5	149.7	112.3	101.8
	Transportation	6.6	144.2	144.8	143.7	137.7	129.4	122.1	118.0
	Construction	9.5	205.8	202.6	190.1	177.0	155.2	120.6	103.8
	Services ^{2/}	3.4	286.4	287.8	279.4	270.4	249.9	230.1	227.4
	Trade	13.0	231.6	231.9	224.8	205.5	192.0	172.4	162.4
<u>Ontario</u> -	All Industries	100.0	207.9	205.5	205.4	196.4	176.1	175.2	186.5
<u>Prairie</u> -	Manufacturing	29.0	197.8	198.1	194.6	185.2	183.7	175.1	193.7
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.0	182.0	187.7	190.5	179.8	165.7	147.6	148.9
	Pulp and paper products	2.4	159.1	160.9	153.6	142.0	128.9	115.3	105.7
	Textile products	2.3	274.5	271.5	241.7	224.4	215.4	213.2	222.9
	Iron and steel	8.8	137.8	137.0	136.2	128.4	120.0	121.2	153.8
	Other manufactures	13.5	280.7	281.3	277.5	263.6	274.8	259.9	274.9
	Logging	0.2	34.0	36.9	33.1	69.7	70.8	49.9	52.5
	Mining	7.3	207.0	202.6	198.9	175.2	159.6	139.1	148.7
	Communications	3.0	202.8	205.8	183.4	168.5	150.2	137.7	127.3
	Transportation	17.1	155.5	154.7	152.0	150.8	142.3	138.6	138.5
	Construction	17.4	177.3	174.9	172.6	154.2	133.4	112.7	106.8
	Services ^{2/}	4.9	273.7	276.6	265.9	263.7	248.2	190.7	191.7
	Trade	21.1	195.4	195.5	186.1	182.8	171.4	150.5	142.5
<u>Prairies</u> -	All Industries	100.0	186.2	185.6	180.6	172.1	162.0	147.2	150.3
<u>British Columbia</u> -	Manufacturing	38.7	228.3	226.1	234.3	231.8	211.0	255.4	276.0
	Lumber products	13.3	196.2	197.1	202.9	186.6	144.8	133.1	132.2
	Pulp and paper products	4.6	221.9	223.7	226.4	209.5	185.7	171.2	167.6
	Textile products	0.8	252.0	247.0	224.4	196.9	189.4	205.5	207.7
	Iron and steel	5.6	238.2	242.6	273.1	292.9	309.3	752.4	931.4
	Other manufactures	14.4	265.4	255.0	260.3	270.2	257.1	229.4	220.5
	Logging	7.3	194.0	196.7	231.0	216.5	168.7	148.0	150.9
	Mining	5.1	123.1	118.4	120.6	114.5	81.1	92.1	91.0
	Communications	3.0	223.8	222.1	212.0	184.9	173.3	149.1	138.5
	Transportation	10.7	166.8	166.3	161.4	170.1	139.9	135.7	125.8
	Construction	13.4	218.6	214.8	210.7	193.4	145.9	110.0	110.8
	Services ^{2/}	4.6	255.0	256.5	268.4	267.0	222.9	200.9	176.4
	Trade	17.2	284.3	280.5	272.3	241.7	212.7	187.7	178.4
<u>B. C.</u> -	All Industries	100.0	214.7	212.6	216.2	207.5	176.9	183.6	188.1

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

2/See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		^{1/} Relative Weight	Sept.1 1949	Aug. 1 1949	Sept.1 1948	Sept.1 1947	Sept.1 1946	Sept.1 1945	Sept.1 1944
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	62.2	198.2	194.7	193.9	190.3	187.8	195.0	227.0
	Plant products - edible	3.8	187.0	181.4	182.8	162.0	152.2	146.0	142.5
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	188.0	186.9	191.8	180.1	167.7	153.0	146.7
	Textiles	13.8	196.0	188.1	179.3	168.3	167.1	160.0	155.2
	Tobacco and beverages	4.0	189.0	185.8	181.6	182.5	173.0	170.9	172.9
	Iron and steel	15.3	188.9	188.3	190.0	195.3	206.5	262.1	355.7
	Other manufactures	20.8	214.5	211.4	213.3	211.6	200.7	187.6	215.1
	Communications	2.5	153.4	153.4	140.2	127.9	116.1	85.3	75.5
	Transportation	6.0	144.5	147.7	150.3	141.7	138.3	122.5	117.6
	Construction	8.4	137.6	137.8	128.2	119.8	94.5	68.5	60.9
	Trade	16.3	219.7	218.7	216.9	208.5	192.4	172.4	163.3
<u>Montreal</u>	- All Industries	100.0	189.9	187.9	185.9	179.9	172.7	169.2	186.2
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	54.3	185.9	185.1	202.2	200.6	172.7	246.7	359.0
	Leather products	9.9	129.4	129.3	123.1	122.4	121.7	116.3	108.4
	Other manufactures	44.4	206.0	205.0	236.7	234.6	195.3	304.6	471.6
	Transportation	5.7	128.6	126.7	114.7	131.6	98.6	89.3	87.9
	Construction	15.8	319.0	326.2	254.1	225.2	170.5	176.9	160.5
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	204.3	204.6	204.3	199.6	172.5	210.7	271.4
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	61.7	201.9	198.6	197.8	191.6	178.1	195.0	230.0
	Plant products - edible	4.9	190.2	180.2	191.3	184.2	182.1	169.5	183.5
	Printing and publishing	8.1	216.6	214.2	212.5	200.0	194.2	171.3	161.8
	Textiles	7.7	127.6	124.4	123.9	119.1	120.7	114.5	112.8
	Iron and steel	13.0	242.8	239.5	236.4	224.8	207.1	291.3	436.5
	Other manufactures	28.0	217.6	215.3	212.7	209.7	186.4	202.7	227.5
	Communications	2.4	158.1	158.6	140.9	134.7	123.9	90.6	78.2
	Transportation	4.8	177.9	177.1	173.5	167.4	157.7	139.2	132.4
	Construction	5.3	214.9	210.9	202.5	213.6	167.8	134.1	99.5
	Trade	20.5	211.3	212.6	206.8	188.3	177.0	158.6	148.8
<u>Toronto</u>	- All Industries	100.0	203.9	201.9	198.8	191.0	176.4	179.8	198.0
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	36.2	153.3	152.2	153.5	151.4	149.1	141.2	177.2
	Lumber products	2.1	52.6	53.1	54.5	50.9	49.3	43.7	38.1
	Pulp and paper products	12.1	140.9	139.1	144.4	141.0	141.7	127.4	130.1
	Other manufactures	22.0	198.4	197.1	197.4	195.6	189.8	185.8	259.6
	Construction	17.5	294.8	298.3	273.6	221.9	204.7	123.2	129.0
	Trade	27.3	261.8	261.1	258.8	229.7	225.3	198.2	191.6
<u>Ottawa</u>	- All Industries	100.0	203.0	202.2	197.9	183.8	177.3	156.7	170.9
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	77.9	200.4	199.6	196.1	183.9	134.3	172.2	189.8
	Textiles	10.0	107.4	106.4	111.0	100.2	103.6	97.8	96.9
	Electrical apparatus	10.8	221.1	220.4	210.5	215.8	54.2	185.3	216.2
	Iron and steel	35.8	234.9	237.4	233.5	211.5	157.3	212.9	250.8
	Other manufactures	21.3	225.3	219.3	213.6	206.8	166.9	175.3	173.2
	Construction	5.8	219.8	211.1	215.0	181.9	161.0	126.1	82.0
	Trade	9.9	190.4	190.6	188.6	179.2	167.3	158.1	152.4
<u>Hamilton</u>	- All Industries	100.0	202.5	201.7	198.2	185.1	141.7	168.9	180.3
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	80.8	322.5	321.0	305.5	300.3	251.1	288.2	325.9
	Iron and steel	66.7	338.4	340.8	325.4	315.1	255.3	300.1	351.1
	Other manufactures	14.1	264.0	247.8	235.8	250.3	236.9	248.1	241.3
	Construction	4.0	164.8	154.1	133.7	121.7	103.3	80.7	79.6
<u>Windsor</u>	- All Industries	100.0	297.1	295.7	284.0	276.2	232.6	258.4	288.4
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	48.6	183.3	183.4	177.6	169.7	167.8	165.0	181.5
	Animal products - edible	4.9	274.8	273.0	269.3	254.0	328.9	282.9	305.6
	Printing and publishing	5.1	159.3	163.1	154.0	145.4	130.4	118.1	104.2
	Textiles	6.6	282.2	279.9	243.5	223.4	214.8	233.4	226.9
	Iron and steel	16.3	137.3	136.3	135.0	128.3	119.1	120.6	144.8
	Other manufactures	15.7	214.8	216.5	208.4	199.0	188.7	194.2	215.7
	Transportation	6.3	112.4	115.1	113.5	108.0	104.8	97.3	91.0
	Construction	6.6	148.5	141.1	145.7	119.9	116.7	67.5	51.7
	Trade	30.2	159.9	162.7	155.8	155.6	148.4	126.6	118.0
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- All Industries	100.0	168.1	168.8	163.6	157.4	153.4	139.9	143.0
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	37.6	257.1	256.3	274.1	254.3	241.6	360.1	406.9
	Lumber products	10.5	193.8	195.2	208.8	192.5	153.9	141.2	128.9
	Other manufactures	27.1	294.5	292.5	312.2	288.3	287.6	476.3	551.8
	Communications	5.2	212.5	213.8	205.1	175.7	164.7	139.7	124.8
	Transportation	10.1	130.8	132.6	144.5	173.8	130.3	127.9	111.1
	Construction	12.8	264.2	265.8	268.3	232.6	171.0	107.4	90.4
	Services ^{1/}	7.3	245.3	245.2	258.3	262.5	218.0	197.7	174.9
	Trade	26.9	259.6	259.7	254.6	237.5	212.4	190.2	178.9
<u>Vancouver</u>	- All Industries	100.0	232.5	232.8	240.4	229.5	201.2	229.7	237.4

^{1/}Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review. ^{2/}See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Sept. 1, 1949 with Comparisons as at Aug. 1, 1949 and Sept. 1, 1948.

Industries	Sept. 1, 1949					Aug. 1, 1949		Sept. 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,087,932	839,592	248,340	77.2	22.8	77.9	22.1	77.8	22.2
Animal products - edible	41,520	32,515	9,005	78.3	21.7	78.4	21.6	79.0	21.0
Fur and products	4,191	2,717	1,474	64.8	35.2	66.3	33.7	63.3	36.7
Leather and products	31,301	19,068	12,233	60.9	39.1	61.2	38.8	61.1	38.9
Boots and shoes	20,307	11,635	8,672	57.3	42.7	57.1	42.9	57.8	42.2
Lumber and products	85,163	78,583	6,580	92.3	7.7	92.5	7.5	92.4	7.6
Rough and dressed lumber	52,530	50,083	2,447	95.3	4.7	95.3	4.7	95.1	4.9
Furniture	18,552	16,533	2,019	89.1	10.9	89.4	10.6	89.6	10.4
Other lumber products	14,081	11,967	2,114	85.0	15.0	85.9	14.1	86.1	13.9
Plant products - edible	73,846	45,643	28,203	61.8	38.2	66.5	33.5	63.6	36.4
Pulp and paper products	114,963	92,186	22,777	80.2	19.8	80.6	19.4	81.0	19.0
Pulp and paper	50,129	47,488	2,641	94.7	5.3	94.9	5.1	95.4	4.6
Paper products	21,685	13,791	7,894	63.6	36.4	64.0	36.0	65.7	34.3
Printing and publishing	43,149	30,907	12,242	71.6	28.4	71.7	28.3	71.1	28.9
Rubber products	20,995	15,792	5,203	75.2	24.8	75.5	24.5	74.4	25.6
Textile products	160,060	73,953	86,107	46.2	53.8	46.6	53.4	46.1	53.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	58,015	37,297	20,718	64.3	35.7	64.5	35.5	62.3	37.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,325	13,742	8,583	61.6	38.4	61.6	38.4	60.2	39.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	13,936	8,169	5,767	58.6	41.4	59.7	40.3	57.0	43.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,520	11,544	4,976	69.9	30.1	69.7	30.3	67.7	32.3
Hosiery and knit goods	23,500	8,493	15,007	36.1	63.9	35.9	64.1	35.4	64.6
Garments and personal furnishings	61,822	19,126	42,696	30.9	69.1	31.5	68.5	31.4	68.6
Other textile products	16,723	9,037	7,686	54.0	46.0	54.2	45.8	54.5	45.5
Tobacco	10,047	4,203	5,844	41.8	58.2	41.8	58.2	42.5	57.5
Beverages	21,746	19,411	2,335	89.3	10.7	89.4	10.6	88.4	11.6
Chemicals and allied products	43,806	33,118	10,688	75.6	24.4	75.9	24.1	76.6	23.4
Clay, glass and stone products	22,686	20,165	2,521	88.9	11.1	89.1	10.9	87.9	12.1
Electric light and power	36,380	32,048	4,332	88.1	11.9	88.1	11.9	88.5	11.5
Electrical apparatus	52,063	37,842	14,221	72.7	27.3	72.7	27.3	72.4	27.6
Iron and steel products	287,756	265,613	22,143	92.3	7.7	92.4	7.6	92.7	7.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	37,827	36,146	1,681	95.6	4.4	95.5	4.5	95.8	4.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,948	24,528	3,420	87.8	12.2	87.9	12.1	88.9	11.1
Agricultural implements	16,087	15,140	947	94.1	5.9	94.2	5.8	94.5	5.5
Land vehicles and aircraft	116,741	110,146	6,595	94.4	5.6	94.6	5.4	94.7	5.3
Automobiles and parts	47,140	42,208	4,932	89.5	10.5	89.8	10.2	89.7	10.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	14,082	13,560	522	96.3	3.7	96.4	3.6	97.1	2.9
Heating appliances	8,467	7,959	508	94.0	6.0	94.1	5.9	93.5	6.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,645	10,758	887	92.4	7.6	92.3	7.7	92.1	7.9
Foundry and machine shop products	8,489	8,107	382	95.5	4.5	95.3	4.7	95.4	4.6
Other iron and steel products	46,470	39,269	7,201	84.5	15.5	84.4	15.6	84.9	15.1
Non-ferrous metal products	46,667	40,463	6,204	86.7	13.3	87.0	13.0	85.7	14.3
Non-metallic mineral products	16,127	14,674	1,453	91.0	9.0	91.2	8.8	91.5	8.5
Miscellaneous	18,615	11,598	7,017	62.3	37.7	61.8	38.2	67.0	33.0
LOGGING	47,970	47,119	851	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8
MINING	87,284	85,240	2,044	97.7	2.3	97.7	2.3	97.7	2.3
Coal	24,318	24,084	234	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0
Metallic ores	43,828	42,926	902	97.9	2.1	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	19,138	18,230	908	95.3	4.7	95.6	4.5	95.2	4.8
COMMUNICATIONS	54,766	25,810	28,956	47.1	52.9	47.4	52.6	47.5	52.5
Telegraphs	8,882	7,263	1,619	81.8	18.2	81.5	18.5	80.8	19.2
Telephones	44,332	17,404	26,928	39.3	60.7	39.7	60.3	39.9	60.1
TRANSPORTATION	189,325	177,580	11,745	93.8	6.2	93.8	6.2	93.9	6.1
Street railways, cartage and storage	63,509	59,019	4,490	92.9	7.1	93.0	7.0	93.1	6.9
Steam railway operation	94,331	88,845	5,486	94.2	5.8	94.2	5.8	93.9	6.1
Shipping and stevedoring	31,485	29,716	1,769	94.4	5.6	94.5	5.5	95.1	4.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	264,478	259,592	4,886	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8
Building	130,291	127,058	3,233	97.5	2.5	97.5	2.5	97.5	2.5
Highway	89,763	88,248	1,515	98.3	1.7	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8
Railway	44,424	44,286	138	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES (as specified below)	75,108	36,175	38,933	48.2	51.8	48.4	51.6	48.2	51.8
Hotels and restaurants	49,483	24,563	24,920	49.6	50.4	49.9	50.1	50.2	49.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	20,399	7,835	12,564	38.4	61.6	38.3	61.7	39.0	61.0
TRADE	287,033	179,552	107,481	62.6	37.4	62.4	37.6	61.7	38.3
Retail	202,645	115,165	87,480	56.8	43.2	56.6	43.4	55.8	44.2
Wholesale	84,388	64,387	20,001	76.3	23.7	76.4	23.6	75.9	24.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,093,896	1,650,660	443,236	78.8	21.2	79.2	20.8	79.4	20.6
FINANCE	89,197	47,115	42,082	52.8	47.2	52.8	47.2	53.3	46.7
Banks and trust companies	50,856	25,088	25,768	49.3	50.7	49.3	50.7	50.0	50.0
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,484	2,269	1,215	65.1	34.9	65.4	34.6	65.7	34.3
Insurance	34,857	19,758	15,099	56.7	43.3	56.6	43.4	56.8	43.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,183,093	1,697,775	485,318	77.8	22.2	78.1	21.9	78.4	21.6

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and some time after the Census date; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. Since 1944, there has been considerable growth in the number of firms reporting to the monthly survey. It is estimated that the coverage in the industrial divisions now ranges from about 51 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and 56 p.c. in trade, to some 85 p.c. in mining and 88 p.c. in manufacturing. The last two figures are based on the statistics of the Annual Census of Industry, relating to practically all establishments in the indicated industries. In manufacturing, certain adjustments in respect of industrial coverage are required to bring about comparability in the two series. The proportion of 88 p.c. results from the use of the adjusted figures. It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys in the nine major industrial groups employ approximately 82 p.c. of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in the same industries throughout Canada; of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in all industries, including workers in the industries excluded from the monthly surveys as well as in those represented, the coverage is estimated at about 61 p.c.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose being

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by the firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings, given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

8.- HOURLY EARNINGS - Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.

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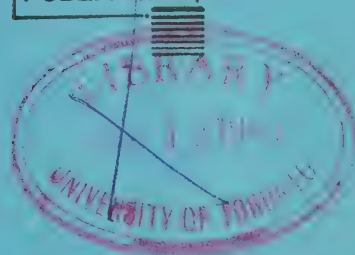
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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

OCTOBER, 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

OCTOBER, 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in September

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Prepared in the Employment Section,
of the Labour and Prices Division,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa

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THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER, 1949.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

There was little change in the general level of employment in the major industrial groups at the beginning of October, according to information furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 20,572 of the larger establishments¹ in which the number of men employed slightly declined, while that of women rose by 1.3 p.c. The general index number of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 202.0, as compared with 202.1 at Sept. 1. The small reduction was contra-seasonal in the experience of earlier years since 1920, in only eight of which the trend at Oct. 1 had been unfavourable.

On the whole, there were losses in manufacturing, mining, communications, construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants, with increases in employment as compared with Sept. 1 in logging, transportation and trade. With certain exceptions, the fluctuations in the various industrial divisions conformed in direction to the usual seasonal pattern, but in some industries, the changes differed in magnitude from the normal. Possibly the most important variation in this respect was in the vegetable food industries, notably in the canning and preserving division, in which the movement at Oct. 1 was contra-seasonally downward; in some instances, the unusually early processing of crops was given as the reason for the release of workers at the date under review. The gains in logging and transportation were below-average for the time of year, while those in trade were rather higher than usual. The declines in manufacturing and mining were contra-seasonal, although the trend in the former has been downward at Oct. 1 on 12 occasions, and in the latter, in six years in the period, 1921-1948.

Geographically, industrial activity was generally at a higher level at Oct. 1 than at Sept. 1 in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Curtailment was reported by leading firms in Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia, while little change on the whole was noted in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

As compared with Oct. 1, 1948, there was a reduction of 0.6 p.c. in the latest index number of employment; with this exception, the figure at the date under review was higher than at the first of October in any preceding year of the record. During the period of the war, the maximum Oct. 1 index was that of 187.5 in 1943.

PAYROLLS.

The expenditures in weekly salaries and wages reported by the firms furnishing statistics in the eight leading industries at the beginning of October were higher by 0.7 p.c. than their payrolls at Sept. 1. This increase, partly seasonal in character, was decidedly smaller than the gain which had been indicated at Oct. 1 over Sept. 1 in 1948, when the trend of employment had also been favourable. The rise in the payrolls

¹/See explanatory notes at the end of this bulletin.

Table A.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Canada and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Sept. 1, 1949, Oct. 1, 1948 and Oct. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1949				Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1949				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 P.c.			
		\$				\$				Employment			
		Oct. 1, 1949	Sept. 1, 1949	Oct. 1, 1948	Oct. 1, 1947	Oct. 1, 1949	Sept. 1, 1949	Oct. 1, 1948	Oct. 1, 1947	Oct. 1, 1949	Sept. 1, 1949	Oct. 1, 1948	Oct. 1, 1947
(a) Provinces													
Maritime Provinces	148,479	5,583,100	37.60	37.58	37.16	33.56	124.4	124.9	126.5	123.5	213.4	214.1	214.9
Prince Edward Island	3,516	119,375	38.96	33.59	33.33	30.28	164.6	154.3	153.7	151.9	241.7	238.7	235.0
Nova Scotia	87,719	3,514,841	37.79	37.65	37.13	33.44	121.6	122.5	122.5	117.0	202.9	203.5	201.6
New Brunswick	57,244	2,148,884	37.54	37.76	37.42	33.92	127.7	127.6	131.9	132.8	230.1	231.4	237.1
Quebec	606,567	25,335,613	41.77	41.46	40.08	35.78	126.9	126.8	130.8	126.7	221.2	219.6	218.8
Ontario	885,847	39,878,921	45.02	44.53	43.04	38.47	129.6	129.1	129.1	123.7	215.3	212.1	205.0
Prairie Provinces	280,545	11,483,129	44.07	43.73	42.47	37.52	144.9	145.4	140.9	130.0	241.0	240.0	225.9
Manitoba	116,244	5,101,253	43.88	43.43	42.56	37.14	139.1	137.7	134.2	124.9	230.4	225.8	215.4
Saskatchewan	49,471	2,104,656	42.54	42.40	40.44	35.80	134.2	135.4	134.3	128.0	219.8	217.6	209.4
Alberta	94,830	4,277,220	45.10	44.75	43.45	38.98	159.6	163.6	154.3	138.4	266.5	273.1	250.4
British Columbia	205,286	9,526,566	46.41	46.61	44.28	40.59	157.3	159.5	159.2	152.7	256.2	260.7	247.4
CANADA	2,106,724	91,846,329	43.60	43.27	41.80	37.59	132.3	132.4	133.1	127.6	223.6	222.0	215.7
(b) Cities													
Montreal	307,569	13,067,287	42.49	41.97	40.59	36.03	136.1	134.8	133.6	128.6	225.7	220.7	209.8
Quebec City	34,043	1,236,044	36.31	35.92	34.77	32.28	122.9	124.5	124.3	121.9	216.4	216.8	205.0
Toronto	280,405	12,547,039	44.75	44.22	42.60	38.20	134.1	133.1	130.6	124.7	224.0	219.7	207.6
Ottawa	27,762	1,063,497	38.31	38.06	36.53	32.94	133.1	134.5	130.4	121.2	220.2	221.1	200.0
Hamilton	67,820	3,212,194	42.36	41.72	40.12	38.80	125.3	125.2	122.5	116.0	215.0	212.1	196.8
Windsor	42,824	2,228,382	52.28	51.52	51.90	44.51	130.4	129.2	127.0	121.7	185.2	179.0	145.1
Winnipeg	72,946	2,906,959	39.85	39.71	38.56	33.76	139.5	138.1	134.9	125.9	218.1	215.1	203.8
Vancouver	87,334	3,916,914	44.85	44.85	41.86	37.67	161.5	164.4	168.1	168.7	271.5	276.4	264.1
Halifax	23,574	831,824	35.29	35.21	34.04	32.45	130.4	133.3	123.0	121.4	200.7	204.7	184.7
Saint John	13,747	491,248	35.73	36.36	33.56	31.80	126.3	119.7	124.0	137.7	208.8	202.9	194.2
Sherbrooke	10,417	389,122	37.35	36.01	34.57	32.12	115.0	116.2	117.0	113.3	207.0	201.5	194.7
Three Rivers	11,555	477,909	42.09	41.27	41.24	37.34	136.8	142.5	141.2	141.5	222.0	226.6	224.0
Brantford	14,454	617,868	42.75	41.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	21,449	893,164	41.64	41.08	39.80	37.37	139.5	138.9	131.6	131.7	256.4	251.7	231.1
London	27,985	1,157,846	41.37	41.05	39.44	34.97	154.8	156.5	148.8	143.1	251.6	252.1	230.5
Port William - Port Arthur	12,059	562,702	46.66	44.99	45.66	41.50	81.9	82.9	90.3	85.9	144.6	141.1	155.2
St. Catharines	26,547	1,319,912	49.72	48.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regina	11,962	466,808	39.02	38.64	36.72	32.71	138.2	136.5	135.2	125.9	228.5	224.6	209.9
Saskatoon	8,258	319,577	38.70	38.09	36.09	33.11	156.3	156.6	154.1	159.9	275.7	271.8	253.2
Calgary	24,020	1,021,916	42.54	42.42	40.20	35.37	149.2	150.8	138.4	131.8	251.0	253.1	219.5
Edmonton	24,595	1,023,041	41.60	41.46	39.81	33.74	182.4	184.2	173.5	140.7	306.2	308.2	277.5
Victoria	13,538	580,953	42.91	42.74	39.16	36.41	152.2	155.2	146.5	155.2	258.4	262.4	228.6
(c) Industries													
Manufacturing	1,086,378	48,695,481	44.82	44.20	42.85	38.04	124.1	124.5	125.0	121.2	214.3	212.1	206.3
Durable Goods 1/	483,263	23,765,578	48.18	47.35	46.12	40.94	116.0	116.5	119.4	117.3	199.0	196.5	185.3
Non-Durable Goods	587,561	23,206,966	41.62	41.12	39.43	35.21	129.7	129.8	128.8	124.3	229.2	226.6	217.6
Electric Light and Power	35,554	1,722,337	48.46	48.54	46.37	41.79	172.7	176.7	158.8	136.6	266.1	272.7	232.6
Lumber	53,552	2,105,443	39.32	43.13	38.46	36.63	113.2	101.6	169.1	180.7	221.2	217.9	326.1
Mining	86,707	4,646,530	52.46	51.29	51.04	45.29	104.0	104.9	101.4	93.2	170.8	168.3	161.9
Chemicals	55,334	2,286,490	41.32	41.00	38.56	34.95	205.9	208.4	189.6	174.3	307.5	308.8	265.5
Communications	189,952	9,859,806	51.91	51.80	51.31	44.45	147.6	147.2	149.4	143.4	233.8	232.7	194.6
Transportation	287,084	11,287,340	42.26	42.02	40.35	36.55	144.5	147.9	141.9	129.8	265.0	269.7	248.3
Construction and Maintenance	75,222	2,077,551	28.57	27.94	26.32	24.07	162.9	167.0	163.1	145.8	289.2	282.2	243.3
Services 2/	294,495	10,987,688	37.31	37.84	35.80	31.99	148.9	145.4	143.4	135.0	233.0	227.6	212.6
Trade	2,106,724	91,846,329	43.60	43.27	41.80	37.59	132.3	132.4	133.1	127.6	223.6	222.0	215.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES													
Finance	80,674	3,735,872	41.20	41.55	39.99	37.20	147.8	145.2	142.7	136.2	209.9	207.9	191.6
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,197,398	95,584,201	43.50	43.20	41.69	37.38	132.9	132.8	133.5	128.0	223.1	221.4	214.7

*See explanatory statements on pages I and II.

1/This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 1 and 9, with the exception of electric light and power.

2/Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

X Includes Welland, Thorold and Merritton.

at the date under review resulted mainly from a return to more normal working conditions following the vacation season, although there were some instances of upward revisions in the wage and salary rates. The average weekly earnings of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating employers amounted to \$43.60 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$43.27 at Sept. 1, 1949. The latest figure is the highest in the record of over nine years. In earlier years for which data are available, the Oct. 1 per capita figures were as follows: 1948, \$41.80; 1947, \$37.39; 1946, \$33.15; 1945, \$32.08; 1944, \$32.36; 1943, \$31.53; 1942, \$29.51, and 1941, \$26.37.

Including the statistics for financial institutions, the latest survey shows a small fractional increase in the total number of employees reported at Oct. 1 as compared with a month earlier, together with an advance of 0.8 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments. The average per person in recorded employment in the nine major industries rose from \$43.20 at Sept. 1, to \$43.50 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$41.69 at Oct. 1, 1948.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and 22 leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Sept. 1, 1949, and Oct. 1 in 1948 and 1947. Table B on page 4 gives a monthly record for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls since 1944. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment in these tables have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 4 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 32.3 p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls of these workers are higher by 123.6 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1949, amounted to 32.9 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 123.1 p.c. The increases in the payrolls are the highest in the monthly record, but those in employment have been slightly exceeded on several occasions. The explanation given in earlier bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general advance resulting from the mandatory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions since the war in the proportions of women workers.

The index number of employment in manufacturing during the period for which monthly statistics of payrolls are available has advanced by 24.1 p.c.; the salaries and wages have mounted by 114.3 p.c., and the weekly earnings per person in recorded employment have risen by 75.3 p.c. In the included non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Oct. 1 had increased by 43.2 p.c. since the commencement of the record of payrolls, while the index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in the including non-manufacturing classes showed a gain of 135.1 p.c. in the same comparison.

A comparison with the data reported a year ago shows a decrease of 0.6 p.c. in the index of employment in the eight leading industrial groups, but a rise of 3.7 p.c. in the index number of payrolls. In manufacturing, there was a decline of 0.7 p.c. in this comparison in the latest index of employment, but the index of salaries and wages advanced by 3.9 p.c. The average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment have mounted by 4.6 p.c. in the 12 months. Among the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, there has been a loss of 0.5 p.c. in the index of employment in the year, together with a rise of 3.3 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.57
Jan. 1, 1945	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb. 1	117.0	146.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.5	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.75	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
Jan. 1, 1946	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept. 1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.81	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	145.0	129.8	33.18
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54
Jan. 1, 1947	119.0	150.2	128.6	32.77	118.5	149.9	129.3	32.64	113.5	141.5	126.7	32.40
Feb. 1	118.8	160.7	137.7	35.09	118.3	160.6	138.7	35.03	115.4	156.8	1	

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report and in Table A on page 2), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course a factor of outstanding importance.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

There was an increase of 1.3 p.c. in employment for women at Oct. 1 as compared with Sept. 1, according to data received from the larger establishments in the eight leading industries, while the number of men on their staffs declined by 0.4 p.c. On the whole, the movements indicated at Oct. 1 were seasonal in character, lowered activity in construction being an important factor in the reduction among men, while the advance among women took place to a considerable extent in textile factories and in trade. Employment for male workers also reached a decidedly higher level in trade and in logging, in which the gain was likewise seasonal.

Leading firms in the nine major industries reported a gain of less than 0.1 p.c. in their working forces since Sept. 1; the increase among women amounted to 1.4 p.c., and the decline among men, to 0.3 p.c. The ratios in this group of industries were 776 men and 224 women per 1,000 employees, as compared with 778 and 222 per 1,000, respectively, a month earlier.

As compared with Oct. 1, 1948, there was an increase of nearly two p.c. in the number of women employed by the larger establishments in the nine major industrial divisions, together with a loss of just over one p.c. in their male workers. The ratio per 1,000 persons in recorded employment had then been 781 in the case of men, and 219 in the case of women. At Oct. 1 in earlier years for which data are available, the proportions of women per 1,000 persons on the paylists of leading industrial establishments in the nine major industrial groups were as follows: 1947, 220; 1946, 232; 1945, 253; 1944, 271; 1943, 262, and 1942, 235.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- Slight curtailment in employment was reported at Oct. 1 by 9,963 leading manufacturers, whose working forces declined by 0.3 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1. This reduction was contra-seasonal in the general experience of the period since 1920, although it repeats the movement indicated at the same date in 12 earlier years of the record.

There was pronounced seasonal expansion in employment in the textile industries at Oct. 1. Increases in staff were also indicated in fur, vegetable food, paper products, rubber, tobacco, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. The seasonal advance in the vegetable food division as a whole was small, being greatly below-average for Oct. 1; this was largely due to the fact that curtailment of a contra-seasonal character took place in the canning and preserving group. The trend was downward in animal food, leather, lumber, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel, and non-ferrous metal plants. In the production of durable manufactured goods taken as a whole, there was an indicated reduction of 0.5 p.c. in employment, while the index number in the non-durable classes fell by 0.1 p.c.

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II at the end of this report.

Table C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Oct. 1, 1949, with Comparisons as at Sept.1, 1949 and Oct. 1, 1948.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Oct. 1, 1949 ^{3/}					Sept.1, 1949		Oct. 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
(a) Provinces									
Maritime Provinces	153,074	130,760	22,324	85.4	14.6	85.6	14.4	85.6	14.4
Prince Edward Island	3,821	2,910	911	76.2	23.8	75.8	24.2	76.6	23.4
Nova Scotia	90,236	78,631	11,605	87.1	12.9	87.2	12.8	87.1	12.9
New Brunswick	59,017	49,209	9,808	83.4	16.6	83.7	16.3	83.9	16.1
Quebec	631,576	480,331	151,045	76.1	23.9	76.4	23.6	77.0	23.0
Ontario	926,973	705,504	223,469	75.9	24.1	76.2	23.8	76.4	23.6
Prairie Provinces	273,960	218,279	55,681	79.7	20.3	79.8	20.2	79.8	20.2
Manitoba	122,044	94,669	27,375	77.6	22.4	77.7	22.3	77.6	22.4
Saskatchewan	52,692	42,345	10,347	80.4	19.6	80.7	19.3	80.7	19.3
Alberta	99,224	81,265	17,959	81.9	18.1	81.8	18.2	82.0	18.0
British Columbia	212,015	171,456	40,559	80.9	19.1	81.3	18.7	81.2	18.8
CANADA	2,197,398	1,704,320	493,078	77.6	22.4	77.8	22.2	78.1	21.9
(b) Cities									
Montreal	326,136	228,875	97,261	70.2	29.8	70.6	29.4	70.2	29.8
Quebec	35,625	25,016	10,609	70.4	29.6	70.8	29.2	72.5	27.5
Toronto	301,225	204,424	96,801	67.9	32.1	68.3	31.7	68.1	31.9
Ottawa	31,626	21,340	10,286	67.5	32.5	67.8	32.2	67.3	32.7
Hamilton	69,232	51,630	17,602	74.6	25.4	75.0	25.0	74.9	25.1
Windsor	43,373	36,350	7,023	83.8	16.2	83.8	16.2	84.0	16.0
Winnipeg	77,499	54,200	23,299	69.9	30.1	70.3	29.7	70.0	30.0
Vancouver	91,739	67,366	24,373	73.4	26.6	73.6	26.4	74.4	25.6
Halifax	23,574	16,822	6,752	71.4	28.6	72.8	27.2	72.3	27.7
Saint John	13,747	10,072	3,675	73.3	26.7	72.4	27.6	72.0	28.0
Sherbrooke	10,417	6,853	3,564	65.8	34.2	66.6	33.4	67.0	33.0
Three Rivers	11,355	8,669	2,686	76.3	23.7	77.8	22.2	78.8	21.2
Brantford	14,454	10,799	3,655	74.7	25.3	75.7	24.3	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	21,449	14,640	6,809	68.3	31.7	69.0	31.0	68.9	31.1
London	27,985	19,099	8,886	68.2	31.8	69.0	31.0	69.1	30.9
Fort William - Port Arthur	12,059	10,283	1,796	85.1	14.9	85.6	14.4	86.3	13.7
St. Catharines - Welland	26,547	21,434	5,113	80.7	19.3	82.4	17.6	-	-
Regina	11,962	7,898	4,064	66.0	34.0	67.1	32.9	66.3	33.7
Saskatoon	8,258	5,959	2,299	72.2	27.8	72.1	27.9	72.0	28.0
Calgary	24,020	18,225	5,795	75.9	24.1	76.1	23.9	76.1	23.9
Edmonton	24,595	18,122	6,473	73.7	26.3	73.9	26.1	73.6	26.4
Victoria	13,538	10,085	3,453	74.5	25.5	74.6	25.4	72.9	27.1
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,086,378	834,804	251,574	76.8	23.2	77.2	22.8	77.4	22.6
Durable Goods ^{1/}	493,263	441,274	51,989	89.5	10.5	89.5	10.5	89.5	10.5
Non-Durable Goods	557,561	362,228	195,333	65.0	35.0	65.4	34.6	65.6	34.4
Electric Light and Power	35,554	31,302	4,252	88.0	12.0	88.1	11.9	88.3	11.7
Logging	53,552	52,605	947	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7
Mining	86,707	84,770	1,937	97.8	2.2	97.7	2.3	97.8	2.2
Communications	55,334	26,217	29,117	47.4	52.6	47.1	52.9	47.7	52.3
Transportation	189,952	178,334	11,618	93.9	6.1	93.8	6.2	93.9	6.1
Construction and Maintenance	267,084	262,266	4,818	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.1	1.9
Services ^{2/}	73,222	35,415	37,807	48.4	51.6	48.2	51.8	48.5	51.5
Trade	294,495	182,319	112,176	61.9	38.1	62.6	37.4	61.0	39.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,106,724	1,656,730	449,994	78.6	21.4	78.9	21.1	79.1	20.9
Finance	90,674	47,590	43,084	52.5	47.5	52.8	47.2	53.1	46.9
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,197,398	1,704,320	493,078	77.6	22.4	77.8	22.2	78.1	21.9

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/} The Oct. 1 data are subject to revision.

Based on the average as 100, the general index of employment in manufacturing at the first of October of the present year was 208.5, as compared with 209.2 a month earlier; at Oct. 1, 1948, the index had stood at 210.0. The latest figure was also lower than those for the same date in 1944, 1943 and 1942, but was otherwise the highest on record for the beginning of October.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The sums expended in weekly salaries and wages at Oct. 1 by the co-operating establishments were higher by 1.1 p.c. than at Sept. 1. The advance was largely due to a return to more normal working conditions following the summer vacation season, although there were some instances of upward adjustments in wages and salaries. The per capita weekly earnings of persons employed by leading manufacturers were decidedly higher, rising from \$44.20 in the last report, to \$44.82 at the date under review, as compared with \$42.85 at Oct. 1, 1948, \$38.04 at Oct. 1, 1947, \$33.18 at Oct. 1, 1946, \$32.54 at Oct. 1, 1945, \$33.02 at Oct. 1, 1944, and \$32.37 at Oct. 1, 1943. The latest figure is the maximum in the 8½ years during which monthly figures on earnings have been collected.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the reporting employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Oct. 1, 1949, stood at 221.2, as compared with 217.9 at Sept. 1, 1949, and 206.3 at Oct. 1, 1948. The payroll figure at the date under review showed a gain of 3.9 p.c. in the latter comparison, although the index number of employment in manufacturing was lower by 0.7 p.c.

The Sex Distribution in Manufacturing.- The decrease in employment reported in manufacturing at the beginning of October as compared with Sept. 1 took place among men workers, there being an advance among women. To a same extent, the loss of 0.8 p.c. among the former, and the gain of 1.1 p.c. among the workers of the latter sex, were seasonal in character. Of the total number of persons on the payrolls of the co-operating manufacturers, 768 per 1,000 were men, and 232 per 1,000 were women.

Industrially, there were declines in the number of men reported in the animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions. On the other hand, larger numbers of men were reported in the textile, rubber, paper product, tobacco, electrical apparatus, and miscellaneous manufacturing classes.

The increase reported in the number of women on the staffs of the co-operating manufacturers at Oct. 1 as compared with a month earlier was smaller than that indicated in the similar comparison in 1948. The most marked expansion in employment for such workers at the date under review was in the textile-using industries, but the trend was also favourable in vegetable food, paper product, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. On the other hand, recorded employment for women was at a lower level in the animal food, printing and publishing and some other groups.

As compared with Oct. 1, 1948, there was a gain of about 1.7 p.c., in the number of women in recorded employment in factories, with a decrease of some 1.4 p.c. in the number of men.

The proportion of women rose from 228 per 1,000 workers at Sept. 1, to 232 at the beginning of October, when the ratio was higher than that of 226 at Oct. 1, 1948. At the same date in earlier years in which surveys of sex distribution were made, the proportion per 1,000 workers were as follows: 1947, 229; 1946, 241; 1945, 260; 1944, 283; 1943, 279, and 1942, 257.

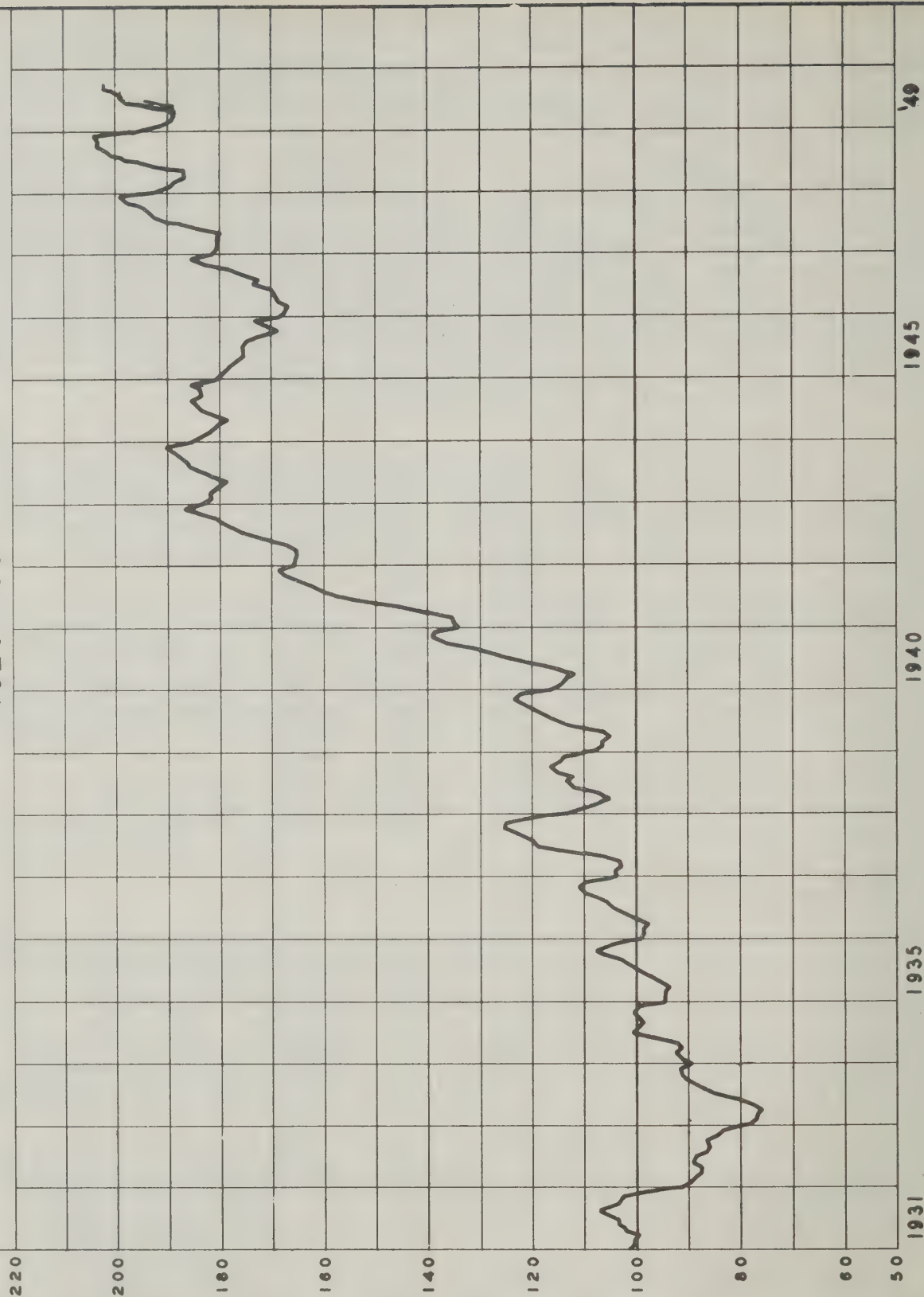
THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS IN THE MAJOR NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Logging.- Employment in logging showed a seasonal increase at Oct. 1, but the

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1931 = 100

1926 = 100



expansion then indicated was considerably below-average for the time of year. The 663 co-operating employers reported a staff greater by 11.4 p.c. than at Sept. 1. The latest index number of employment, at 179.2, was 33.1 p.c. below its level at the beginning of October, 1948, and was also lower than at that date in any preceding year since 1943. In the last 12 months, there has been a loss of 32.2 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The sums distributed at the first of October by leading operators, however, were higher by 1.5 p.c. than their weekly salaries and wages at the beginning of September. The considerable disparity in the rates of gain in the month in the index numbers of employment and payrolls results partly from the fact that in some instances men were added to the working forces too late to receive their pay until a later date, and in part, from reduced working hours in British Columbia, attributed by some firms to intense heat and the fire hazard, as well as to other factors.

The per capita weekly earnings at the date under review were \$39.32, as compared with \$43.13 paid on or about Sept. 1. The Oct. 1, 1948, average had been \$38.46. In considering the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the indicated earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Tables 2 and 3 at the back of this report.

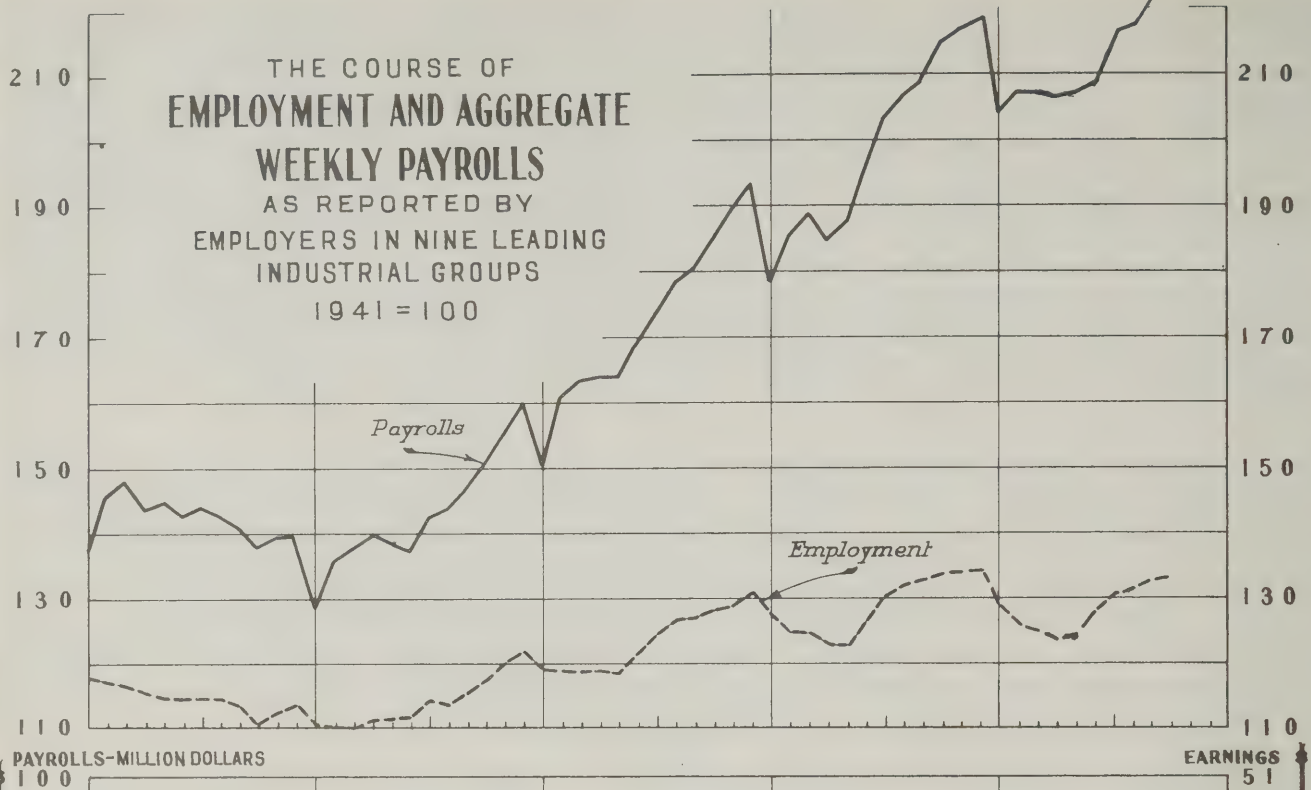
Mining.- The trend in mining was downward, according to returns from 687 operators whose employees were fewer by 0.8 p.c. than at Sept. 1. Rather greater activity was noted in coal-mining and in the extraction of metallic ores, but the trend in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals was unfavourable; the most noteworthy losses in employment took place in the production of peat. The index of employment in the mining group as a whole at Oct. 1, at 184.3, was 2.6 p.c. above that of 179.6 at the same date in 1948.

In spite of the falling-off in employment at Oct. 1, there was an increase of 1.5 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by leading mining companies as compared with Sept. 1. The per capita earnings reported in the industry rose from \$51.29 at Sept. 1 to \$52.46 at the date under review, as compared with \$51.04 at Oct. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of aggregate payrolls has risen by 5.5 p.c.

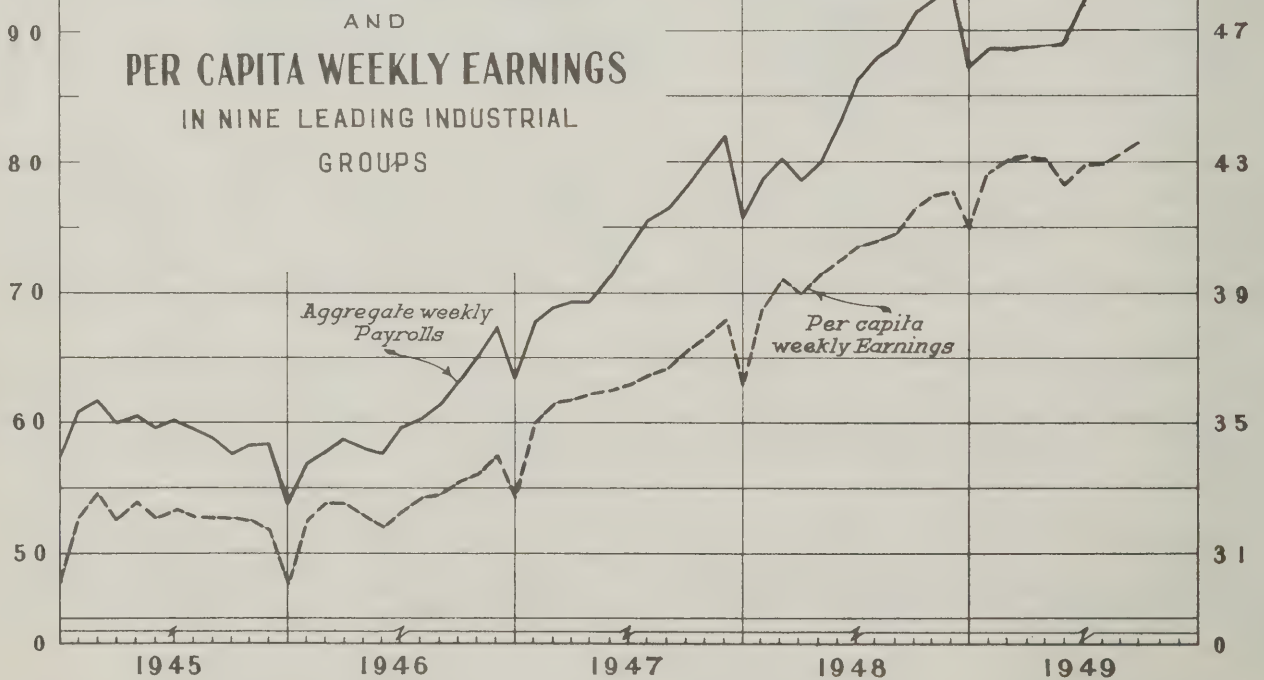
Communications.- There was a seasonal decline in employment in the communications group as a whole at Oct. 1, when the number of employees reported by the co-operating establishments was less by 1.2 p.c. than in the preceding month. The loss, which was seasonal in character, was rather above the average for the time of year. The indicated payrolls were slightly lower, there being a falling-off of 0.4 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1. The average per employee, however, rose from \$41.00 at that date to \$41.32 at the first of October; the per capita figure at Oct. 1, 1948, had been \$38.56. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 200.1, being 8.6 p.c. above that of 184.3 at Oct. 1, 1948, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 15.8 p.c.

Transportation.- Activity in transportation was generally greater at Oct. 1 than at Sept. 1. Local transportation was decidedly busier; little change on the whole was noted in steam railway operation, while there was a decline in shipping and stevedoring. The staffs of the 923 leading firms and branches from which information was received were larger by 0.3 p.c. than at the beginning of September, while the weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed were greater by 0.5 p.c. The average per employee rose from \$51.80 at that date, to \$51.91 at the beginning of October; the figure at Oct. 1, 1948, had been \$51.31. In the 12 months, the index of employment, standing at 145.8, has fallen slightly, but the index of weekly payrolls has risen by 0.5 p.c.

THE COURSE OF
EMPLOYMENT AND AGGREGATE
WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN NINE LEADING
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
1941 = 100



AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AND
PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS
IN NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL
GROUPS



Construction and Maintenance.- The volume of employment afforded in these industries considerably declined at the beginning of October, when the index number was lower by 2.3 p.c. than at the first of September. The trend was downward in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance work. The weekly payrolls distributed by the 2,766 contractors furnishing data were lower by 1.7 p.c. The average earnings of their employees stood at \$42.02 at Sept. 1 and \$42.26 at the date under review, as compared with \$40.35 at Oct. 1, 1948. In connection with these averages, it should be recalled that large numbers of unskilled and casual workers are employed in construction, as well as many highly skilled tradesmen.

The latest index of employment in construction was the highest indicated in the early autumn, standing at 200.9, or 1.8 p.c. above that of 197.3 at the beginning of October of last year. Since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 6.7 p.c., and the average weekly earnings, by 4.7 p.c.

Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants showed a considerable seasonal contraction, while little general change was indicated in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. The personnel of the 1,336 leading firms in the service industries for which monthly statistics are available was less by 2.6 p.c. than at Sept. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these employers at the beginning of October were lower by 1.1 p.c.

The index of employment, at 263.3, was insignificantly below that of 263.7 at Oct. 1, 1948, since when there has been an increase of 6.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The per capita weekly earnings, at \$28.37 at the latest date, were a good deal higher than the Sept. 1 figure of \$27.94, also considerably exceeding the Oct. 1, 1948, average of \$26.32. Attention must be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many workers receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; firms in the former division employed nearly two-thirds of the total staff reported by the co-operating establishments in these industries at the beginning of October.

Trade.- There was a substantial seasonal gain in trade at Oct. 1, when the improvement was rather above-average, according to the experience of the years since 1920. Information was received from 4,086 of the larger employers, whose working forces rose by 2.4 p.c. from Sept. 1. Their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages mounted by 2.3 p.c. in the month. The average per person on their staffs was \$37.31 at the latest date, as compared with \$37.34 in the preceding report, and \$35.30 at Oct. 1, 1948.

The index number of employment in trade at Oct. 1 stood at 233.5, as compared with 224.8 at the same date a year earlier. The increase of 3.9 p.c. in this comparison was accompanied by that of 9.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Financial Institutions.- The number of returns received from leading financial institutions was 1,045; their staffs had risen by 1.8 p.c. since their last report. Their weekly expenditures in salaries and wages at the date under review were higher by 0.9 p.c. than at Sept. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$41.20, as compared with \$41.55 in the last report, and \$38.99 at Oct. 1, 1948. In the latter comparison, the index of employment in financial institutions, at 171.6, showed an advance of 3.6 p.c., while the index number of payrolls was higher by 9.6 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

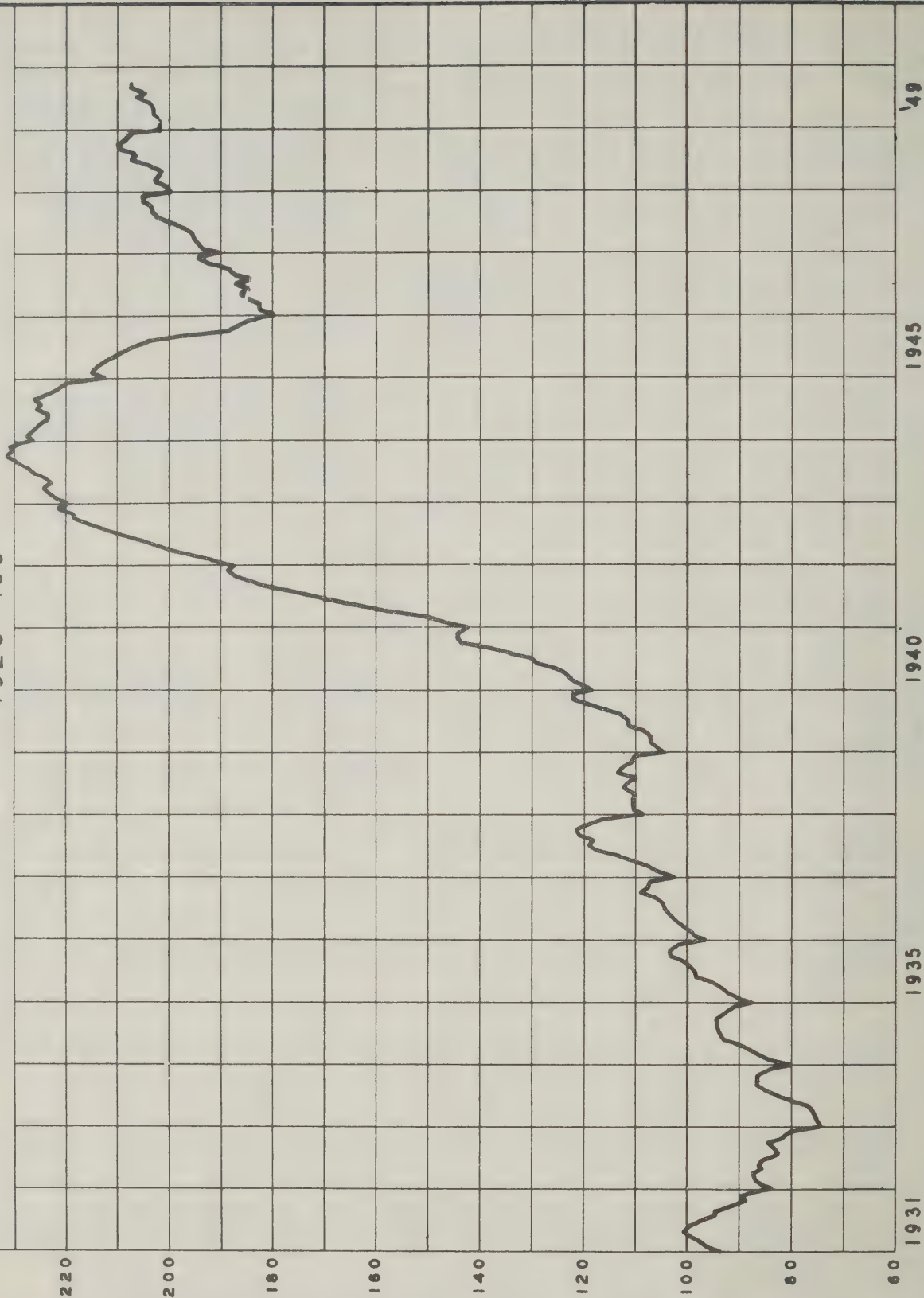
Employment in the larger establishments in the eight major industrial divisions at the beginning of October advanced in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. There was little general change in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, while the

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II at the end of this report.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



trend was downward in Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia. The amounts reported in weekly salaries and wages were higher than at Sept. 1, 1949, in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia, however, there were declines in this comparison. In seven of the nine older provinces, the per capita figures exceeded those indicated at Sept. 1 of the present year, New Brunswick and British Columbia being the exceptions. In all nine provinces, the average earnings were higher than at Oct. 1 in 1948 and earlier years.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a moderate decline in industrial employment in the Maritime Provinces at Oct. 1, when the 1,471 leading establishments^{1/} co-operating in the monthly survey reduced their staffs by 0.4 p.c. as compared with the beginning of September. The general index of employment in the area stood at 189.6, rather lower than that of 192.8 recorded 12 months earlier.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was slacker than at Sept. 1, 1949, largely reflecting curtailment of employment in food, lumber and iron and steel products. Pulp and paper mills reported moderately heightened activity. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, communications, construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants showed reduced activity, partly seasonal in character, while there were increases in employment in mining, transportation and trade. The changes were not marked.

The decrease of 0.4 p.c. in the general index number of employment in this area at Oct. 1 as compared with Sept. 1, was accompanied by a loss of 0.4 p.c. in the index number of weekly payrolls, which was less by 0.7 p.c. than that noted at Oct. 1, 1948. The salaries and wages reported at the date under review averaged \$37.60, rising from \$37.58 at the beginning of September. A year earlier, the per capita figure was \$37.16.

Quebec.- Slight improvement was shown in Quebec at Oct. 1, when 5,448 of the larger employers in the eight leading industries reported an increase of 0.1 p.c. in their working forces as compared with the beginning of September. The advance, though seasonal in character, was below-average in size, being also smaller than the gain indicated at Oct. 1, 1948.

The sums distributed by the co-operating firms in weekly salaries and wages at the date under review exceeded by 0.8 p.c. their payrolls at Sept. 1. The per capita weekly earnings of their employees had then been \$41.46, rising to \$41.77 at the date under review, as compared with \$40.08 at Oct. 1 of last year. The latest index number of employment, at 199.6, was three p.c. below that of 205.8 at the beginning of October in 1948, since when the payrolls have mounted by 1.1 p.c.

Heightened activity was shown in logging and trade as compared with Sept. 1. On the other hand, the trend was downward in manufacturing, mining, communications, shipping and stevedoring, hotels and restaurants, construction and maintenance. The losses in highway and railway construction and maintenance were considerable. In the manufacturing division, there were moderate contractions in the leather, lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, beverage, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries, but employment in the fur, rubber and textile products industries was at a higher level.

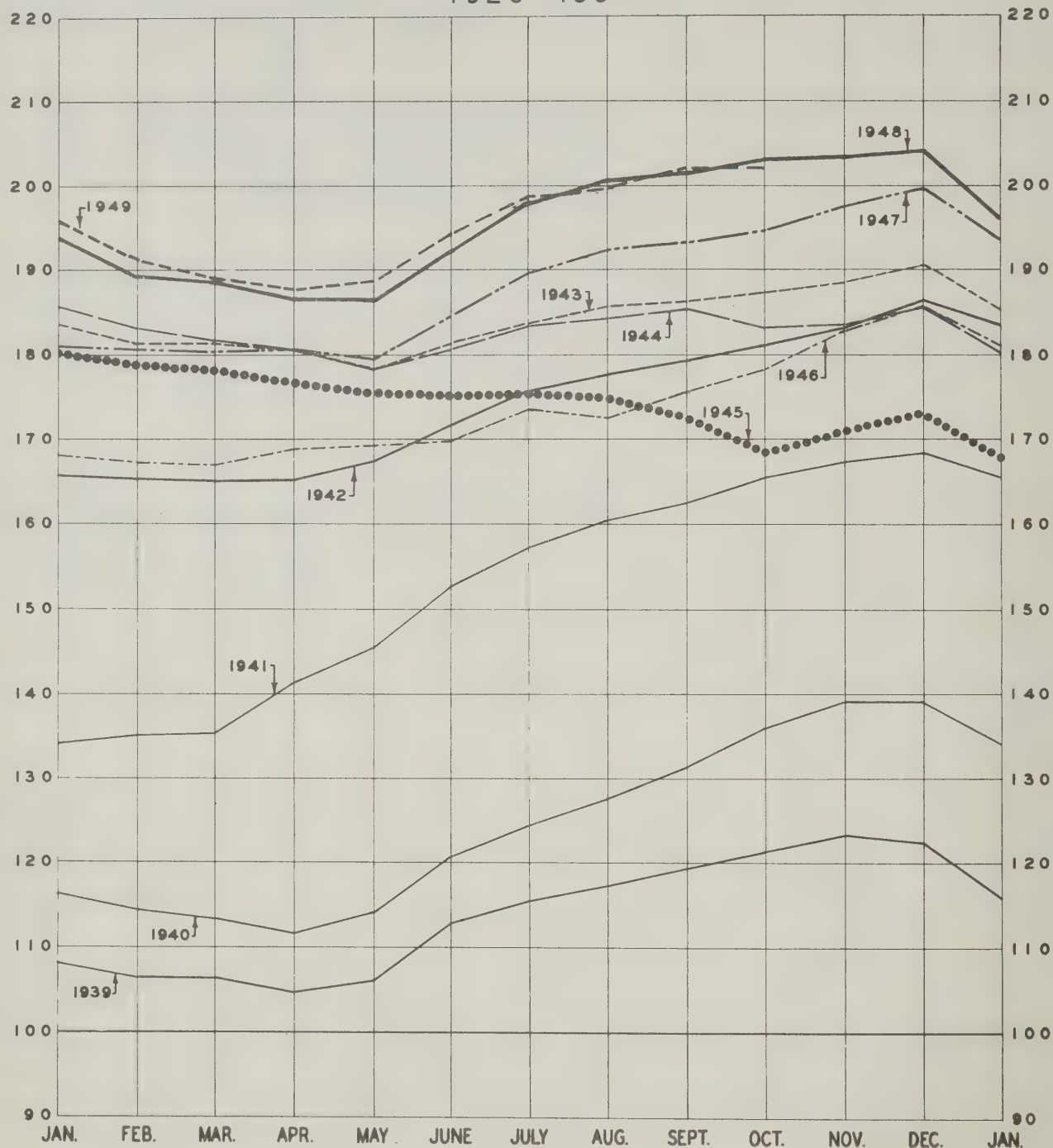
Ontario.- Seasonal improvement in the employment situation was indicated in Ontario at the first of October. Returns were received from 8,284 leading establishments in the eight major industrial groups, whose working forces were larger by 0.4 p.c. than at the beginning of September. The weekly salaries and wages paid to the persons in recorded employment also advanced, the increase in the month amounting to 1.5 p.c. The latest per capita figures was \$45.02; this is the highest in the record of 8½ years. The mean a month earlier was \$44.53, and that at the beginning of October of last year,

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II at the end of this report.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1939 — 1949

1926 = 100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

\$43.04. The index of employment, at 209.1 at the date under review, was slightly above the Sept. 1 figure of 208.3, also exceeding the Oct. 1, 1948, index, which had also stood at 208.3. The latest index of payrolls showed an increase of five p.c. in the latter comparison, while the per capita earnings were higher by 4.6 p.c.

On the whole, employment in manufacturing in Ontario showed slight expansion, partly due to seasonal causes. There were declines in animal food, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, beverage, and clay, glass and stone plants, but expansion was indicated in the vegetable food, paper product, rubber, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product divisions. The seasonal increase in vegetable food processing was comparatively small, being below normal for the time of year. In the non-manufacturing groups, mining, communications, construction, and hotels and restaurants showed reduced activity, while logging and trade were seasonally brisker. The gain in logging amounted to 23.7 p.c., and that in trade, to 1.8 p.c. There was no general change in transportation.

Prairie Provinces.- Lowered industrial activity was indicated in Alberta at Oct. 1, when the trend was moderately upward in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit, manufacturing, communications, construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants afforded considerably less employment, the losses being largely due to seasonal causes. On the other hand, transportation and trade reported fairly marked improvement, also seasonal in character. Within the manufacturing group, there were reductions in animal food, beverage and iron and steel plants. The trend was favourable, however, in vegetable food processing, and in the textile division.

Information was furnished at Oct. 1 by 2,838 leading employers in the Prairie Areas, whose staffs declined by 0.3 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1, while their weekly salaries and wages were higher by 0.4 p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees rose from \$43.73 at Sept. 1, to \$44.07 at the date under review; the Oct. 1, 1948, figure had been \$42.47. In the last 12 months, the index of industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has mounted by 2.8 p.c., standing at 185.9. The index of weekly payrolls shows a rise of 6.7 p.c. in the same comparison.

British Columbia.- There was a seasonally downward movement in employment in this province at the beginning of October, according to data received from 2,531 of the larger firms in the eight leading industries; their working force was lower by 1.3 p.c. than at Sept. 1. Widespread losses were indicated in manufacturing, and the movement was also retrogressive in logging, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants. Improvement was noted in retail and wholesale trade. Within the manufacturing group, the most noteworthy reductions were in animal food processing, lumber, textile and iron and steel-using plants.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the establishments co-operating in the Oct. 1 survey were lower by 1.8 p.c. than at Sept. 1. Reductions in working hours in certain industries, notably in logging, contributed to the falling-off. The per capita earnings of their employees also declined, standing at \$46.41, as compared with \$46.61 in the preceding report. The latest figure, however, was higher than that of \$44.28 at Oct. 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 3.6 p.c., but that of employment, at 212.2 at Oct. 1, was 1.2 p.c. below the figure of 214.8 recorded a year earlier.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN CERTAIN CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Oct. 1 by employers in 22 of the larger centres of population.

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II at the end of this report.

Halifax.- There was a decline in industrial employment in Halifax at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was quieter, mainly in the iron and steel division, and transportation and construction also showed lowered activity. Trade, however, reported improvement. The 275 leading firms furnishing statistics indicated a reduction of 2.2 p.c. in their working forces as compared with a month earlier, while their weekly salaries and wages were lower by two p.c. The average earnings of their employees rose slightly from \$35.21 at Sept. 1, to \$35.29 at the date under review, when the figure also exceeded that of \$34.04 at Oct. 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Halifax has advanced by six p.c., and that of payrolls, by 8.9 p.c., while the per capita weekly earnings have risen by 3.7 p.c.

Saint John.- Employment in Saint John was at a considerably higher level at Oct. 1 than at Sept. 1, according to data received from 203 of the larger employers in the major industrial groups in the city, whose staffs were increased by 4.7 p.c. in the month. Greater activity was indicated in transportation, construction and trade. The fluctuations in manufacturing were on a small scale.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the firms furnishing statistics advanced by 2.9 p.c. between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1. The per capita earnings fell from \$36.36 at the former date, to \$35.73 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$33.56 twelve months earlier. Since then, the index of employment in Saint John has risen by one p.c., and that of payrolls, by 7.5 p.c.

Montreal.- Industrial employment in Montreal reached a higher level at Oct. 1 than at Sept. 1, there being improvement in manufacturing, building and trade. Little change on the whole was noted in communications, transportation, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. Road construction was slacker. Within the manufacturing division, textile factories afforded considerably more employment, and there were smaller gains in personnel in vegetable food, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants. Employment in the manufacture of beverages showed some curtailment.

The 3,112 leading establishments furnishing information at Oct. 1 reported an increase of one p.c. in their employees as compared with Sept. 1, together with a rise of 2.2 p.c. in their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages. There was also an increase in the per capita earnings of members of their staffs, which stood at \$42.49 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$41.97 at Sept. 1, 1949, and \$40.59 at Oct. 1, 1948. In the year, the index of employment has advanced by 1.9 p.c., to 192.0, and there has been a gain of 7.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The average weekly earnings have risen by 4.7 p.c. in the same comparison.

Quebec City.- A downward trend in employment was noted in Quebec at the beginning of October, when the 382 larger employers in the major industrial groups reduced their staffs by 1.3 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages were lower by 0.2 p.c. The latest per capita figure, at \$36.31, was higher than that of \$35.92 at Sept. 1, also exceeding the Oct. 1, 1948, average of \$34.77.

There was a moderate contraction at the date under review in leather, beverages, iron and steel and other plants. The changes in the non-manufacturing classes were small; transportation, building and trade were rather busier, while curtailment was noted in road work, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. The general index of employment in Quebec was 201.5, as compared with 203.8 at Oct. 1 of last year. The decrease of 1.1 p.c. in the 12 months was accompanied by a gain of 5.6 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Sherbrooke.- Industrial activity in Sherbrooke declined at Oct. 1 as compared with Sept. 1, according to data received from 122 of the leading employers, whose staffs fell by one p.c. in the month. The sums paid in weekly salaries and wages by these establishments, however, advanced by 2.7 p.c., largely due to resumption of

operations on a more usual scale after the vacation season. The average per employee rose from \$36.01 at Sept. 1, to \$37.35 at Oct. 1, as compared with the Oct. 1, 1948, figure of \$34.57. In the year, there has been a slight decrease in the index of employment, but that of weekly payrolls has risen by 6.3 p.c.

Three Rivers.- Industrial employment in Three Rivers showed a recession at Oct. 1, when 111 of the larger firms in the city reported a reduction of 3.9 p.c. in their working forces, and of two p.c. in their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages. The reported earnings averaged \$42.09 per employee at the first of October, and \$41.27 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$41.24 at the beginning of October in 1948. Since then, the index of employment has fallen by 3.1 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 1.1 p.c. Curtailment was noted at the date under review as compared with a month earlier in manufacturing, notably in pulp and paper mills, and in transportation.

Toronto.- Industrial employment in Toronto showed further improvement at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was decidedly more active, and there were advances in hotels and restaurants, retail trade and some other classes. Declines were noted in communications, transportation and building, but these were generally small. Within the manufacturing division, there were also losses in animal food, printing and publishing, beverage, and iron and steel plants, while increased employment was indicated in leather, vegetable food, paper product, rubber, textile and electrical apparatus factories. The changes were not particularly large.

The 2,906 co-operating firms reported a rise of 0.7 p.c. in their staffs at Oct. 1, together with an increase of 1.9 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they distributed at the date under review. The index of employment at the latest date was 205.6, being 2.7 p.c. above the Oct. 1, 1948, figure of 200.2. The index of payrolls has risen by 7.9 p.c. in 12 months. The average earnings per employee were \$44.75 at Oct. 1, and \$44.22 at Sept. 1, 1949; the Oct. 1, 1948, mean was \$42.60. The latest figure is the highest in the record of over nine years.

Ottawa.- The general trend of industrial employment in Ottawa was unfavourable at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was quieter, there being small losses in food, textile, beverage and some other plants. Road construction work and wholesale trade also showed slightly reduced activity, while improvement, also on a small scale, was indicated in building. Statistics received from 357 of the larger firms showed a decrease of one p.c. in their personnel, together with a loss of 0.4 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they distributed at Oct. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$38.31, as compared with \$38.06 at Sept. 1, 1949, and \$35.53 at Oct. 1, 1948. The index of employment in Ottawa, at 200.4, was two p.c. higher than that of 196.4 at Oct. 1, 1948, since when the index of payrolls has increased by 10.1 p.c.

Hamilton.- The situation reported by 485 leading firms in Hamilton at Oct. 1 showed little general change as compared with Sept. 1. Reduced activity was indicated in manufacturing, in which there were rather small declines in a number of industrial divisions, with similar advances in other classes, notably in the vegetable food group. Transportation, building and trade also showed moderate gains. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers on or about Oct. 1 increased by 1.4 p.c. in the month. The per capita earnings of their employees rose from \$46.72 in the preceding period of observation, to \$47.36 at the date under review, as compared with \$44.12 at Oct. 1 of last year. In the 12 months, the general index of employment, standing at 202.8, shows a gain of 2.2 p.c., while that of payrolls has mounted by 9.2 p.c.

Windsor.- A moderate increase in industrial activity was indicated in Windsor at Oct. 1, when manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, afforded more employment than at Sept. 1. The trend was generally downward in the non-manufacturing industries. The 296 co-operating employers reported an advance of 0.9 p.c. in the

number of their employees, together with a rise of 2.3 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. Longer working hours contributed to the gain in the payrolls. The average per worker at Oct. 1 was \$52.28, as compared with \$51.52 at Sept. 1, and \$51.90 at Oct. 1, 1948.

The latest index of employment, at 299.7, exceeded by 2.6 p.c. that of 292.0 at the beginning of October in 1948. The index number of payrolls has advanced by 3.5 p.c. in the 12 months.

Brantford.- Improvement was indicated in industrial employment in Brantford at Oct. 1 as compared with a month earlier, according to information received from 132 larger firms, whose personnel increased by 1.1 p.c. at the beginning of October. There were further declines in the iron and steel division of manufacturing, but vegetable food factories were seasonally active. Construction and trade also reported rather larger staffs. The weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating employers showed a gain of 3.5 p.c. at Oct. 1 as compared with Sept. 1, when the per capita earnings of their employees had stood at \$41.75, rising to \$42.75 at Oct. 1.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- A slackening in industrial activity was indicated in Fort William - Port Arthur at Oct. 1, according to data furnished by 158 representative firms in the major industrial divisions. Their staffs declined by 1.2 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1, but their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages rose by 2.5 p.c. in the same comparison. The weekly average earnings per employee stood at \$46.66, considerably exceeding that of \$44.99 in the preceding report; the mean at Oct. 1, 1948, had also been lower, at \$45.66. Since then, the index number of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has fallen by 9.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 6.8 p.c.

There were reductions in employment at the date under review as compared with Sept. 1 in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel and pulp and paper plants, and also in construction. Transportation and trade were rather more active.

London.- The 317 larger establishments in London co-operating in the Oct. 1 survey of employment and payrolls showed a decrease of one p.c. in the number of men and women on their staffs as compared with Sept. 1. The weekly salaries and wages which they distributed at the date under review were lower by 0.2 p.c. The latest per capita figure was \$41.37, as compared with \$41.05 in the preceding report, and \$39.44 at Oct. 1, 1948. There was a small decline in employment at the beginning of October in manufacturing, mainly in food and beverage plants. Transportation and construction were also quieter than at Sept. 1, but improvement was shown in trade. In the last year, there has been a gain of four p.c. in the general index number of employment in London, accompanied by that of 9.2 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- There was an increase in recorded employment in Kitchener - Waterloo at Oct. 1, when statements were received from 212 of the leading establishments in the major industrial groups, in which the staffs were larger by 0.5 p.c. than at Sept. 1. There were small losses in animal food, beverage and iron and steel plants, while slight advances were indicated in rubber factories. Among the non-manufacturing classes, the changes were on very small scale. The weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating firms exceeded by 1.9 p.c. their disbursements in the preceding period of observation. The increase was due, in the main, to a return to more normal working hours following the vacation season. The average earnings per employee were \$41.64, as compared with \$41.08 paid at the beginning of September, and \$39.80 at Oct. 1, 1948. In the latter comparison, the index number of employment has risen by six p.c., and the index of payrolls, by 10.9 p.c.

St. Catharines - Welland.- There was a decidedly upward movement in industrial employment in the St. Catharines - Merritton - Thorold - Welland Area at Oct. 1, when the 198 representative firms co-operating in the monthly survey reported a gain of

2.9 p.c. in their working forces, together with an increase of 4.3 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages as compared with a month earlier. Manufacturing showed an upward movement, mainly in vegetable food and iron and steel plants. Construction and trade also afforded more employment. The average earnings of the employees for whom statistics were furnished averaged \$49.72 in the week of Oct. 1, as compared with \$49.06 in that of Sept. 1.

Winnipeg.- A moderate increase in industrial employment was noted in Winnipeg at Oct. 1; small gains were indicated in manufacturing, transportation and trade, but construction was quieter. The staffs of the 809 representative firms furnishing statistics in the eight major industrial groups rose by one p.c. at Oct. 1 as compared with Sept. 1, while their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages advanced by 1.4 p.c. in the same comparison. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$39.71 at Sept. 1, to \$39.85 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$38.56 at Oct. 1, 1948.

The index number of employment, at 170.5, was 3.4 p.c. above the Oct. 1, 1948, figure, while the index of payrolls has shown an advance of seven p.c. in the 12 months.

Regina.- Further improvement in the situation was reported in Regina at Oct. 1, when the index of employment advanced by 1.2 p.c. as compared with a month earlier. Trade afforded more employment, while the trends in most other industrial divisions were unfavourable. Data were compiled from 192 of the larger establishments, in which the gain in the working forces was accompanied by an increase of 1.7 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages they distributed. The average earnings per person in recorded employment stood at \$39.02, as compared with \$38.84 at Sept. 1, and \$36.72 at Oct. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment has advanced by 2.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 8.9 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Little general change in industrial employment was recorded in Saskatoon at Oct. 1. Manufacturing released some employees, and there was an increase in trade; the changes in other groups were insignificant. The staffs of the 159 leading firms whose statistics were received were lower by 0.1 p.c. than at the beginning of September, but there was an increase of 1.4 p.c. in their weekly payrolls in the same comparison. The average weekly earnings of their employees rose from \$38.09 in the preceding report, to \$38.70 at the first of October. The mean at Oct. 1, 1948, was lower, at \$36.09. In the last year, the index number of employment in Saskatoon has slightly risen, by 1.4 p.c., and that of weekly salaries and wages, by 8.9 p.c.

Calgary.- There was a slackening in industrial activity in Calgary at the beginning of October, when the personnel of the 348 co-operating employers was lower by 1.1 p.c. than at Sept. 1, and their aggregate weekly salaries and wages, by 0.8 p.c. The average earnings per worker were higher, standing at \$42.54, as compared with \$42.42 at the beginning of September, and \$40.20 at Oct. 1 of a year ago. Since then, there has been a gain of 7.7 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 14.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Edmonton.- Information received at Oct. 1 from 313 of the leading industrial establishments in Edmonton indicated a moderate contraction in employment, the index number falling by one p.c. as compared with Sept. 1. Their payroll disbursements at Oct. 1 were lower by 0.7 p.c. The trend in employment was downward in manufacturing, notably in the animal food, beverage and lumber industries; transportation was also quieter. The general figure of average earnings per employee rose from \$41.46 at Sept. 1, to \$41.60 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$39.81 at Oct. 1, 1948. The latest index number of employment showed an increase of 5.1 p.c. in the latter comparison, while that of weekly salaries and wages was higher by 10.3 p.c.

Vancouver.- Curtailment in industrial activity was noted at the beginning of October

in Vancouver, where there were fairly large contractions in manufacturing and construction. Within the manufacturing group, losses were reported in the lumber, vegetable food, textile and iron and steel industries. Local transportation was busier, but shipping and stevedoring showed a decline. Seasonal improvement was indicated in retail trade. The 1,118 larger firms furnishing data had reduced their staffs by 1.8 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1, showing the same percentage loss in their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages. In the last year, the index of employment in this city has fallen by 3.9 p.c., to 229.1, but that of payrolls has risen by 2.8 p.c. The latest figure of per capita earnings, at \$44.85, coincided with that indicated a month earlier, and was higher than in preceding months of the record. The per capita earnings at Oct. 1, 1948, had stood at \$41.86.

Victoria.- There was a decline in industrial employment in Victoria at Oct. 1, when the personnel of the 235 co-operating employers was lower by 1.9 p.c. than at Sept. 1. This reduction was on the same scale as that noted at Oct. 1, 1948, in a similar comparison. Manufacturing, transportation and hotels and restaurants showed moderate curtailment, which in some cases was seasonal in character. Building construction and trade afforded slightly more employment. Within the manufacturing division, there were slight decreases in a number of industries, that in iron and steel plants being most noteworthy. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by leading firms at the date under review were reduced by 1.5 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1, when the average per employee had been \$42.74, rising to \$42.91 at the first of October. The figure at Oct. 1, 1948, had been \$39.16. Since then, the index of employment in Victoria has advanced by 3.9 p.c., and that of the weekly payrolls, by 13 p.c.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the most recent data on employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, 1949, and Oct. 1, 1948. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the statistics of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll figures, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

The table on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Oct. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Sept. 1, 1949, and Oct. 1, 1948.

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Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Sept. 1, 1949 and Oct. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Oct. 1 1949			Employment			Payrolls					
			Oct. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1948
MANUFACTURING	1,086,378	48,695,481	44.82	44.20	42.85	124.1	124.5	125.0	214.3	212.1	206.3			
Animal products - edible	39,707	1,717,204	43.25	42.25	40.12	143.8	150.3	142.6	244.7	249.8	229.2			
Fur and products	4,323	184,859	42.76	41.12	40.79	139.5	135.5	141.5	223.0	208.3	215.7			
Leather and products	31,060	1,029,437	33.14	32.80	31.45	108.8	109.6	106.3	190.3	189.8	176.4			
Boots and shoes	19,790	630,948	31.88	31.54	30.11	108.9	111.7	106.1	195.5	198.4	179.7			
Lumber and its products	83,828	3,360,430	40.09	39.78	37.79	124.8	127.2	127.2	231.1	233.8	222.5			
Rough and dressed lumber	51,009	2,106,209	41.27	41.03	38.93	120.6	124.9	123.6	233.8	240.7	227.1			
Furniture	18,767	746,392	39.77	39.03	37.27	157.2	155.4	143.1	229.7	222.8	197.9			
Other lumber products	14,052	508,829	36.21	36.10	34.66	113.6	113.9	130.2	222.4	222.2	236.6			
Plant products - edible	75,655	2,689,319	35.55	35.33	33.73	172.9	172.4	176.1	272.0	269.6	263.1			
Pulp and paper products	114,524	5,767,325	50.36	49.94	48.72	141.0	141.5	144.6	239.3	237.7	236.6			
Pulp and paper	49,783	2,830,290	56.85	56.43	56.90	130.5	131.5	141.8	235.2	235.1	253.6			
Paper products	21,883	900,797	41.16	40.58	38.45	173.2	171.7	164.3	294.2	297.5	261.7			
Printing and publishing	42,858	2,036,238	47.51	46.83	43.52	142.0	142.8	141.0	226.1	224.1	205.8			
Rubber products	21,682	972,765	44.87	44.91	44.53	127.6	123.6	130.2	244.2	236.8	247.2			
Textile products	161,918	5,776,637	35.68	34.89	33.33	115.5	114.3	113.1	215.3	208.3	196.9			
Thread, yarn and cloth	57,739	2,267,495	39.27	37.84	35.68	108.9	109.4	110.3	228.2	218.9	208.3			
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,052	840,887	38.13	36.19	34.75	89.4	90.5	91.0	176.8	169.9	164.6			
Woolen yarn and cloth	13,732	516,135	37.59	37.26	34.72	100.3	101.6	106.4	210.7	211.6	206.9			
Synthetic silk and silk goods	16,731	702,376	41.98	40.44	37.33	150.3	148.4	145.7	341.2	324.5	293.4			
Hosiery and knit goods	23,998	792,457	33.02	31.84	30.23	111.0	108.5	119.0	202.2	190.6	198.5			
Garments and personal furnishings	63,369	2,083,041	32.37	32.62	31.62	131.4	128.6	119.0	223.3	216.9	195.6			
Other textile products	16,812	633,644	37.69	37.40	35.79	95.5	94.9	96.9	177.9	175.4	166.7			
Tobacco	10,213	432,002	42.30	41.77	39.09	114.9	113.3	115.4	270.5	263.4	251.4			
Beverages	20,457	978,406	47.83	47.79	45.20	176.7	188.1	169.8	285.0	303.2	259.3			
Chemicals and allied products	43,627	2,094,881	48.02	47.43	45.63	99.1	99.5	97.5	175.0	173.4	164.8			
Clay, glass and stone products	22,401	1,040,317	46.44	45.28	43.70	147.3	149.3	147.7	278.1	274.8	257.6			
Electric light and power	35,554	1,722,937	48.46	48.54	46.37	172.7	176.7	158.8	266.1	272.7	232.6			
Electrical apparatus	52,369	2,546,079	48.62	48.01	45.37	164.9	163.7	163.8	300.3	294.2	278.2			
Iron and steel products	287,280	14,457,957	50.33	49.33	48.63	107.2	107.4	110.8	177.3	174.1	176.9			
Crude, rolled and forged products	37,365	1,984,545	53.11	53.03	51.22	137.3	139.0	145.7	197.8	200.0	201.8			
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,696	1,532,672	48.12	47.59	45.87	110.1	111.1	116.8	185.0	194.6	187.5			
Agricultural implements	15,058	735,208	48.83	44.85	48.46	166.9	178.3	206.2	301.5	294.6	377.9			
Land vehicles and aircraft	118,208	6,178,603	52.27	51.07	50.97	103.9	102.7	99.2	167.3	161.5	155.6			
Automobiles and parts	48,616	2,679,160	55.11	53.16	53.78	124.0	120.4	110.5	178.0	166.6	154.7			
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	13,807	652,153	47.23	47.03	47.62	69.9	71.3	102.9	110.1	111.3	164.0			
Heating appliances	8,637	392,398	45.43	44.42	42.76	154.1	151.1	146.5	264.9	253.9	237.2			
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,675	585,093	50.12	49.04	47.37	103.4	103.1	102.0	217.6	212.4	199.2			
Foundry and machine shop products	8,456	403,219	47.68	46.21	46.26	88.4	88.7	96.7	201.2	195.8	196.5			
Other iron and steel products	46,378	2,194,066	47.31	46.87	44.97	98.9	99.1	100.3	170.9	169.7	166.0			
Non-ferrous metal products	46,404	2,321,198	50.02	49.46	47.42	113.6	114.3	121.7	210.3	209.7	209.4			
Non-metallic mineral products	16,185	865,381	53.47	53.37	52.77	128.0	127.6	124.0	234.1	232.9	224.4			
Miscellaneous	19,191	738,347	38.47	37.91	35.53	163.4	158.9	140.2	280.4	268.7	254.6			
LOGGING	53,552	2,105,443	39.32	43.13	38.46	113.2	101.6	169.1	221.2	217.9	326.1			
Mining	86,707	4,548,530	52.46	51.29	51.04	104.0	104.9	101.4	170.8	168.3	161.9			
Coal	24,399	1,242,438	50.92	49.66	50.14	96.7	96.0	98.4	193.5	187.2	193.7			
Metallic ores	44,222	2,439,763	55.17	54.21	53.76	92.7	92.3	88.4	141.0	137.9	131.0			
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	18,086	866,329	47.90	46.64	45.75	168.9	178.9	163.7	298.5	308.0	276.8			
COMMUNICATIONS	55,334	2,286,490	41.32	41.00	38.56	205.9	208.4	189.6	307.5	308.8	265.5			
Telegraphs	8,590	387,004	45.05	45.16	45.23	126.1	130.5	127.9	223.1	231.2	227.1			
Telephones	43,914	1,769,613	40.50	39.88	37.15	225.5	227.7	207.2	325.3	325.0	275.6			
TRANSPORTATION	189,952	9,859,806	51.91	51.80	51.31	147.6	147.2	148.4	233.8	232.6	232.7			
Street railways, cartage and storage	64,579	2,995,653	46.39	46.91	44.17	162.3	159.7	158.1	258.1	256.9	239.6			
Steam railway operations	94,242	5,470,409	58.05	57.62	58.34	137.6	137.7	138.9	220.5	219.0	223.7			
Shipping and stevedoring	31,131	1,393,744	44.77	44.26	44.40	140.5	142.1	150.8	242.3	242.4	258.0			
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	287,084	11,287,340	42.26	42.02	40.35	144.5	147.9	141.9	265.0	269.7	248.3			
Building	130,891	6,040,739	46.15	45.27	44.03	187.9	188.2	170.4	303.2	297.9	260.1			
Highway	94,946	3,529,284	37.17	37.19	35.31	130.0	133.9	137.0	250.4	258.2	250.6			
Railway	41,247	1,717,317	41.63	43.06	42.19	95.3	102.7	102.5	200.2	223.0	217.9			
SERVICES (as indicated below)	73,222	2,077,551	28.37	27.94	26.32	152.9	157.0	153.1	259.2	262.2	243.3			
Hotels and restaurants	47,533	1,244,955	26.19	25.84	24.83	159.4	166.2	164.3	276.4	284.1	269.6			
Personal (chiefly laundries)	19,908	574,154	28.84	28.42	29.35	130.2	130.8	134.9	211.8	209.5	207.9			
TRADE	294,495	10,987,688	37.51	37.34	35.30	148.9	145.4	143.4	233.0	227.6	212.6			
Retail	208,670	7,280,182	34.89	34.99	33.00	144.6	140.8	139.2	230.5	225.0	210.1			
Wholesale	85,825	3,707,506	43.20	43.02	40.87	163.9	161.2	167.9	238.0	235.0	217.9			
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,106,724	91,848,329	43.60	43.27	41.80	132.3	132.4	133.1	223.6	222.0	215.7			
FINANCE	90,674	3,735,872	41.20	41.55	39.99	147.8	145.2	142.7	209.9	207.9	191.5			
Banks and trust companies	51,969	1,940,544	37.34	37.12	34.73	158.8	155.1	153.5	227.7	221.0	203.9			
Brokerage and stock market	3,495	177,201	50.70	47.92	46.94	149.4	149.0	153.2	219.0	206.3	208.4			
Insurance	35,210	1,618,127	45.96	47.36	44.43	133.6	132.2	128.3	191.0	194.9	177.4			
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,197,398	95,584,201	43.50	43.20	41.69	132.9	132.8	133.5	223.1	221.4	214.7			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Sept. 1, 1949 and Oct. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Oct. 1 1949	Sept.1 1949	Oct. 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls					
						Oct. 1 1949	Sept.1 1949	Oct. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1949	Sept.1 1949	Oct. 1 1948			
MARITIME PROVINCES														
		\$	\$	\$	\$									
Manufacturing	48,186	1,962,992	40.74	39.95	39.23	112.7	114.9	114.8	198.1	198.2	193.6			
Lumber products	5,077	155,272	30.58	30.24	29.47	95.6	102.1	95.5	162.5	171.6	155.9			
Pulp and paper products	6,237	305,600	49.00	47.94	49.45	118.7	115.4	127.9	220.8	210.1	240.3			
Iron and steel	17,691	848,845	47.98	47.49	46.00	107.4	109.3	107.9	188.8	190.2	181.5			
Logging	2,395	79,879	33.38	32.80	30.99	41.6	45.1	94.7	89.1	94.9	192.9			
Mining	15,558	728,669	46.84	46.57	46.97	86.0	83.9	85.8	175.8	170.6	175.8			
Transportation	14,239	661,325	46.44	47.09	46.81	140.3	137.2	138.8	224.2	222.4	223.5			
Construction	41,997	1,346,170	32.05	32.93	33.68	170.8	173.0	171.9	285.6	297.2	302.3			
Trade	18,814	590,799	31.40	31.72	29.32	144.3	158.8	135.4	218.4	212.1	193.7			
- Eight Leading Industries	148,479	5,688,100	37.60	37.58	37.16	124.4	124.9	126.5	218.4	214.1	214.9			
QUEBEC														
Manufacturing	345,600	14,686,849	42.50	41.87	40.36	119.0	119.4	121.0	211.5	209.2	206.3			
Lumber products	18,301	673,812	36.32	36.03	35.19	110.5	115.0	109.6	245.2	249.9	232.4			
Pulp and paper products	40,097	2,067,973	51.57	51.32	50.28	131.3	132.6	137.9	234.5	235.7	238.0			
Textile products	90,720	3,182,461	35.08	34.02	32.93	123.2	121.4	118.0	230.3	220.2	207.0			
Chemicals and allied products	17,928	848,640	47.34	46.68	44.66	85.8	86.1	81.7	147.8	146.3	135.1			
Iron and steel	65,462	3,168,626	48.40	47.67	47.37	103.0	103.2	114.6	165.6	163.3	179.8			
Logging	22,230	695,354	31.28	34.36	31.98	108.7	92.9	161.2	242.1	227.3	377.1			
Mining	16,830	840,082	49.92	48.53	48.40	134.4	135.7	125.9	204.2	200.6	186.1			
Communications	14,953	654,313	43.76	43.01	40.34	229.3	231.4	209.9	315.6	313.1	267.0			
Transportation	50,326	2,546,636	50.60	50.69	50.92	145.2	146.1	151.0	230.3	232.0	241.0			
Construction	71,611	2,950,366	41.20	41.07	38.94	133.3	137.1	137.2	250.1	256.4	242.7			
Services ^{1/}	19,182	531,241	27.69	27.10	25.57	161.1	166.2	166.6	254.9	257.2	244.4			
Trade	65,835	2,429,782	36.91	36.66	35.07	142.2	138.5	139.6	219.4	212.3	205.9			
- Eight Leading Industries	606,567	25,335,613	41.77	41.46	40.08	126.9	126.8	130.8	221.2	219.5	218.8			
ONTARIO														
Manufacturing	537,937	24,995,803	46.47	45.74	44.31	124.2	124.0	124.1	211.4	207.7	201.7			
Lumber products	27,765	1,062,504	38.27	37.99	36.07	124.4	124.6	126.5	217.3	216.1	209.9			
Plant products - edible	42,063	1,479,998	55.19	55.42	53.67	184.0	179.0	188.4	276.6	277.7	271.6			
Pulp and paper products	52,201	2,604,059	49.89	49.22	47.65	150.6	151.0	152.4	247.4	244.8	239.5			
Textile products	59,479	2,213,715	37.22	36.73	34.52	104.6	103.7	105.9	194.9	190.9	183.2			
Chemicals and allied products	21,186	1,027,634	48.51	48.12	46.17	108.2	108.1	108.2	192.1	190.3	182.7			
Electrical apparatus	36,860	1,802,567	48.90	48.12	46.15	168.0	165.8	166.3	297.8	289.3	277.2			
Iron and steel	169,945	8,775,208	51.64	50.26	49.68	107.5	107.3	107.8	178.2	175.2	172.0			
Non-ferrous metal products	26,606	1,340,067	50.37	49.32	46.79	112.6	112.8	121.6	219.6	215.4	215.8			
Logging	13,451	528,325	39.28	42.36	39.25	131.9	106.7	220.8	288.1	251.2	481.3			
Mining	25,499	1,365,763	53.56	52.20	51.94	82.1	82.6	82.1	124.8	122.4	120.8			
Communications	22,204	922,422	41.54	41.61	38.80	216.9	219.1	198.6	323.8	327.5	278.2			
Transportation	58,112	3,090,891	53.19	52.95	51.38	152.3	152.3	152.4	234.1	233.1	226.8			
Construction	82,626	3,728,032	45.12	44.43	43.12	138.8	140.7	130.4	245.9	245.4	221.0			
Services ^{1/}	29,409	845,795	28.76	28.41	26.20	142.2	143.5	139.7	255.6	254.8	235.8			
Trade	116,609	4,401,890	37.75	37.87	36.06	142.7	140.2	136.8	224.2	221.0	204.1			
- Eight Leading Industries	885,847	39,878,921	45.02	44.53	43.04	129.6	129.1	129.1	215.3	212.1	206.0			
PRAIRIE PROVINCES														
Manufacturing	75,092	3,268,217	43.52	43.27	41.64	141.2	142.4	140.2	236.1	236.8	224.3			
Animal products - edible	9,960	463,923	46.58	44.70	42.56	138.7	145.7	157.4	223.6	225.4	233.6			
Lumber products	5,168	194,745	37.68	37.18	36.54	127.2	129.1	132.9	217.3	217.7	220.3			
Plant products - edible	8,222	305,185	37.12	37.65	35.02	176.4	166.5	178.5	266.3	265.0	253.2			
Textile products	6,052	193,641	32.00	31.93	30.40	143.7	139.5	126.6	258.4	250.4	216.4			
Iron and steel	22,852	1,093,480	47.85	47.99	46.75	123.8	124.5	122.4	214.9	216.8	207.6			
Mining	18,967	1,084,541	57.18	56.16	54.47	170.6	170.9	164.0	277.3	272.7	254.0			
Communications	7,793	310,718	39.87	39.29	38.22	181.4	185.6	164.4	278.0	280.2	243.5			
Transportation	45,281	2,417,280	53.41	52.85	52.69	143.2	140.7	142.0	224.6	218.5	219.4			
Construction	44,316	1,928,188	43.51	43.47	41.42	132.3	136.0	128.5	258.3	265.2	238.1			
Services ^{1/}	12,096	337,263	27.88	27.48	27.16	159.1	168.2	150.5	258.6	269.4	238.9			
Trade	56,447	2,115,561	37.48	37.43	35.69	151.4	148.4	143.3	233.4	228.5	211.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	260,545	11,483,129	44.07	43.73	42.47	144.9	145.4	140.9	241.0	240.0	225.9			
BRITISH COLUMBIA														
Manufacturing	79,563	3,780,620	47.52	47.44	44.96	142.5	145.3	145.3	240.4	244.7	232.4			
Animal products - edible	6,779	315,642	46.56	47.52	42.07	161.0	172.0	145.3	300.7	327.9	245.2			
Lumber products	27,517	1,274,097	46.30	46.45	42.83	145.2	147.4	160.5	252.3	256.9	242.0			
Plant products - edible	6,802	240,452	35.35	34.12	32.64	204.7	203.3	196.3	368.1	352.8	325.3			
Pulp and paper products	9,719	508,739	52.34	52.00	51.10	151.1	149.4	149.9	238.6	234.5	233.1			
Iron and steel	11,330	571,798	50.47	50.68	48.90	94.8	96.9	109.2	159.3	163.7	178.1			
Non-ferrous metal products	4,305	236,308	54.89	54.53	54.49	133.8	136.9	132.5	208.0	211.4	204.5			
Logging	14,905	780,524	52.37	56.82	52.32	157.7	159.1	191.1	208.7	228.5	252.5			
Mining	9,853	529,475	53.74	51.54	53.09	98.0	105.1	94.4	150.4	154.9	142.9			
Transportation	22,014	1,143,874	51.95	52.18	52.17	162.8	164.3	159.3	272.5	276.3	269.2			
Construction	26,534	1,293,594	48.76	47.85	45.38	198.7	206.9	191.1	374.2	386.1	335.6			
Services ^{1/}	9,315	293,596	31.52	31.25	29.50	175.0	178.3	183.4	297.4	300.5	290.1			
Trade	36,790	1,449,656	39.40	39.61	35.79	184.7	177.5	182.9	309.3	298.7	279.0			
- Eight Leading Industries	205,286	9,528,566	46.41	46.61	44.28	157.3	159.5	159.2	256.2	260.7	247.4			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Sept. 1, 1949 and Oct. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Oct. 1 1949	Sept.1 1949	Oct. 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls					
						Oct. 1 1949	Sept.1 1949	Oct. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1949	Sept.1 1949	Oct. 1 1948			
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND														
Manufacturing	904	31,090	34.59	32.92	33.15	162.2	166.7	166.9	276.9	272.4	274.6			
Trade	733	18,306	24.97	24.76	21.63	133.8	129.9	117.1	187.4	180.5	144.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	3,516	119,375	33.95	33.59	33.33	154.6	154.3	153.7	241.7	238.7	235.0			
NOVA SCOTIA														
Manufacturing	25,929	1,058,971	40.84	40.25	38.81	106.9	110.3	110.1	182.1	185.2	177.1			
Animal products - edible	2,420	71,401	29.50	28.63	29.40	110.7	123.7	109.1	171.3	185.7	169.5			
Iron and steel	12,207	596,167	48.84	48.06	46.16	99.7	102.8	100.1	182.5	185.2	173.3			
Mining	14,204	676,581	47.63	47.38	47.51	84.8	83.3	86.2	175.2	171.2	177.7			
Coal	13,121	634,338	48.55	47.52	48.20	82.7	82.8	84.0	173.0	170.1	175.1			
Transportation	7,344	322,957	43.98	43.60	44.98	133.3	136.5	129.0	213.8	217.0	211.6			
Steam railway operations	3,777	198,766	52.63	53.00	53.22	112.5	112.7	110.4	202.2	204.1	200.8			
Shipping and stevedoring	2,529	80,749	31.93	31.15	34.40	169.9	179.0	158.7	227.9	234.2	229.3			
Construction	25,526	807,099	31.62	31.83	32.17	149.8	150.8	155.4	265.0	268.5	279.9			
Building	5,600	191,624	34.22	34.12	34.07	108.1	112.8	91.8	171.4	178.4	143.5			
Highway	18,362	555,683	30.26	30.39	31.04	178.5	178.4	195.1	345.4	346.3	385.7			
Retail trade	6,976	200,663	28.76	28.97	26.49	143.6	138.1	131.4	220.6	213.7	190.1			
Wholesale trade	3,283	124,630	37.96	38.94	36.54	167.0	157.9	151.7	212.2	205.9	200.7			
- Eight Leading Industries	87,719	3,314,841	37.79	37.63	37.13	121.6	122.5	122.5	202.9	203.5	201.6			
NEW BRUNSWICK														
Manufacturing	21,353	872,931	40.88	39.88	40.01	117.1	117.7	117.7	219.5	215.0	215.5			
Animal products	3,066	96,774	31.67	31.78	31.22	87.1	93.3	83.3	167.2	179.8	157.6			
Pulp and paper products	4,163	221,707	53.26	51.76	54.86	122.9	119.2	128.1	235.9	222.3	253.1			
Iron and steel	5,321	245,189	46.08	46.27	45.84	120.6	118.7	119.2	204.8	202.4	200.4			
Logging	1,929	69,097	35.82	35.06	31.79	38.7	42.7	100.7	85.0	91.7	196.1			
Transportation	6,236	305,387	48.97	51.55	48.67	138.7	127.8	141.6	231.8	225.1	235.5			
Steam railway operations	4,018	224,308	55.83	56.07	56.14	135.3	135.4	143.2	216.8	218.0	230.9			
Construction	15,614	511,450	32.75	35.25	36.26	190.7	195.5	181.9	331.7	365.8	350.3			
Highway	8,897	272,041	30.58	32.24	34.98	211.1	209.9	178.8	445.9	467.3	432.0			
Railway	2,307	92,354	40.03	41.32	39.33	87.0	109.7	116.7	194.1	252.7	255.8			
Retail trade	5,262	154,717	29.40	29.67	27.30	139.7	133.1	130.5	239.1	229.8	204.2			
- Eight Leading Industries	57,244	2,148,884	37.54	37.75	37.42	127.7	127.6	131.9	230.1	231.4	237.1			
MANITOBA														
Manufacturing	42,330	1,820,216	43.00	42.72	41.73	136.7	136.6	133.1	227.4	225.7	214.8			
Animal products - edible	3,497	171,501	48.89	46.40	44.85	134.1	145.2	146.9	212.7	218.1	219.5			
Plant products - edible	3,897	141,157	36.22	36.49	34.49	179.5	162.0	168.2	263.1	239.3	230.9			
Pulp and paper products	4,158	188,736	45.39	44.20	43.86	146.4	149.4	139.8	230.4	228.9	212.6			
Textiles	5,115	161,983	31.67	31.59	30.36	147.2	143.6	127.0	259.7	252.7	214.7			
Iron and steel	15,257	725,924	47.58	47.65	47.02	123.0	123.0	122.0	213.4	213.8	209.1			
Transportation	20,988	1,151,229	54.85	53.55	54.40	147.4	143.7	145.7	239.0	227.6	234.4			
Street railways	8,186	360,672	44.06	44.45	43.64	162.9	160.3	161.5	247.2	245.4	242.7			
Steam railway operations	12,624	781,720	61.92	59.62	61.48	136.1	131.6	134.3	233.7	217.6	229.0			
Construction	15,861	706,312	44.53	43.41	40.96	125.9	125.9	118.3	238.2	232.1	204.5			
Building	7,699	367,614	47.74	46.12	42.87	149.4	139.1	115.3	243.4	218.9	162.8			
Railway	5,011	211,947	42.30	43.40	42.98	90.1	94.7	92.7	194.0	209.4	201.7			
Services	4,792	130,772	27.29	27.06	26.52	166.2	165.5	158.3	259.3	256.0	242.1			
Retail trade	17,106	609,780	35.65	36.08	34.44	149.7	143.2	145.1	225.0	217.8	210.6			
Wholesale trade	7,916	325,287	41.09	40.96	39.91	137.4	138.3	131.7	203.9	204.6	189.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	116,244	5,101,253	43.88	43.43	42.56	139.1	137.7	134.2	230.4	225.8	215.4			
SASKATCHEWAN														
Manufacturing	10,318	452,988	43.90	43.71	41.38	132.4	134.0	138.4	214.5	216.1	211.3			
Animal products - edible	2,777	118,095	42.53	40.84	38.49	136.0	139.7	167.7	231.5	228.5	255.3			
Street railways	5,019	188,541	37.67	38.86	34.71	114.3	106.3	118.3	170.4	164.0	163.0			
Steam railway operations	5,064	328,496	64.87	62.81	63.07	132.6	132.4	134.2	197.3	190.7	194.2			
Construction	11,686	488,328	41.79	42.15	40.24	124.4	128.0	126.8	249.8	259.3	245.4			
Highway	4,027	169,670	42.13	42.62	39.05	129.0	134.1	144.3	270.8	284.9	280.4			
Railway	4,248	178,521	42.02	44.01	43.20	94.4	96.5	94.2	182.5	195.3	187.3			
Retail trade	7,820	277,877	35.53	34.93	33.13	142.8	134.6	136.7	240.9	223.3	217.2			
Wholesale trade	4,945	204,869	41.43	41.08	38.83	139.1	140.2	128.7	228.7	228.6	199.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	49,471	2,104,656	42.54	42.40	40.44	134.2	133.4	134.3	219.8	217.6	209.4			
ALBERTA														
Manufacturing	22,444	995,013	44.33	44.09	41.60	154.6	158.4	155.6	267.0	272.1	252.3			
Animal products - edible	3,686	174,527	47.35	45.91	43.76	140.8	146.0	155.3	229.9	231.1	233.9			
Plant products - edible	3,088	111,551	36.12	37.58	33.80	177.7	174.5	202.1	268.0	273.6	284.5			
Iron and steel	5,392	262,574	48.70	48.84	46.04	149.0	151.8	146.0	254.6	260.2	236.3			
Mining	14,606	828,040	56.69	55.43	54.12	196.7	197.6	190.1	300.7	295.4	277.5			
Coal	7,829	442,439	56.51	54.27	53.23	146.7	143.0	151.0	249.7	233.6	242.2			
Transportation	14,190	749,014	52.78	52.88	53.07	151.6	152.9	148.0	235.9	238.4	230.1			
Street railways	5,435	241,845	44.50	44.76	42.61	132.5	134.1	136.0	208.3	211.9	191.2			
Steam railway operations	8,096	482,037	59.54	59.13	60.42	147.5	149.7	143.6	246.4	248.2	243.3			
Construction	16,769	733,548	43.74	44.44	42.73	143.9	151.5	139.4	288.3	308.3	271.5			
Highway	6,334	258,038	40.74	41.38	38.93	128.0	134.6	142.8	234.5	250.3	245.1			
Railway	3,764	157,772	41.92	43.59	44.16	86.6	96.2	87.5	188.4	217.8	200.9			
Services	5,139	147,976	28.79	27.94	28.19	164.5	187.4	151.8	256.4	283.4	231.5			
Retail trade	12,788	455,137	35.59	35.41	33.47	168.0	167.8	148.3	262.9	261.3	233.4			
Wholesale trade	5,872	242,611	41.32	40.85	39.25	162.8	162.5	147.4	248.0	244.7	214.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	94,830	4,277,220	45.10	44.75	43.45	159.6	163.6	154.3	268.5	273.1	250.4			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Sept. 1, 1949 and Oct. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Oct. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	Oct. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1948
MONTREAL											
Manufacturing	190,259	8,323,832	43.75	43.15	41.78	125.2	124.3	123.1	213.0	208.7	197.5
Plant products - edible	11,695	454,891	38.90	37.98	36.77	132.6	129.9	128.3	242.8	232.2	222.6
Pulp and paper products	13,649	666,763	48.86	47.78	44.25	151.5	151.1	153.6	264.5	258.0	235.9
Textiles	42,975	1,519,016	35.35	34.92	34.11	126.7	123.7	115.9	224.1	216.2	198.1
Tobacco	5,991	270,791	45.20	44.22	41.49	102.0	101.8	104.8	267.1	261.0	252.1
Iron and steel	46,566	2,316,212	49.74	48.93	48.46	103.2	102.7	105.7	163.2	159.7	162.3
Communications	7,970	397,087	49.82	48.89	45.69	242.0	242.9	214.9	322.3	317.4	264.6
Transportation	18,268	852,604	46.67	46.45	46.14	142.6	142.9	152.4	240.4	239.8	255.3
Construction	25,690	1,149,141	44.73	43.96	43.47	206.8	205.8	186.9	333.0	325.6	293.0
Services ^{1/}	13,869	400,303	28.86	28.47	26.60	158.2	157.4	160.7	246.1	241.6	231.7
Trade	51,060	1,918,649	37.58	37.27	35.77	145.2	140.8	143.3	215.2	207.1	203.1
- Eight Leading Industries	307,569	13,067,287	42.49	41.97	40.59	136.1	134.8	133.6	225.7	220.7	209.9
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	18,272	675,963	36.99	36.59	36.27	96.4	98.8	106.0	176.2	178.6	179.3
Iron and steel	1,412	65,470	46.37	46.54	43.92	55.0	61.8	138.9	88.2	99.5	211.1
Transportation	2,029	78,450	38.66	40.49	37.70	190.7	186.4	173.9	251.3	257.2	223.4
Construction	5,477	221,493	40.44	39.23	38.09	202.2	200.7	158.0	415.6	400.1	308.5
Services ^{1/}	1,853	49,654	26.80	26.46	25.58	165.4	172.4	176.7	322.3	331.8	328.8
Trade	5,643	178,084	31.56	31.55	29.54	154.5	153.9	147.9	226.5	225.6	212.6
- Eight Leading Industries	34,043	1,236,044	36.31	35.92	34.77	122.9	124.5	124.3	216.4	216.8	205.0
TORONTO											
Manufacturing	173,170	7,965,068	46.00	45.36	43.97	125.3	124.3	123.0	214.0	209.2	201.1
Plant products - edible	14,028	529,439	37.74	36.29	34.84	130.9	128.5	132.1	206.4	205.5	192.3
Pulp and paper products	22,437	1,094,542	48.78	48.25	45.24	145.0	145.2	146.8	236.1	233.8	216.1
Textiles	21,730	827,722	38.09	37.49	36.53	108.4	106.4	105.5	196.8	190.1	182.5
Chemicals and allied products	10,998	521,440	47.41	47.01	44.45	143.4	142.1	139.1	262.2	257.7	238.5
Electrical apparatus	16,615	804,129	48.40	47.26	46.69	177.2	172.1	169.3	312.0	296.0	291.8
Iron and steel	36,057	1,778,830	49.33	47.72	48.32	103.8	104.4	103.5	176.4	171.6	172.2
Communications	6,824	326,062	47.78	47.30	44.50	222.3	226.4	195.5	306.1	308.6	252.6
Transportation	13,104	633,245	48.32	48.54	46.13	169.7	171.2	166.2	271.3	275.5	253.7
Construction	14,394	774,223	53.79	51.32	48.70	155.0	158.9	151.3	261.0	255.3	230.2
Services ^{1/}	15,031	472,934	31.46	31.16	28.70	131.6	129.6	126.9	246.0	239.9	224.5
Trade	57,805	2,370,386	41.01	40.91	39.33	145.8	143.4	139.3	226.1	221.9	206.5
- Eight Leading Industries	280,405	12,547,039	44.75	44.22	42.60	134.1	133.1	130.6	224.0	219.7	207.6
OTTAWA											
Manufacturing	9,880	418,949	42.40	42.08	40.02	99.8	102.2	100.7	173.9	176.7	164.9
Pulp and paper products	3,317	153,902	46.40	45.82	43.65	118.3	121.0	121.3	192.0	193.8	185.1
Iron and steel	1,739	78,638	45.22	43.23	42.45	53.1	52.9	57.7	107.8	102.8	110.0
Construction	4,875	204,008	41.85	41.23	37.17	182.2	182.7	169.9	324.0	320.1	269.5
Services ^{1/}	2,693	68,424	25.41	25.46	24.35	141.4	140.9	147.6	257.5	257.0	256.7
Trade	7,587	249,512	32.89	32.19	30.47	151.2	151.9	147.2	227.0	223.2	205.3
- Eight Leading Industries	27,762	1,063,497	38.31	38.06	35.53	133.1	134.5	130.4	220.2	221.1	200.0
HAMILTON											
Manufacturing	52,532	2,595,368	49.41	48.49	45.86	120.8	121.3	117.4	209.4	206.3	190.9
Textiles	6,753	243,551	36.07	34.85	32.61	100.1	100.9	104.0	178.4	173.8	168.4
Electrical apparatus	7,307	378,107	51.75	50.89	46.82	136.9	136.6	131.5	270.9	265.8	235.4
Iron and steel	24,159	1,325,417	54.36	54.23	51.12	109.9	110.2	107.7	190.2	188.4	173.6
Construction	3,999	193,689	48.43	47.97	46.08	145.7	143.8	150.4	258.0	252.1	255.7
Trade	6,885	256,728	37.29	37.43	34.73	127.0	125.0	123.4	210.7	208.1	192.9
- Eight Leading Industries	67,820	3,212,194	47.36	46.72	44.12	125.3	125.2	122.5	215.0	212.1	196.8
WINDSOR											
Manufacturing	34,606	1,876,896	54.24	53.52	54.72	126.5	124.7	122.2	172.6	168.0	169.7
Iron and steel	28,686	1,598,482	55.72	54.91	57.05	121.9	119.9	117.9	165.4	160.2	163.7
Construction	1,624	91,337	56.24	53.75	47.50	233.4	241.3	204.5	436.2	431.0	329.7
Trade	3,622	139,124	38.41	38.07	34.83	152.8	153.9	165.6	208.9	208.5	198.8
- Eight Leading Industries	42,624	2,228,382	52.28	51.52	51.90	130.4	129.2	127.0	183.2	179.0	177.0
WINNIPEG											
Manufacturing	35,107	1,474,275	41.99	41.81	40.70	137.0	136.5	132.5	226.2	224.5	212.4
Animal products - edible	3,242	161,877	49.93	47.02	45.13	131.2	142.9	145.4	209.7	215.1	216.4
Plant products - edible	3,467	124,169	35.81	37.23	35.13	174.8	149.5	158.0	257.2	228.5	224.6
Textiles	4,864	156,800	32.24	32.16	30.77	144.5	140.5	124.1	256.5	249.3	212.2
Iron and steel	11,597	559,511	46.52	46.70	46.12	122.0	123.5	120.3	209.5	212.9	204.8
Communications	1,472	57,668	39.18	38.40	37.44	200.6	193.9	166.3	249.3	247.5	197.3
Transportation	4,734	201,089	42.48	43.34	41.91	161.4	155.0	158.8	226.2	221.7	219.6
Construction	4,715	208,755	44.27	41.42	41.70	95.0	99.0	92.6	147.8	144.0	130.4
Services ^{1/}	4,358	119,971	27.53	27.08	26.41	163.7	165.0	160.8	255.3	253.1	242.7
Trade	22,461	840,916	37.44	37.83	36.25	148.0	143.5	142.6	221.6	217.1	207.1
- Eight Leading Industries	72,946	2,906,859	39.85	39.71	38.56	139.5	138.1	134.9	218.1	215.1	203.8
VANCOUVER											
Manufacturing	32,740	1,554,879	47.49	47.03	44.28	136.5	140.9	145.6	229.1	234.3	228.8
Lumber products	9,287	444,348	47.95	47.09	43.11	147.1	152.5	160.7	244.4	249.4	240.5
Iron and steel	7,221	365,009	50.55	50.63	49.40	87.1	89.0	105.7	146.5	150.0	174.0
Communications	4,667	186,359	39.93	39.80	36.25	194.8	195.1	188.9	284.6	284.2	252.2
Transportation	8,892	423,320	47.61	47.85	46.24	155.8	156.3	174.0	236.6	238.6	260.2
Construction	10,698	570,868	53.36	52.70	49.26	313.9	333.0	326.9	556.3	582.8	538.9
Services ^{1/}	6,372	208,019	32.65	32.43	29.93	177.1	179.1	186.3	298.1	299.5	285.7
Trade	23,884	969,773	40.80	41.20	37.25	162.1	160.5	160.2	279.5	280.8	253.8
- Eight Leading Industries	87,334	3,916,914	44.85	44.85	41.86	161.6	164.4	168.1	271.6	276.4	264.1

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Sept. 1, 1949 and Oct. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries			No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1949	Average Weekly			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
					Salaries and Wages at			Employment			Payrolls		
					Oct. 1 1949	Sept.1 1949	Oct. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1949	Sept.1 1949	Oct. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1949	Sept.1 1949	Oct. 1 1948
HALIFAX	Manufacturing	7,402	294,345	39.77	39.91	38.71	102.4	105.9	98.3	179.0	185.9	167.2	
	Plant products - edible	1,296	36,681	27.53	27.22	27.15	97.2	97.3	89.2	160.4	158.7	145.1	
	Iron and steel	3,034	138,038	45.50	45.54	44.07	97.2	104.4	88.9	176.2	189.7	156.2	
	Transportation	2,309	72,151	31.25	30.68	34.06	190.9	203.5	178.2	236.7	247.8	240.9	
	Construction	3,828	138,508	36.18	35.58	35.05	154.8	167.3	152.7	198.9	211.2	190.2	
	Trade	6,232	203,802	32.70	32.82	30.20	152.8	146.8	136.7	220.2	212.2	190.5	
- Nine Leading Industries		23,574	831,824	35.29	35.21	34.04	130.4	133.3	123.0	200.7	204.7	184.7	
JOHN BROOKE	Manufacturing	4,705	190,881	40.57	40.12	37.66	94.5	94.5	95.6	175.7	174.0	164.4	
	Iron and steel	986	45,200	45.84	46.96	40.85	76.4	69.5	58.3	126.9	118.3	87.1	
	Trade	3,301	105,053	31.82	32.42	29.97	116.1	112.5	108.7	185.8	183.5	166.1	
	- Nine Leading Industries	13,747	491,248	35.73	36.36	33.56	125.3	119.7	124.0	208.8	202.9	194.2	
THREE RIVERS	Manufacturing	7,443	285,618	38.37	36.68	35.51	104.3	104.7	103.8	191.4	183.6	176.2	
	Textiles	4,429	160,836	36.31	33.98	32.45	104.2	102.6	95.8	205.7	189.5	169.1	
	Iron and steel	1,638	74,352	45.39	45.10	42.52	82.1	82.6	96.3	142.7	142.7	156.8	
	- Nine Leading Industries	10,417	389,122	37.35	36.01	34.57	115.0	116.2	117.0	207.0	201.5	194.7	
BRANTFORD	Manufacturing	8,342	375,092	44.96	44.14	44.26	131.3	135.5	138.3	214.7	217.4	221.9	
	Pulp and paper products	3,655	214,607	58.72	57.44	55.48	127.5	137.1	140.6	231.2	243.2	240.9	
	Textiles	2,363	72,064	30.50	28.33	29.45	101.5	100.9	95.7	178.5	164.8	162.5	
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,355	477,909	42.09	41.27	41.24	136.8	142.5	141.2	222.0	226.6	224.4	
KITCHENER	Manufacturing	12,282	539,116	43.89	42.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Textiles	2,008	79,706	39.69	40.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Iron and steel	5,897	279,777	47.44	44.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	- Nine Leading Industries	14,454	617,868	42.75	41.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LONDON	Manufacturing	16,799	708,439	42.17	41.28	39.98	136.3	135.8	130.6	252.1	246.0	229.1	
	Animal products - edible	1,399	62,310	44.54	43.26	41.63	129.8	132.0	126.2	235.9	233.0	214.4	
	Leather products	1,749	69,633	39.81	39.04	39.24	105.2	104.5	95.6	186.4	181.5	167.0	
	Lumber products	2,080	88,159	42.38	41.84	38.97	156.1	157.4	149.6	288.8	287.4	254.4	
	Rubber products	5,191	232,727	44.83	43.54	42.55	156.3	152.6	153.9	293.1	278.0	273.9	
	Textiles	1,806	63,475	35.15	34.15	31.72	104.5	102.2	98.3	212.0	201.3	179.9	
	- Nine Leading Industries	21,449	893,164	41.64	41.08	39.80	139.5	138.9	131.6	256.4	251.7	231.1	
	Manufacturing	16,223	698,277	43.04	42.28	40.69	142.5	144.1	142.3	247.0	245.2	232.9	
Plant products - edible	2,565	90,621	35.33	35.05	31.43	165.6	169.5	167.2	262.8	266.8	236.0		
Pulp and paper products	2,207	97,054	43.98	43.24	43.18	145.4	143.8	146.9	237.5	231.0	235.9		
Iron and steel	4,009	192,949	48.13	46.60	46.54	139.8	141.0	141.7	243.5	237.8	238.6		
Trade	4,559	161,438	35.41	35.51	35.44	170.1	165.3	153.6	228.2	222.3	205.8		
- Nine Leading Industries	27,985	1,157,846	41.37	41.05	39.44	164.8	156.5	148.8	251.6	252.1	230.5		
FT. WILLIAM	Manufacturing	5,431	280,117	51.58	50.06	51.70	60.4	62.0	68.6	116.0	115.7	132.2	
	Pulp and paper products	2,266	133,281	58.82	56.34	58.20	144.3	152.1	153.1	230.6	232.7	242.1	
	Iron and steel	1,731	83,335	48.14	47.47	50.15	25.5	25.5	31.1	50.2	49.6	63.6	
	Transportation	2,485	127,104	51.15	46.41	47.11	168.6	160.0	166.8	204.1	175.9	186.1	
	Trade	2,289	83,879	36.64	37.51	36.16	139.9	139.3	131.9	238.4	242.9	227.0	
	- Nine Leading Industries	12,059	562,702	46.66	44.99	45.66	81.9	82.9	90.3	144.6	141.1	155.2	
SAINT CATHARINES	Manufacturing	22,411	1,150,606	51.34	50.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Pulp and paper products	2,757	163,279	59.22	58.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Textiles	2,250	87,885	39.06	38.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Iron and steel	13,236	702,820	53.10	52.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	- Nine Leading Industries	26,547	1,319,912	49.72	49.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
REGINA	Manufacturing	2,423	103,614	42.76	43.94	40.47	106.8	108.1	107.1	159.9	166.4	151.7	
	Animal products - edible	569	23,315	40.98	41.77	39.91	144.9	147.4	153.8	209.6	217.4	216.7	
	Trade	5,629	214,005	38.02	37.38	35.61	156.0	147.9	147.9	260.2	242.6	232.7	
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,962	466,808	39.02	38.84	36.72	138.2	136.5	135.2	228.5	224.6	209.9	
SASKATON	Manufacturing	2,160	93,106	43.10	41.96	39.46	177.9	181.6	192.8	298.1	296.1	291.2	
	Animal products - edible	672	31,114	46.30	41.93	38.47	185.1	192.3	247.4	348.4	327.7	360.7	
	Trade	3,149	113,975	36.19	36.09	33.92	141.4	139.5	131.5	230.9	225.4	202.0	
	- Nine Leading Industries	8,258	319,577	38.70	38.09	36.09	156.3	156.6	154.1	275.7	271.8	253.2	
CALGARY	Manufacturing	7,737	359,374	46.45	46.62	44.34	138.0	141.1	140.9	244.4	250.7	231.4	
	Plant products - edible	965	41,044	42.53	42.91	41.02	133.0	134.9	139.2	240.5	245.9	242.8	
	Iron and steel	2,776	132,609	47.77	49.25	45.10	147.9	151.9	141.1	239.9	253.9	216.0	
	Construction	2,584	118,170	45.73	44.53	41.71	126.6	129.4	93.1	294.2	293.2	189.9	
	Trade	7,990	305,292	38.21	37.97	36.25	159.4	159.0	142.0	241.2	239.0	208.8	
	- Nine Leading Industries	24,020	1,021,916	42.54	42.42	40.20	149.2	150.8	138.4	251.0	253.1	219.5	
EDMONTON	Manufacturing	7,449	338,467	45.44	44.66	41.93	145.2	148.4	148.4	257.4	258.6	244.4	
	Animal products - edible	2,195	105,535	48.08	45.84	44.33	140.4	146.0	160.0	223.6	221.5	234.9	
	Iron and steel	1,734	84,981	49.01	47.32	45.73	140.4	141.1	144.4	267.7	259.7	256.9	
	Construction	3,925	185,024	47.14	48.24	49.24	311.7	316.5	312.1	519.2	539.5	543.0	
	Trade	8,051	295,530	36.71	36.41	34.51	191.1	190.1	172.9	310.1	306.0	260.5	
	- Nine Leading Industries	24,595	1,023,041	41.60	41.46	39.81	182.4	184.2	173.5	306.2	308.2	277.5	
VICTORIA	Manufacturing	5,377	260,105	48.37	48.80	44.97	141.7	145.1	137.4	235.3	243.1	214.8	
	Lumber products	1,233	57,668	46.77	49.12	45.46	115.0	110.9	128.5	197.7	200.2	214.8	
	Iron and steel	1,337	91,481	49.80	50.00	45.31	138.2	144.0	133.4	223.8	234.1	196.5	
	Trade	3,709	137,066	36.95	36.01	32.10	163.2	162.4	154.2	272.4	264.3	228.0	
	- Nine Leading Industries	13,538	580,953	42.91	42.74	39.16	152.2	155.2	146.5	258.4	262.4	228.6	

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

† Includes Welland, Thorold and Merriton.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	90.9	-	-	-	89.1	89.6	98.7	-	-	-	85.6
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	103.1	-	-	-	96.0	104.8	95.7	-	-	-	95.4
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	112.9	-	-	-	103.1	108.1	102.7	-	-	-	106.0
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	117.9	-	-	-	106.0	112.6	108.6	-	-	-	108.1
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	159.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Oct. 1, 1938	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Oct. 1, 1939	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	130.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Oct. 1, 1940	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Oct. 1, 1941	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Oct. 1, 1942	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Oct. 1, 1943	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Oct. 1, 1944	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Oct. 1, 1945	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	168.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug. 1	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Sept. 1	201.8	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2
Oct. 1	203.3	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.8
Nov. 1	203.6	194.9	160.4	207.7	180.8	207.1	208.6	180.3	168.6	167.9	206.1	212.2
Dec. 1	204.3	197.8	156.2	209.9	184.9	207.5	210.4	180.9	169.3	167.0	207.6	206.1
Jan. 1, 1949	196.0	177.2	151.8	178.2	177.6	198.2	206.1	173.9	162.4	158.0	201.8	192.4
Feb. 1	190.5	168.2	139.9	172.4	164.7	193.0	202.8	166.7	157.3	146.2	194.4	181.5
Mar. 1	188.9	167.1	139.1	170.3	164.8	190.2	201.8	165.6	156.4	145.9	192.3	179.6
Apr. 1	187.6	167.4	163.0	173.1	160.5	184.8	200.2	166.0	155.4	146.8	194.6	188.8
May 1	189.1	163.3	139.8	170.7	155.2	186.4	200.1	170.5	159.9	153.0	198.0	196.9
June 1	194.5	169.0	151.2	176.4	160.7	194.6	202.4	177.4	163.7	165.1	206.3	204.7
July 1	199.5	187.4	152.8	202.0	176.6	198.0	206.4	181.8	168.0	167.3	212.2	209.1
Aug. 1	200.5	188.9	157.6	203.8	171.7	199.4	205.5	185.6	170.7	169.7	218.6	212.6
Sept. 1	202.1	190.4	165.3	205.7	172.1	199.5	208.3	186.6	171.7	169.9	220.0	215.1
Oct. 1	202.0	189.6	165.6	204.2	172.2	199.6	209.1	185.9	173.4	171.0	214.6	212.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1949.

100.0 7.1 0.2 4.2 2.7 28.8 42.0 12.4 5.5 2.4 4.5 9.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1933	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Oct. 1, 1934	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Oct. 1, 1935	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.6
Oct. 1, 1936	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Oct. 1, 1937	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Oct. 1, 1938	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Oct. 1, 1939	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Oct. 1, 1940	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Oct. 1, 1941	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Oct. 1, 1942	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Oct. 1, 1943	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Oct. 1, 1944	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Oct. 1, 1945	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	156.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	186.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	238.5
Nov. 1	190.2	201.9	203.4	201.1	200.5	288.4	168.3	239.7
Dec. 1	192.6	200.7	206.4	202.9	202.8	288.9	171.4	236.5
Jan. 1, 1949	186.8	186.7	204.7	202.2	197.8	284.7	165.5	228.1
Feb. 1	184.6	181.1	202.0	196.0	197.2	274.6	158.8	219.4
Mar. 1	183.3	185.4	201.7	194.6	198.1	279.1	158.2	218.1
Apr. 1	183.2	185.4	200.3	193.5	199.5	281.9	156.9	223.2
May 1	186.4	191.4	201.4	194.9	201.6	285.2	161.7	226.5
June 1	189.1	199.5	201.4	199.4	203.5	278.8	163.1	229.8
July 1	190.2	201.7	204.6	201.9	199.5	298.8	166.8	230.4
Aug. 1	187.9	204.6	201.9	202.2	201.7	295.7	168.8	232.8
Sept. 1	190.2	204.1	204.1	202.5	202.7	297.1	168.8	233.3
Oct. 1	192.0	201.5	205.6	200.4	202.8	299.7	170.5	229.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1949.

14.6 1.6 13.3 1.3 3.2 2.0 3.5 4.1

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	* Services	Trade
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Oct. 1, 1935	100.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.8
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Oct. 1, 1938	116.7	112.6	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Oct. 1, 1939	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Oct. 1, 1940	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Oct. 1, 1941	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Oct. 1, 1942	181.3	218.3	161.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Oct. 1, 1943	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Oct. 1, 1944	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Oct. 1, 1945	168.7	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.3	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.3	148.1	239.3	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	166.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	169.8	154.7	135.3	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	164.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.3	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May 1	186.6	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June 1	192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July 1	198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0
Aug. 1	200.9	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4
Sept. 1	201.8	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.6	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5
Oct. 1	203.3	210.0	267.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	263.7	224.8
Nov. 1	203.6	208.3	321.6	181.5	182.7	144.6	192.7	253.9	230.5
Dec. 1	204.3	207.9	351.0	181.1	182.6	144.5	184.6	251.0	239.5
Jan. 1, 1949	196.0	202.7	326.2	176.5	182.8	140.7	153.6	245.6	238.9
Feb. 1	190.5	202.6	280.8	178.8	181.8	134.9	142.9	245.0	221.1
Mar. 1	188.9	203.0	262.1	170.5	183.3	132.9	138.7	242.2	220.0
Apr. 1	187.6	203.0	184.0	171.1	182.8	135.5	142.0	244.5	221.3
May 1	189.1	203.3	125.6	171.4	186.6	138.5	158.0	247.8	224.5
June 1	194.5	205.1	176.4	175.7	191.4	141.4	173.8	254.4	226.2
July 1	199.5	207.4	192.9	178.1	195.7	144.2	191.8	265.4	227.7
Aug. 1	200.5	206.4	166.7	183.4	201.1	145.7	203.5	272.3	227.6
Sept. 1	202.1	209.2	160.9	185.8	202.6	145.4	206.6	270.4	228.0
Oct. 1	202.0	208.5	179.2	184.3	200.1	145.8	200.9	263.3	233.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1949.

100.0 51.6 2.5 4.1 2.6 9.0 12.7 3.5 14.0

Notes- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	^{1/} Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1947	Oct. 1 1946	Oct. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	51.6	208.5	209.2	210.0	203.6	188.4	188.3	223.7
Animal products - edible	1.9	248.6	259.9	246.6	190.7	242.2	238.8	229.1
Fur and products	0.2	172.4	167.5	174.9	150.2	166.8	146.7	126.9
Leather and products	1.5	149.0	150.1	145.6	151.8	157.6	142.5	135.6
Boots and shoes	0.9	142.6	146.3	139.0	140.0	145.3	132.0	124.5
Lumber and its products	4.0	150.9	153.8	153.8	152.6	140.1	126.4	126.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	139.5	144.5	143.0	138.1	120.4	107.2	104.4
Furniture	0.5	175.9	173.9	160.1	157.0	157.9	134.7	124.9
Other lumber products	0.7	168.7	169.1	193.4	207.8	196.9	191.0	209.1
Musical instruments	.04	41.6	41.9	39.3	39.7	38.5	32.1	28.5
Plant products - edible	3.6	231.3	230.7	235.6	237.1	228.3	203.2	214.1
Pulp and paper products	5.4	180.9	181.6	185.5	180.7	167.3	148.1	137.7
Pulp and paper	2.4	157.4	158.5	170.9	169.0	153.4	134.8	125.3
Paper products	1.0	289.7	287.2	274.8	256.7	250.3	225.5	209.4
Printing and publishing	2.0	177.8	178.8	176.5	166.5	157.8	139.8	130.3
Rubber products	1.0	171.8	166.3	175.2	193.7	113.8	173.2	171.2
Textile products	7.7	184.1	182.2	180.3	171.9	165.3	159.0	154.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	185.0	185.8	187.4	178.4	169.0	158.5	154.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.0	112.5	113.9	114.5	107.9	107.0	107.5	108.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	0.7	186.8	189.2	198.2	201.8	189.4	168.7	165.7
Synthetic silk and silk goods	0.8	880.1	869.0	853.0	790.3	714.1	622.8	598.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.1	158.8	155.2	170.2	163.2	157.1	148.8	143.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	204.4	200.1	185.1	173.7	164.3	163.7	155.7
Other textile products	0.8	158.5	157.5	160.8	159.8	169.7	161.9	170.4
Tobacco	0.5	122.9	121.2	123.5	123.9	124.4	126.3	124.5
Beverages	1.0	363.2	386.7	349.2	337.5	312.0	283.7	263.4
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	349.5	350.6	343.6	326.5	315.6	363.6	611.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	196.3	199.0	196.9	184.3	160.2	145.6	130.9
Electric light and power	1.7	258.9	264.9	238.0	204.7	189.4	160.2	147.3
Electrical apparatus	2.5	351.5	348.8	349.0	354.0	270.1	266.5	323.1
Iron and steel products	13.5	213.4	213.8	220.4	216.2	194.2	215.0	318.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	289.9	293.5	307.8	271.9	182.4	228.8	245.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	248.0	250.2	263.0	259.4	237.8	213.7	218.2
Agricultural implements	0.7	180.1	192.4	222.6	192.5	166.0	140.3	128.1
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.6	188.2	186.0	179.6	177.2	161.8	161.2	296.4
Automobiles and parts	2.3	318.1	308.7	283.5	300.9	236.0	171.3	291.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0.6	279.9	285.5	412.1	496.1	475.1	876.3	1341.1
Heating appliances	0.4	244.1	239.3	232.1	219.7	194.6	178.4	173.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0.6	233.8	233.2	230.8	208.2	181.1	235.5	289.6
Foundry and machine shop products	0.4	205.3	206.1	224.7	215.8	215.3	198.3	234.0
Other iron and steel products	2.2	212.4	212.9	215.5	219.8	217.1	241.5	361.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	330.2	332.3	353.6	335.7	285.2	295.5	411.9
Non-metallic mineral products	0.8	230.1	229.3	222.9	221.3	212.0	217.0	212.1
Miscellaneous	0.9	363.4	352.8	318.8	288.8	281.5	297.6	350.9
LOGGING	2.5	179.2	160.9	267.7	286.1	241.7	205.2	181.0
MINING	4.1	184.3	185.8	179.6	165.2	154.5	143.6	150.6
Coal	1.2	88.5	87.8	90.0	86.6	93.7	90.4	95.5
Metallic ores	2.1	344.8	343.3	328.8	299.0	262.6	236.7	257.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0.8	271.9	288.1	263.6	230.2	197.2	184.1	173.5
COMMUNICATIONS	2.6	200.1	202.6	184.3	169.4	151.9	123.4	111.6
Telegraphs	0.4	145.7	150.7	147.7	143.1	137.7	136.5	129.8
Telephones	2.1	207.9	209.9	191.0	175.0	155.0	119.5	106.6
TRANSPORTATION	9.0	145.8	145.4	146.6	141.7	133.2	127.3	125.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	3.0	237.8	234.0	231.6	229.5	219.0	197.5	188.7
Steam railway operations	4.5	118.2	118.3	119.3	114.7	110.5	110.5	107.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	133.3	134.9	143.1	134.0	114.2	107.6	118.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.7	200.9	205.6	197.3	180.4	152.2	124.7	114.2
Building	6.2	265.1	265.6	240.4	220.6	165.6	122.1	100.0
Highway	4.5	234.5	241.4	247.0	228.3	201.8	155.8	149.0
Railway	2.0	95.7	103.1	102.9	91.8	91.7	99.2	97.2
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.5	263.3	270.4	263.7	251.0	235.1	209.9	205.4
Hotels and restaurants	2.3	264.2	275.4	272.3	257.2	238.4	208.3	207.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0.9	239.1	240.1	247.7	239.3	228.7	213.0	201.3
TRADE	14.0	233.5	228.0	224.8	211.7	196.8	176.5	165.7
Retail	9.9	238.0	231.7	229.1	217.9	204.0	182.4	171.8
Wholesale	4.1	223.2	219.5	215.1	199.6	180.0	162.6	150.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	202.0	202.1	203.3	194.8	178.1	168.7	183.3
FINANCE	-	171.6	168.6	165.7	158.1	148.9	134.0	128.5
Banks and trust companies	-	176.8	172.6	170.8	160.9	150.3	137.1	132.7
Brokerage and stock markets	-	184.2	183.7	188.9	200.0	245.8	191.7	148.2
Insurance	-	163.4	161.7	156.9	151.0	141.3	126.5	121.7
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	200.6	200.4	201.5	193.1	176.7	167.0	180.6

^{1/}The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1947	Oct. 1 1946	Oct. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1944
<u>Maritime</u>	- Manufacturing	32.4	171.5	174.9	174.7	178.1	165.9	182.8	212.1
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.4	107.0	114.3	107.0	117.6	116.6	103.5	133.0
	Pulp and paper products	4.2	222.0	215.9	239.3	231.7	219.9	199.1	188.7
	Textile products	2.8	111.5	112.1	121.6	129.1	112.9	112.2	107.5
	Iron and steel	11.9	196.7	200.1	197.5	206.1	178.8	265.6	342.4
	Other manufactures	10.1	191.7	197.5	190.5	185.2	186.1	162.6	167.1
	Logging	1.6	108.2	117.2	246.1	289.7	240.4	185.2	212.3
	Mining	10.5	102.3	99.8	102.0	99.7	110.1	102.0	106.8
	Communications	2.7	169.3	173.5	159.6	156.9	142.6	134.1	130.2
	Transportation	9.6	119.5	116.9	118.3	119.2	111.5	130.3	142.6
	Construction	28.3	431.9	437.4	434.7	390.1	346.8	259.0	309.2
	Services ^{2/}	2.2	313.2	335.2	331.3	298.7	284.9	292.3	297.0
	Trade	12.7	243.5	234.1	225.1	221.8	217.2	207.2	185.5
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	189.6	190.4	192.8	188.2	176.7	170.5	189.1
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	57.0	206.9	207.7	210.4	206.2	196.4	196.7	236.7
	Lumber products	3.0	159.0	165.5	157.7	178.3	171.2	159.6	147.0
	Pulp and paper products	6.6	163.3	164.9	171.6	170.1	157.0	144.1	136.1
	Textile products	15.0	221.2	218.1	211.9	201.2	193.7	185.9	180.7
	Iron and steel	10.8	198.0	198.4	220.4	223.9	213.4	237.8	354.4
	Other manufactures	21.6	230.2	232.6	230.7	219.8	210.0	209.0	265.3
	Logging	3.7	247.8	211.8	367.5	394.4	354.7	255.8	248.9
	Mining	2.8	396.1	400.0	371.0	322.7	290.1	289.1	287.5
	Communications	2.5	209.8	211.7	192.1	170.0	151.8	119.0	106.5
	Transportation	8.3	139.4	140.3	145.0	139.1	131.0	121.4	118.2
	Construction	11.8	161.4	166.0	166.2	153.3	122.4	106.9	89.9
	Services ^{2/}	3.1	239.3	246.8	247.4	226.4	217.5	194.1	193.1
	Trade	10.8	234.7	228.6	230.5	223.0	203.7	183.8	173.6
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	199.6	199.5	205.8	199.3	184.7	175.0	193.8
<u>Ontario</u>	- Manufacturing	80.7	213.1	212.8	213.0	205.9	183.5	179.8	215.4
	Lumber products	3.1	124.4	124.6	126.5	124.6	120.6	107.7	110.8
	Pulp and paper products	5.9	189.3	189.8	191.6	186.2	173.8	147.9	134.6
	Textile products	6.7	147.2	146.1	149.2	142.7	138.7	132.5	129.6
	Iron and steel	19.2	239.2	238.8	239.9	230.5	196.1	197.4	302.3
	Other manufactures	25.8	251.1	250.7	247.7	238.4	211.1	213.3	234.6
	Logging	1.5	146.2	118.2	244.6	272.2	212.3	234.1	150.5
	Mining	2.9	257.7	259.2	257.6	236.7	224.4	198.6	213.7
	Communications	2.5	195.0	197.0	178.5	169.0	150.4	113.2	99.9
	Transportation	6.6	144.2	144.2	144.3	136.2	128.7	121.8	118.2
	Construction	9.3	203.8	206.6	191.5	177.0	154.2	125.1	103.0
	Services ^{2/}	3.3	283.7	286.2	278.7	267.2	246.1	227.0	225.5
	Trade	13.2	235.6	231.5	225.8	209.8	196.7	176.2	165.1
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	209.1	208.3	208.3	199.6	179.0	169.6	185.9
<u>Prairie</u>	- Manufacturing	28.8	196.5	198.2	195.1	170.3	180.0	171.7	188.8
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.0	179.3	182.0	187.4	167.6	156.7	144.8	139.8
	Pulp and paper products	2.4	156.3	159.1	148.3	136.3	126.6	111.5	102.9
	Textile products	2.3	282.9	274.7	249.3	224.6	219.6	211.6	220.3
	Iron and steel	8.8	137.0	137.8	135.5	127.5	121.6	116.5	148.3
	Other manufactures	13.3	277.8	281.8	282.7	226.5	264.4	257.8	270.6
	Logging	0.2	33.3	34.0	35.3	61.4	67.9	52.3	53.8
	Mining	7.3	207.5	207.8	199.4	174.8	155.6	139.3	148.2
	Communications	3.0	200.5	205.1	181.7	165.7	148.0	138.2	124.2
	Transportation	17.4	158.2	155.5	156.9	152.2	145.8	137.7	136.0
	Construction	17.0	173.1	177.9	168.1	149.7	129.7	112.7	101.5
	Services ^{2/}	4.6	258.9	273.7	244.8	237.4	236.5	199.1	188.3
	Trade	21.7	199.5	195.6	188.9	185.9	175.8	156.6	147.2
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	185.9	186.6	180.8	166.8	161.1	147.4	148.0
<u>British</u>	- Manufacturing	38.8	225.9	230.3	230.3	230.6	212.8	233.1	270.2
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	13.4	195.2	198.1	202.3	185.2	149.4	132.3	127.8
	Pulp and paper products	4.7	224.5	222.0	222.8	210.6	186.3	171.1	165.1
	Textile products	0.8	228.8	252.0	231.3	221.2	199.8	199.7	204.0
	Iron and steel	5.5	232.9	238.2	268.4	278.1	308.9	571.5	880.9
	Other manufactures	14.4	261.6	269.0	251.8	272.1	256.2	237.1	229.7
	Logging	7.3	191.4	193.1	232.0	219.5	176.3	148.4	154.1
	Mining	4.8	115.3	123.7	111.1	107.5	76.8	91.3	84.8
	Communications	3.1	221.8	223.4	212.1	185.6	170.7	145.3	137.4
	Transportation	10.7	165.2	166.8	161.7	162.7	145.7	134.8	126.6
	Construction	12.9	208.4	219.1	200.5	187.9	144.5	105.3	107.1
	Services ^{2/}	4.5	250.3	255.0	262.3	262.1	227.7	196.9	177.2
	Trade	17.9	293.3	281.8	290.4	251.6	218.7	189.9	182.5
<u>B. C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	212.2	215.1	214.8	206.0	179.3	174.2	185.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		^{1/} Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1949	Sept. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1947	Oct. 1 1946	Oct. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1944
Montreal	- Manufacturing	61.9	199.7	198.3	196.4	190.9	187.5	186.3	224.9
	Plant products - edible	3.8	191.0	187.0	184.7	167.5	154.6	149.2	143.4
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	187.2	186.7	189.9	182.1	167.4	157.1	145.9
	Textiles	14.0	201.3	196.6	184.2	172.1	170.2	165.0	159.5
	Tobacco and beverages	3.9	186.2	190.0	183.8	184.2	174.3	173.7	172.7
	Iron and steel	15.2	189.9	188.9	194.4	197.3	200.9	224.7	349.0
	Other manufactures	20.6	214.5	214.5	213.4	206.7	201.6	185.5	211.4
	Communications	2.6	157.3	157.9	139.7	125.2	114.6	85.8	75.3
	Transportation	5.9	144.2	144.5	154.1	146.2	143.1	121.6	118.1
	Construction	8.4	139.0	138.3	125.6	118.1	92.4	70.4	59.9
	Trade	16.6	226.9	220.1	223.9	215.8	196.3	176.1	167.9
Montreal	- All Industries	100.0	192.0	190.2	188.5	181.5	173.2	164.5	185.6
Quebec	- Manufacturing	53.7	181.3	185.9	199.4	199.5	174.3	219.9	356.0
	Leather products	9.4	120.3	129.4	120.4	120.8	124.0	117.0	107.8
	Other manufactures	44.3	203.1	206.0	233.9	233.8	196.6	265.6	469.0
	Transportation	6.0	131.6	128.6	120.0	131.5	99.5	89.9	86.5
	Construction	16.1	319.5	317.1	249.7	236.4	173.1	180.7	157.3
	- All Industries	100.0	201.5	204.1	203.8	199.8	173.8	196.3	268.7
Toronto	- Manufacturing	61.8	203.9	202.2	200.1	190.5	180.3	183.0	225.7
	Plant products - edible	5.0	195.1	191.5	196.9	197.3	203.4	181.0	188.1
	Printing and publishing	8.0	216.8	217.0	219.4	204.7	197.1	174.1	161.6
	Textiles	7.7	130.1	127.7	126.6	118.5	122.9	118.8	114.0
	Iron and steel	12.9	241.5	242.9	240.8	226.2	207.4	230.8	418.7
	Other manufactures	28.2	220.8	217.7	212.1	202.7	185.4	194.8	223.4
	Communications	2.4	157.6	160.5	138.6	129.6	123.8	90.8	77.8
	Transportation	4.7	176.3	177.9	172.7	164.8	155.6	141.9	131.3
	Construction	5.1	210.0	215.3	205.0	222.6	165.0	145.6	100.3
	Trade	20.6	214.7	211.2	205.7	191.2	181.0	162.6	151.5
Toronto	- All Industries	100.0	205.6	204.1	200.2	191.2	178.2	173.3	195.8
Ottawa	- Manufacturing	35.6	149.6	153.2	150.9	151.1	149.7	138.1	175.4
	Lumber products	2.1	53.3	52.6	54.8	47.0	50.0	44.2	37.4
	Pulp and paper	11.9	137.7	140.9	141.2	141.1	143.5	128.2	128.6
	Other manufactures	21.6	192.7	198.0	194.0	194.7	189.5	178.8	257.4
	Construction	17.6	294.0	294.8	274.2	214.2	206.7	120.4	127.1
	Trade	27.3	260.6	261.8	254.4	231.3	233.6	205.5	192.9
Ottawa	- All Industries	100.0	200.4	202.5	196.4	182.6	179.9	156.2	170.1
Hamilton	- Manufacturing	77.5	200.0	200.9	194.4	186.7	134.5	170.1	189.0
	Textiles	10.0	107.6	108.5	111.8	103.0	105.9	100.5	98.8
	Electrical apparatus	10.8	221.6	221.1	212.9	220.0	56.4	189.5	213.1
	Iron and steel	35.6	234.4	234.9	229.7	211.4	154.2	203.4	245.4
	Other manufactures	21.1	224.4	226.3	210.7	213.4	169.1	176.9	178.1
	Construction	5.9	222.8	219.8	230.0	176.1	159.4	139.4	87.2
	Trade	10.2	192.8	189.7	194.9	185.4	170.9	163.1	156.7
Hamilton	- All Industries	100.0	202.8	202.7	198.4	187.8	142.1	168.4	180.3
Windsor	- Manufacturing	81.2	327.0	322.5	315.9	305.1	247.1	166.5	320.7
	Iron and steel	67.3	344.2	338.4	332.7	318.3	250.5	144.3	345.9
	Other manufactures	13.9	263.0	264.0	257.1	260.5	235.7	241.2	236.0
	Construction	3.8	159.4	164.8	139.7	123.9	108.3	82.7	75.2
Windsor	- All Industries	100.0	299.7	297.1	292.0	279.7	229.6	162.9	284.1
Winnipeg	- Manufacturing	48.1	184.1	183.5	178.1	157.1	167.0	158.5	179.9
	Animal products - edible	4.4	253.9	276.5	281.4	120.7	322.1	300.7	289.9
	Printing and publishing	5.0	156.9	159.3	148.1	139.4	125.0	112.3	99.5
	Textiles	6.7	290.4	282.4	249.4	222.9	215.4	219.7	224.2
	Iron and steel	15.9	135.7	137.3	133.8	126.5	118.4	111.6	145.1
	Other manufactures	16.1	223.9	214.9	213.9	205.5	191.4	185.7	217.6
	Transportation	6.5	117.0	112.4	115.1	107.8	107.1	98.2	90.9
	Construction	6.5	147.0	153.1	143.3	119.4	122.0	76.5	55.1
	Trade	30.8	165.2	160.2	159.1	163.6	155.1	134.9	125.4
Winnipeg	- All Industries	100.0	170.5	168.8	164.9	153.9	155.6	140.7	144.6
Vancouver	- Manufacturing	37.5	253.1	261.3	269.9	246.7	243.6	306.5	391.9
	Lumber products	10.6	193.0	200.1	210.9	188.3	163.0	141.4	125.3
	Other manufactures	26.9	288.6	297.5	303.7	278.6	285.7	394.2	530.7
	Communications	5.4	211.7	212.1	205.3	178.3	183.2	134.0	124.8
	Transportation	10.2	130.4	130.8	145.6	162.1	135.5	127.6	111.6
	Construction	12.2	248.6	263.7	258.9	226.9	170.2	106.9	88.9
	Services ^{2/}	7.3	242.6	245.3	255.2	256.9	224.8	194.0	175.1
	Trade	27.3	260.0	257.4	257.0	244.0	216.6	190.7	180.8
Vancouver	- All Industries	100.0	229.1	233.3	238.5	225.2	204.1	209.3	232.0

^{1/} Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review. ^{2/} See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1949 with Comparisons as at Sept. 1, 1949 and Oct. 1, 1948.

Industries	Oct. 1, 1949					Sept. 1, 1949		Oct. 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,086,378	834,804	251,574	76.8	23.2	77.2	22.8	77.4	22.6
Animal products - edible	39,707	31,397	8,310	79.1	20.9	78.5	21.7	79.8	20.2
Fur and products	4,323	2,784	1,539	64.4	35.6	64.8	35.2	63.3	36.7
Leather and products	31,060	18,732	12,328	60.3	39.7	60.9	39.1	60.9	39.1
Boots and shoes	19,790	11,260	8,530	56.9	43.1	57.3	42.7	57.5	42.5
Lumber and products	83,828	77,229	6,599	92.1	7.9	92.3	7.7	91.8	8.2
Rough and dressed lumber	51,009	48,626	2,383	95.3	4.7	95.3	4.7	95.0	5.0
Furniture	18,767	16,666	2,101	88.8	11.2	89.1	10.9	87.7	12.3
Other lumber products	14,052	11,937	2,115	84.9	15.1	85.0	15.0	86.0	14.0
Plant products - edible	75,655	46,335	29,320	61.2	38.8	61.8	38.2	62.5	37.5
Pulp and paper products	114,524	91,865	22,659	80.2	19.8	80.2	19.8	80.8	19.2
Pulp and paper	49,783	47,182	2,601	94.8	5.2	94.7	5.3	95.2	4.8
Paper products	21,883	13,856	8,027	63.3	36.7	63.6	36.4	65.7	34.3
Printing and publishing	42,858	30,827	12,031	71.9	28.1	71.6	28.4	71.1	28.9
Rubber products	21,682	16,045	5,637	74.0	26.0	75.2	24.8	74.3	25.7
Textile products	161,918	74,189	87,729	45.8	54.2	46.2	53.8	45.6	54.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	57,739	37,063	20,676	64.2	35.8	64.3	35.7	62.2	37.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,052	13,456	8,596	61.0	39.0	61.6	38.4	59.8	40.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	13,732	7,974	5,758	58.1	41.9	58.6	41.4	57.6	42.4
Synthetic silk and silk goods	16,731	11,733	4,998	70.1	29.9	69.9	30.1	67.5	32.5
Hosiery and knit goods	23,998	8,801	15,197	36.7	63.3	36.1	63.9	35.5	64.5
Garments and personal furnishings	63,369	19,329	44,040	30.5	69.5	30.9	69.1	30.9	69.1
Other textile products	16,812	8,996	7,816	53.5	46.5	54.0	46.0	54.0	46.0
Tobacco	10,213	4,478	5,735	43.8	56.2	41.8	58.2	42.8	57.2
Beverages	20,457	18,012	2,445	88.0	12.0	89.3	10.7	87.7	12.3
Chemicals and allied products	43,627	32,888	10,739	75.4	24.6	75.6	24.4	75.9	24.1
Clay, glass and stone products	22,401	19,962	2,439	89.1	10.9	88.9	11.1	88.0	12.0
Electric light and power	35,554	31,302	4,252	88.0	12.0	88.1	11.9	88.3	11.7
Electrical apparatus	52,369	37,832	14,537	72.2	27.8	72.7	27.3	72.4	27.6
Iron and steel products	287,280	265,159	22,121	92.3	7.7	92.3	7.7	92.6	7.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	37,365	35,692	1,673	95.5	4.5	95.6	4.4	95.8	4.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,696	24,327	3,369	87.8	12.2	87.8	12.2	88.9	11.1
Agricultural implements	15,058	14,144	914	93.9	6.1	94.1	5.9	94.5	5.5
Land vehicles and aircraft	118,208	111,405	6,803	94.2	5.8	94.4	5.6	94.6	5.4
Automobiles and parts	48,616	43,536	5,080	89.6	10.4	89.5	10.5	89.5	10.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	13,807	13,306	501	96.4	3.6	96.3	3.7	96.9	3.1
Heating appliances	8,637	8,125	512	94.1	5.9	94.0	6.0	93.5	6.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.o.s.)	11,675	10,750	925	92.1	7.9	92.4	7.6	92.2	7.8
Foundry and machine shop products	8,456	8,035	421	95.0	5.0	95.5	4.5	95.4	4.6
Other iron and steel products	46,378	39,375	7,003	84.9	15.1	84.5	15.5	84.7	15.3
Non-ferrous metal products	46,404	40,224	6,180	86.7	13.3	86.7	13.3	85.7	14.3
Non-metallic mineral products	16,185	14,713	1,472	90.9	9.1	91.0	9.0	91.6	8.4
Miscellaneous	19,191	11,658	7,533	60.7	39.3	62.3	37.7	63.8	36.2
LOGGING	53,552	52,605	947	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7
MINING	86,707	84,770	1,937	97.8	2.2	97.7	2.3	97.8	2.2
Coal	24,399	24,171	228	99.1	0.9	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0
Metallic ores	44,222	43,331	891	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	18,086	17,268	818	95.5	4.5	95.3	4.7	95.4	4.6
COMMUNICATIONS	55,334	26,217	29,117	47.4	52.6	47.1	52.9	47.7	52.3
Telegraphs	8,590	6,982	1,608	81.3	18.7	81.8	18.2	81.0	19.0
Telephones	43,914	17,213	26,701	39.2	60.8	39.3	60.7	40.0	60.0
TRANSPORTATION	189,952	178,334	11,618	93.9	6.1	93.8	6.2	93.9	6.1
Street railways, cartage and storage	64,579	60,096	4,483	93.1	6.9	92.9	7.1	93.1	6.9
Steam railway operation	94,242	88,851	5,391	94.3	5.7	94.2	5.8	94.0	6.0
Shipping and stevedoring	31,131	29,387	1,744	94.4	5.6	94.4	5.6	95.1	4.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	267,084	262,266	4,818	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.1	1.9
Building	130,891	127,676	3,215	97.5	2.5	97.5	2.5	97.4	2.6
Highway	94,946	93,477	1,469	98.5	1.5	98.4	1.6	98.1	1.9
Railway	41,247	41,113	134	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES (as specified below)	73,222	35,415	37,807	48.4	51.6	48.2	51.8	48.5	51.5
Hotels and restaurants	47,533	23,687	23,846	49.8	50.2	49.6	50.4	50.7	49.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	19,908	7,680	12,228	38.0	62.0	38.4	61.6	38.8	61.2
TRADE	294,495	182,319	112,176	61.9	38.1	62.6	37.4	61.0	39.0
Retail	208,670	117,342	91,328	56.2	43.8	56.8	43.2	55.2	44.8
Wholesale	85,825	64,977	20,848	75.7	24.3	76.3	23.7	75.0	25.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,106,724	1,656,730	449,994	78.6	21.4	78.9	21.1	79.1	20.9
FINANCE	90,674	47,590	43,084	52.5	47.5	52.8	47.2	53.1	46.9
Banks and trust companies	51,969	25,479	26,490	49.0	51.0	49.3	50.7	49.8	50.2
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,495	2,272	1,223	65.0	35.0	65.1	34.9	65.4	34.6
Insurance	35,210	19,839	15,371	56.3	43.7	56.7	43.3	56.5	43.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,197,398	1,704,320	493,078	77.6	22.4	77.8	22.2	78.1	21.9

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and some time after the Census date; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. Since 1944, there has been considerable growth in the number of firms reporting to the monthly survey. It is estimated that the coverage in the industrial divisions now ranges from about 51 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and 56 p.c. in trade, to some 85 p.c. in mining and 88 p.c. in manufacturing. The last two figures are based on the statistics of the Annual Census of Industry, relating to practically all establishments in the indicated industries. In manufacturing, certain adjustments in respect of industrial coverage are required to bring about comparability in the two series. The proportion of 88 p.c. results from the use of the adjusted figures. It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys in the nine major industrial groups employ approximately 82 p.c. of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in the same industries throughout Canada; of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in all industries, including workers in the industries excluded from the monthly surveys as well as in those represented, the coverage is estimated at about 61 p.c.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose being

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by the firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings, given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

8.- HOURLY EARNINGS - Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.

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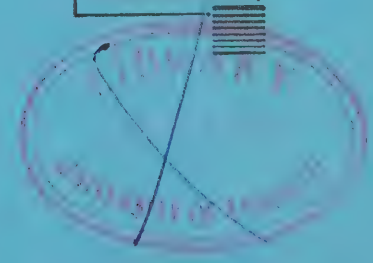
THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

NOVEMBER, 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

^R
D.B.S.
PUBLICATION



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

NOVEMBER, 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in October

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Prepared in the Employment Section,
of the Labour and Prices Division,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa

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THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1949.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Monthly returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 20,712 representative employers in eight major industrial groups showed a further slight decline in employment at the beginning of November, together with a small advance in their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages as compared with Oct. 1. The reduction in the indicated working force again took place among male employees, whose numbers fell by 0.3 p.c., while that of women rose by 0.5 p.c. in the month; the difference in the trends was due to the changes which occurred in the industrial distribution of employment.

An examination of the monthly data collected over a period of some duration shows that since 1938, the movement in industrial employment generally at Nov. 1 has been uniformly favourable. In earlier years since 1920, improvement was recorded at that date on seven occasions, with curtailment at Nov. 1 in 11 years. On the average, there was in pre-war years a percentage decline which approximated that indicated at the date under review.

Moderate expansion on the whole was reported in New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan, with similar reductions in the remaining provinces. Industrially, improvement over Oct. 1 was shown at the date under review in logging, mining and trade; in these divisions, recorded employment rose by 23.2 p.c., 0.4 p.c. and 1.8 p.c., respectively. The trend in the other major industrial classes was downward. The percentage losses varied from 0.7 p.c. in communications and one p.c. in manufacturing, to 1.9 p.c. in transportation and two p.c. in construction. In direction, the changes indicated at the date under review in the more important industries followed the seasonal pattern, and in several cases, were similar in magnitude to those noted, on the average, in preceding years. The general advance in logging, however, was rather below-average; the decline in construction was also smaller than that usually recorded at Nov. 1.

Within the manufacturing division, there were substantial losses as compared with Oct. 1 in vegetable food factories, in which the decline was nevertheless not so large as that often noted at Nov. 1. Considerable reductions were also shown in lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants, while the trend was unfavourable in numerous other industries. The falling-off in rubber was mainly due to industrial disputes. Moderate gains were shown in textile, printing and publishing and some other classes.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index number of employment in the eight leading industries at the beginning of November was 201.9, as compared with 202.2 at Oct. 1, 1949, and 203.6 at Nov. 1, 1948. In 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the Nov. 1 indexes had been 197.8, 182.7, 171.2, 183.8, 188.7 and 183.3, respectively. Except for Nov. 1, 1948, the latest index is the highest in the record of 29 years. Although the Nov. 1, 1949, figure was 0.8 p.c. below that indicated 12 months previously, there was an increase of three p.c. in this comparison in the index of payrolls, which reached a new all-time maximum at the date under review.

1/See explanatory notes on pages I and II at the end of this bulletin.

Table A.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1949, Nov. 1, 1948 and Nov. 1, 1947.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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*See explanatory statements on pages I and II. 1/This classification comprises the following:- Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 1 and 9, with the exception of electric light and power. 2/ Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants. X Includes Welland, Thorold and Merriton.

PAYROLLS.

The co-operating employers reported a rise of 0.4 p.c. in their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages^{1/} at Nov. 1 as compared with Oct. 1. Further upward adjustments in wage rates in several industries contributed to the higher expenditures, in which another factor was longer working hours in some industries. The indicated weekly earnings averaged \$43.78 at Nov. 1, as compared with \$43.55 at Oct. 1, 1949, and \$42.15 at Nov. 1, 1948. At the same date in earlier years for which statistics are available, the per capita figures were as follows:- 1947, \$37.79; 1946, \$33.33; 1945, \$31.95; 1944, \$32.29; 1943, \$31.60; 1942, \$29.81, and 1941, \$27.02. In the period from June 1, 1941, when the monthly record of earnings was instituted, to Nov. 1, 1949, the average weekly earnings of persons employed by the larger firms have risen by 73.4 p.c.

If the statistics for financial institutions are included, the latest survey of employment and payrolls shows that the number of persons in recorded employment fell by 0.1 p.c. as compared with the beginning of October. The sums received in salaries and wages by these persons at the date under review were higher by 0.4 p.c. The average weekly earnings per employee in the nine principal industries, including finance, were \$43.67; this exceeded the per capita figure of \$43.46 indicated at the beginning of October, and that of \$42.03 at Nov. 1, 1948.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the 22 larger industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Oct. 1, 1949, and Nov. 1, 1948. Table B on page 4 contains a monthly record for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1945. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment in these tables have been converted from their original base, 1926=100.

The table on page 4 shows that in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 32.2 p.c. in the index number of employment in the eight leading industrial groups (listed in the table on page 2), while that of aggregate weekly salaries and wages has risen by 124.6 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1949, has amounted to 32.8 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 124.0 p.c. The increases in the payroll figures are the highest so far recorded. The explanation given in earlier bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the compulsory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers as compared with the period of the war.

The index of employment in manufacturing during the period for which monthly statistics of payrolls are available has advanced by 22.9 p.c.; the salaries and wages have mounted by 113.4 p.c., and the weekly earnings per person in recorded employment have risen by 76.3 p.c. In the included non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Nov. 1 showed an advance of 44.4 p.c. from the commencement of the record of payrolls, while the index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in

^{1/}For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income".

^{2/}The attention of those interested in hourly earnings is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours, average hourly earnings and average weekly wages.

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.57
Jan. 1, 1945	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	116.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr. 1	116.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.5	156.3	128.3	32.94
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.75	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
Jan. 1, 1946	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	105.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	106.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.06	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.23
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.84	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.56
Sept. 1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.81	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54
Jan. 1, 1947	119.0	150.2	128.6	32.77	118.5	149.9	129.3	32.64	115.5	141.5	126.7	32.40
Feb. 1	118.8	160.7	137.7	35.09	118.3	160.6	138.7	35.03	115.4	156.8	138.2	35.34
Mar. 1	118.6	163.2	139.9	35.66	118.1	163.0	141.0	35.61	115.8	159.5	140.0	35.81
Apr. 1	118.9	163.9	140.4	35.78	118.3	163.9	1					

these classes was higher by 138.4 p.c. than at June 1, 1941.

In the last 12 months, the index of employment in manufacturing has fallen by 0.9 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by three p.c. The average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment have mounted by 3.9 p.c. A composite index for the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available shows a loss of 0.9 p.c. in the 12 months, accompanied by a rise of three p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report, and in Table A on page 2), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course a factor of outstanding importance.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

Leading industrial establishments reported a loss of 0.3 p.c. in employment for male workers at the beginning of November as compared with a month earlier, together with a rise of 0.5 p.c. in the number of their female employees. The most noteworthy change among men was the seasonal increase in employment in logging camps. Mining also showed improvement. On the other hand, there were considerable declines in employment among male workers in manufacturing, transportation and construction.

Among women, there was a falling-off of 0.9 p.c. in employment in manufacturing as a whole, largely due to seasonal conditions in the food processing group. Textile factories, however, provided work for considerably more workers of that sex than at Oct. 1. Trading establishments also indicated substantially higher levels of employment. In communications and hotels and restaurants, on the other hand, there were large, seasonal reductions in the number of female employees.

In the nine major industries, the co-operating establishments reported a decrease of 0.1 p.c. in their forces since Oct. 1; the indicated number of women rose by 0.5 p.c., but that of men was lower by 0.3 p.c. The ratios in this group of industries at Nov. 1 were 774 men and 226 women per 1,000 employees, as compared with 776 men and 224 women recorded at Oct. 1, 1949.

In comparison with Nov. 1, 1948, the reported number of men in the nine major industrial divisions showed a decrease of 1.5 p.c., but there was a gain of about 2.3 p.c. in the indicated number of women. The proportions per 1,000 persons in recorded employment were 781 in the case of men, and 219 in the case of women. A year earlier, the ratios had been 780 men and 220 women per 1,000 persons in recorded employment, while at Nov. 1, 1946, there were 772 men and 228 women per 1,000 workers on the staffs of leading establishments.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- The trend of employment in manufacturing continued downward at the first of November, according to information furnished by 9,987 representative establishments. The general loss amounted to one p.c.; in the heavy manufactured goods industries, employment declined by 0.6 p.c., while the reduction in the light

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II at the end of this report.

Table C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Nov. 1, 1949, with Comparisons as at Oct. 1, 1949 and Nov. 1, 1948.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Nov. 1, 1949 ^{3/}					Oct. 1, 1949		Nov. 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	154,086	131,568	22,518	85.4	14.6	85.4	14.6	86.0	14.0
Prince Edward Island	3,886	2,965	921	76.3	23.7	76.2	23.8	76.5	23.5
Nova Scotia	91,087	79,195	11,892	86.9	13.1	87.1	12.9	87.5	12.5
New Brunswick	59,113	49,408	9,705	83.6	16.4	83.4	16.6	84.3	15.7
Quebec	637,081	485,038	152,043	76.1	23.9	76.1	23.9	77.0	23.0
Ontario	926,332	701,744	224,588	75.8	24.2	75.9	24.1	76.3	23.7
Prairie Provinces	273,478	216,633	56,845	79.2	20.8	79.7	20.3	79.5	20.5
Manitoba	122,205	93,804	28,401	76.8	23.2	77.6	22.4	77.0	23.0
Saskatchewan	52,864	42,138	10,726	79.7	20.3	80.4	19.6	80.0	20.0
Alberta	98,409	80,691	17,718	82.0	18.0	81.9	18.1	82.4	17.6
British Columbia	209,370	168,602	40,768	80.5	19.5	80.9	19.1	81.3	18.7
CANADA	2,200,347	1,703,585	496,762	77.4	22.6	77.6	22.4	78.1	21.9
(b) Cities									
Montreal	327,635	229,245	98,390	70.0	30.0	70.2	29.8	70.1	29.9
Quebec	34,040	24,262	9,778	71.3	28.7	70.4	29.6	71.9	28.1
Toronto	305,727	206,521	99,206	67.6	32.4	67.9	32.1	67.7	32.3
Ottawa	31,458	21,020	10,438	66.8	33.2	67.5	32.5	67.6	32.4
Hamilton	70,087	52,072	18,015	74.3	25.7	74.6	25.4	74.3	25.7
Windsor	42,611	35,856	6,755	84.1	15.9	83.8	16.2	84.0	16.0
Winnipeg	78,447	54,062	24,385	68.9	31.1	69.9	30.1	69.2	30.8
Vancouver	92,053	66,621	25,432	72.4	27.6	73.4	26.6	74.4	25.6
Halifax	23,215	16,225	6,990	69.9	30.1	71.4	28.6	71.8	28.2
Saint John	13,973	10,242	3,731	73.3	26.7	73.3	26.7	73.3	26.7
Sherbrooke	10,508	6,902	3,606	65.7	34.3	65.8	34.2	66.8	33.2
Three Rivers	11,297	8,623	2,674	76.3	23.7	76.3	23.7	78.3	21.7
Brantford	14,516	10,760	3,756	74.1	25.9	74.7	25.3	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	21,551	14,676	6,875	68.1	31.9	68.3	31.7	68.7	31.3
London	28,169	19,142	9,027	68.0	32.0	68.2	31.8	68.6	31.4
Fort William - Port Arthur	11,966	10,053	1,913	84.0	16.0	85.1	14.9	86.1	13.9
St. Catharines - Welland	26,077	21,222	4,855	81.4	18.6	80.7	19.3	-	-
Regina	12,291	7,896	4,395	64.2	35.8	66.0	34.0	65.1	34.9
Saskatoon	8,207	5,848	2,359	71.3	28.7	72.2	27.8	71.8	28.2
Calgary	23,945	18,063	5,882	75.4	24.6	75.9	24.1	75.8	24.2
Edmonton	25,186	18,425	6,761	73.2	26.8	73.7	26.3	73.2	26.8
Victoria	13,493	10,013	3,480	74.2	25.8	74.5	25.5	73.5	26.5
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,075,559	826,239	249,320	76.8	23.2	76.8	23.2	77.2	22.8
Durable Goods ^{1/}	490,854	438,481	52,373	89.3	10.7	89.5	10.5	89.3	10.7
Non-Durable Goods	549,593	356,919	192,674	64.9	35.1	65.0	35.0	65.4	34.6
Electric Light and Power	35,112	30,839	4,273	87.8	12.2	88.0	12.0	88.2	11.8
Logging	66,016	65,019	997	98.5	1.5	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7
Mining	86,978	85,115	1,863	97.9	2.1	97.8	2.2	97.9	2.1
Communications	55,079	26,079	29,000	47.3	52.7	47.4	52.6	47.5	52.5
Transportation	185,998	174,803	11,195	94.0	6.0	93.9	6.1	94.1	5.9
Construction and Maintenance	264,070	259,365	4,705	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8
Services ^{2/}	74,679	36,483	38,196	48.9	51.1	48.4	51.6	48.5	51.5
Trade	301,282	182,813	118,469	60.7	39.3	61.9	38.1	60.3	39.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,109,661	1,655,916	453,745	78.5	21.5	78.6	21.4	79.1	20.9
Finance	90,686	47,669	43,017	52.6	47.4	52.5	47.5	53.0	47.0
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,200,347	1,703,585	496,762	77.4	22.6	77.6	22.4	78.1	21.9

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/} The Nov. 1 data are subject to revision.

manufactured goods division was 1.4 p.c. The general recession was seasonal in character, the movement at Nov. 1 having been downward in 19 of the 29 years during which monthly data have been collected. The latest decline approximated the average in size, and was also similar to that indicated at Nov. 1, 1948.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index fell from 208.6 at Oct. 1, 1949, to 206.5 at the date under review, as compared with 208.3 at Nov. 1, 1948, when the figure was higher than at Nov. 1 in any other year of the record except 1942, 1943 and 1944.

There was a pronounced decline in employment at the beginning of November in the vegetable food industries, in which the reported loss of 8.5 p.c. was seasonal, although it was on a rather smaller scale than at Nov. 1 in recently-preceding years, when a higher level of activity had been indicated in this group. There were fairly substantial decreases in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, beverage and iron and steel plants. The loss in rubber was due in large part to industrial disputes. Smaller reductions took place in tobacco, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product factories, notably in the petroleum division. On the other hand, improvement was indicated in printing and publishing, paper products, textiles, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. The gains were moderate.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The decline of one p.c. in the index number of employment in manufacturing at Nov. 1 was accompanied by a loss of 0.5 p.c. in the index number of payrolls as compared with Oct. 1. The two most recent figures were the highest in the record of 8½ years. The per capita earnings reached a new maximum at the date under review, at \$45.07, as compared with \$44.84 at Oct. 1, 1949, and \$43.38 at Nov. 1, 1948. At the same date in earlier years for which statistics are available, the averages were as follows:- 1947, \$38.52; 1946, \$33.45; 1945, \$32.64; 1944, \$33.20; 1943, \$32.62; 1942, \$30.70, and 1941, \$27.59.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Nov. 1, 1949, stood at 213.4 as compared with 214.4 at Oct. 1, 1949, and 207.1 at Nov. 1, 1948. The increase in the payroll figure at the date under review as compared with 12 months earlier which amounted to three p.c. was accompanied by a decline of 0.9 p.c. in the index of employment.

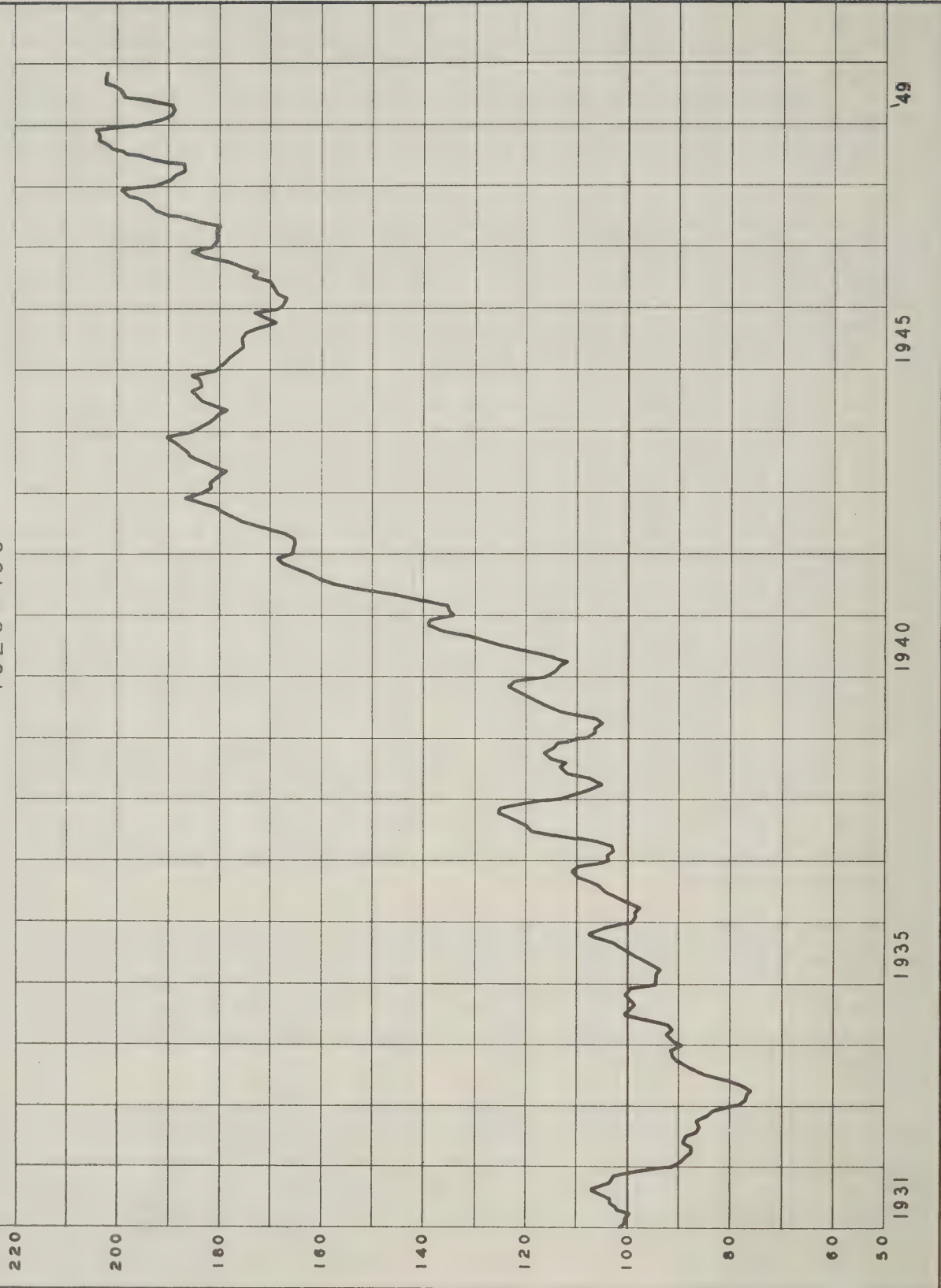
The Sex Distribution in Manufacturing.- Employment for persons of both sexes in manufacturing was at a lower level at Nov. 1 than at Oct. 1. The loss among women amounted to 0.9 p.c., and that among men, to one p.c. Employees of the former sex made up 232 per 1,000 workers reported at the date under review, a proportion which was unchanged from that indicated a month earlier, but exceeded the ratio of 228 per 1,000 workers noted at Nov. 1, 1948.

Among women, there were gains over Oct. 1 in the printing and publishing, textile, beverage, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured products classes. Animal and vegetable food processing, pulp and paper and some other industries, however, reported reductions in their women employees. Among men, there were increases at Nov. 1 as compared with a month earlier in the paper product, printing and publishing, textile, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions. On the other hand, there were declines among such workers in the vegetable food, lumber, rubber, pulp and paper, tobacco, beverage, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product groups.

As compared with Nov. 1, 1948, there was an advance of about one p.c. in the number of women employed by leading manufacturers, together with a loss of approximately 1.4 p.c. in their male employees. The proportion of men per 1,000 persons in recorded employment at the beginning of November in 1948 had stood at 772, and that of women, at

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949
1926 = 100



228, while in 1947 and 1946, the ratios of women were 230 and 237 per 1,000, respectively, at the beginning of November.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS IN THE MAJOR NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Logging.- There was further important expansion in logging at Nov. 1, 1949, according to information furnished by 666 leading operators, whose staffs were higher by 23.2 p.c. than at Oct. 1. This increase considerably exceeded that indicated a month earlier, and was slightly larger than the gain noted at Nov. 1, 1948. The index of employment was then 31.5 p.c. higher than the latest figure of 220.2, which was lower than at Nov. 1 in any earlier year since 1943.

The weekly salaries and wages reported by the firms co-operating in the latest survey showed an advance of 19.9 p.c. over the sums which they had distributed in the preceding period of observation. The index of payrolls, however, was 30.7 p.c. below that indicated at Nov. 1, 1948.

The per capita earnings fell from \$39.73 at October 1, 1949, to \$38.64 at the date under review. The decline was seasonal in character, but was rather larger than that indicated at Nov. 1, 1948. This was partly due to the fact that many camps opened later in 1949 than in recently preceding years, so that many of the reported employees did not work throughout the period reviewed. Unsatisfactory weather in some areas was also a factor. The per capita figure in logging at Nov. 1, 1948, was \$37.92, while in 1947, the average was \$37.83. The latest figure is the highest on record for the time of year. In considering the statistics of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also a factor in lowering the reported earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being considerably higher than in any other province. (See Table 2 towards the back of this report).

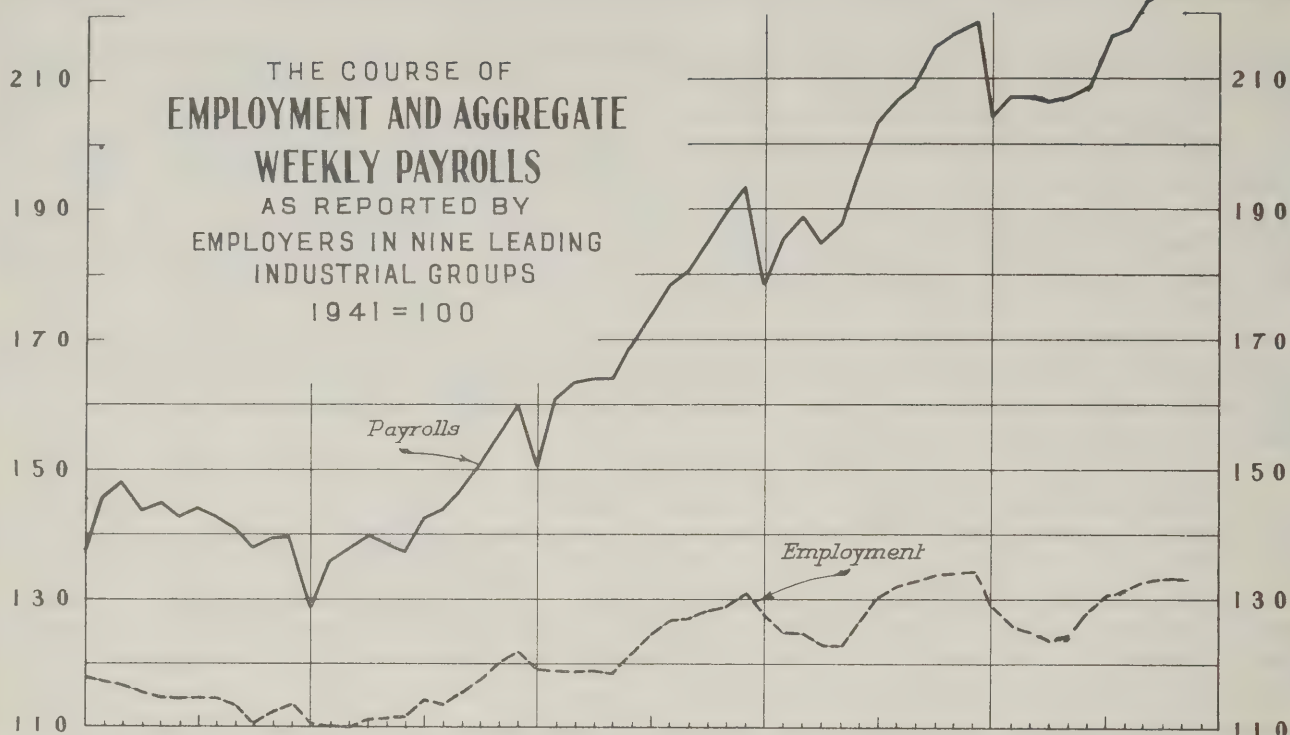
Mining.- Moderately heightened activity was indicated in mining at the beginning of November, when information tabulated from 687 leading operators showed a combined working force which exceeded by 0.4 p.c. the staffs reported in their last return. The extraction of coal and metallic ores afforded more employment, but there was a decline in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals. The index of employment in the mining group at Nov. 1, at 184.9, was 1.9 p.c. above that of 181.5 at the same date in 1948. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 7.1 p.c.

The weekly payrolls reported by the co-operating firms at the latest date were higher by 3.4 p.c. than at Oct. 1; upward revisions in the wage rates contributed to the higher total. Increased overtime work was also a factor. The per capita earnings were considerably higher, at \$54.04, as compared with \$52.48 in the preceding period of observation, and \$51.41 at Nov. 1, 1948.

Communications.- The trend in the communications division continued seasonally downward. The staffs of the co-operating establishments were lower by 0.7 p.c. at Nov. 1 than at Oct. 1. On the other hand, there was an advance of 1.4 p.c. in the payrolls distributed by these establishments. The per capita earnings of their employees rose from \$41.32 a month earlier, to \$42.16 at the first of November; a year earlier, the figure had been \$39.11. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 199.2; this was nine p.c. above that of 182.7 at Nov. 1, 1948; since then there has been a gain of 16.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Transportation and Storage.- Considerable seasonal curtailment was noted in transportation at Nov. 1. All branches of the industry shared in the decline, which was particularly marked in the steam railway division. The index of employment stood at 142.8, slightly below that of 144.6 at Nov. 1, 1948, the maximum in the record for

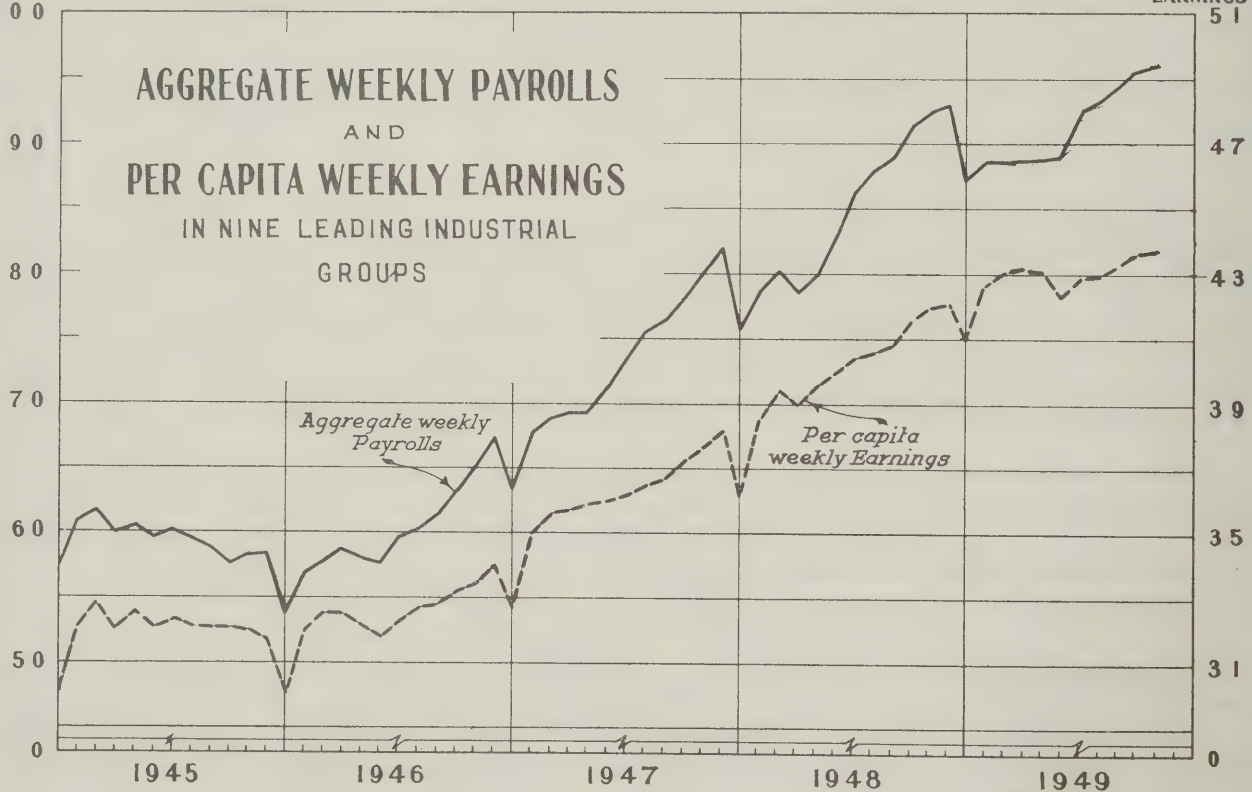
THE COURSE OF
EMPLOYMENT AND AGGREGATE
WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN NINE LEADING
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
1941=100



PAYROLLS-MILLION DOLLARS
100

EARNINGS
51

AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AND
PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS
IN NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL
GROUPS



that date. In the last 12 months, the index number of payrolls has risen by 0.2 p.c.

The staffs of the 920 firms and branches furnishing returns were lower by 1.9 p.c. than at Oct. 1, while their aggregate disbursements in weekly salaries and wages were lower by 0.7 p.c. The average earnings of their employees, however, advanced from \$51.92 at Oct. 1, to \$52.58 at the first of November, when the mean exceeded that of \$51.75 indicated 12 months earlier.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was further recession in employment in construction; this was seasonal in character, but was somewhat below-average for the time of the year. Building construction was rather less active, and the trend was decidedly downward in work on the railroads, streets and highways. Statements were tabulated from 2,777 contractors who reported a falling-off of two p.c. in their staffs as compared with Oct. 1, together with a loss of 1.5 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The per capita earnings of their employees stood at \$42.15 at the date under review, as compared with \$41.93 at the beginning of October. The Nov. 1, 1948, figure was \$40.62.

The latest index in construction, at 198.6, was 3.1 p.c. above that of 192.7 at the beginning of November of last year, and was also higher than in any earlier November in the record. In the 12 months, the index of weekly payrolls has mounted by 6.8 p.c.

Services.- A considerable seasonal decline was indicated in hotels and restaurants, but employment was brisker in certain other branches of the service division for which data are available. On the whole, the 1,421 co-operating establishments in this group of industries had reduced their staffs by 1.3 p.c. from Oct. 1. The salaries and wages they distributed at the beginning of November were less by 0.7 p.c.

During the last 12 months, there has been a decline of 1.7 p.c. in the index number of employment in these industries, while the index of payrolls showed a gain of 5.6 p.c. at Nov. 1, 1949. The per capita earnings stood at \$28.60 at Nov. 1, as compared with \$28.43 at Oct. 1, 1949 and \$26.85 at the first of November, 1948. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of the workers receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; employees in the former division constituted about two-thirds of the total staff reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of November.

Trade.- Trading establishments showed extremely marked seasonal expansion at Nov. 1, partly due to the employment of large numbers of part-time workers. Data were furnished by 4,105 wholesale and retail houses in which the personnel was higher by 1.8 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers rose by 1.9 p.c. in the month. The average earnings per worker slightly advanced, from \$37.31 at Oct. 1 to \$37.38 at the beginning of November. A year earlier, the per capita figure had been \$35.50.

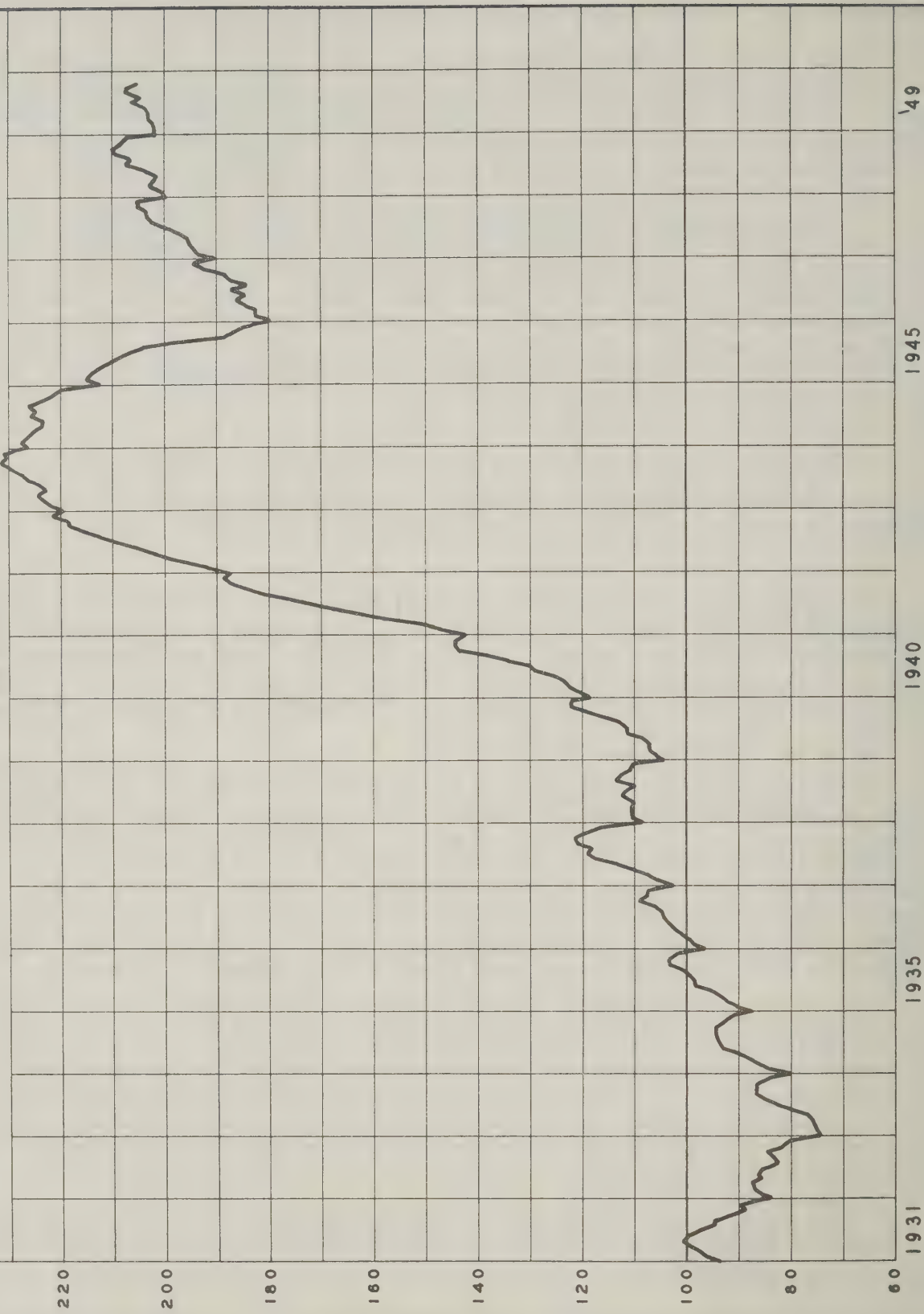
The index number of employment in trade at Nov. 1 was 238.6, as compared with 230.5 at the same date in 1948. The latest figure therefore showed an increase of 3.5 p.c. in the 12 months, a period in which the index of payrolls has gained by 8.7 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Information from 1,046 financial institutions indicated little general change in their employment as compared with Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages reported by these establishments at the date under review were insignificantly higher than at Oct. 1. The per capita figure was unchanged, at \$41.20, as compared with \$39.08 at Nov. 1, 1948. The latest index of employment in financial institutions, at 171.6, was higher by 3.6 p.c. than that of 165.7 at the same

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



date in 1948, while the index of payrolls showed an increase of 9.3 p.c. in the same comparison.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan reported moderately heightened activity at Nov. 1 as compared with Oct. 1, while the trend in this comparison was unfavourable in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. The reported weekly salaries and wages were higher in six of the older provinces, the exceptions being Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia. In these areas, there were reductions of 0.9 p.c., 0.7 p.c. and 0.4 p.c., respectively. In most areas, the average earnings at the date under review exceeded those indicated at Oct. 1; in Saskatchewan, there was no general change, while in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba the trend was downward. In all areas, except Prince Edward Island, the latest per capita figures were higher than at Nov. 1 in 1948. The general figures in all provinces considerably exceeded the averages at Nov. 1 in 1947 and earlier years of the record.

Maritime Provinces.- Industrial employment in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick showed an upward movement at Nov. 1, but there was a decline in Nova Scotia. The 1,471 co-operating establishments in these three provinces reported a general decrease of 0.7 p.c. in their working forces as compared with the beginning of October. This loss was accompanied by a rise of 0.5 p.c. in their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages. The general index of employment in the area stood at 190.7, as compared with 192.0 at Oct. 1, 1949, and 194.9 at Nov. 1, 1948.

Manufacturing operations in the Maritime Provinces were curtailed, moderate losses being indicated in the animal food, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions; there was a gain in activity in vegetable food processing. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, coal mining, steam railway operation and trade showed improvement. Except in logging, the increases were not on a large scale; the indicated advance in logging amounted to 59.6 p.c. The trend in quarrying, construction and hotels and restaurants was unfavourable. The reduction in work on the highway was fairly substantial.

The payrolls disbursed by the reporting firms for services rendered in the week preceding Nov. 1 exceeded by 0.5 p.c. the sums they had paid their employees at Oct. 1. The per capita earnings showed an upward movement, rising from \$37.53 in the last report to \$37.96 at the date under review. At Nov. 1, 1948, the average had been \$37.09. In the last year, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has declined by 0.1 p.c., and that of employment, by 2.2 p.c.

Quebec.- There was a moderate gain in industrial activity in Quebec at Nov. 1, in spite of losses in manufacturing, transportation and construction. Logging operations and trade showed seasonal expansion, the indicated increase in employment in the bush amounting to 39 p.c. Mining, communications and the service industries for which data are available reported little change on the whole. Within the manufacturing division, the trend was downward in food, lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants. On the other hand, employment advanced in printing and publishing, rubber, textile and electrical apparatus factories. The most noteworthy increase was that of a seasonal character in textile-using plants.

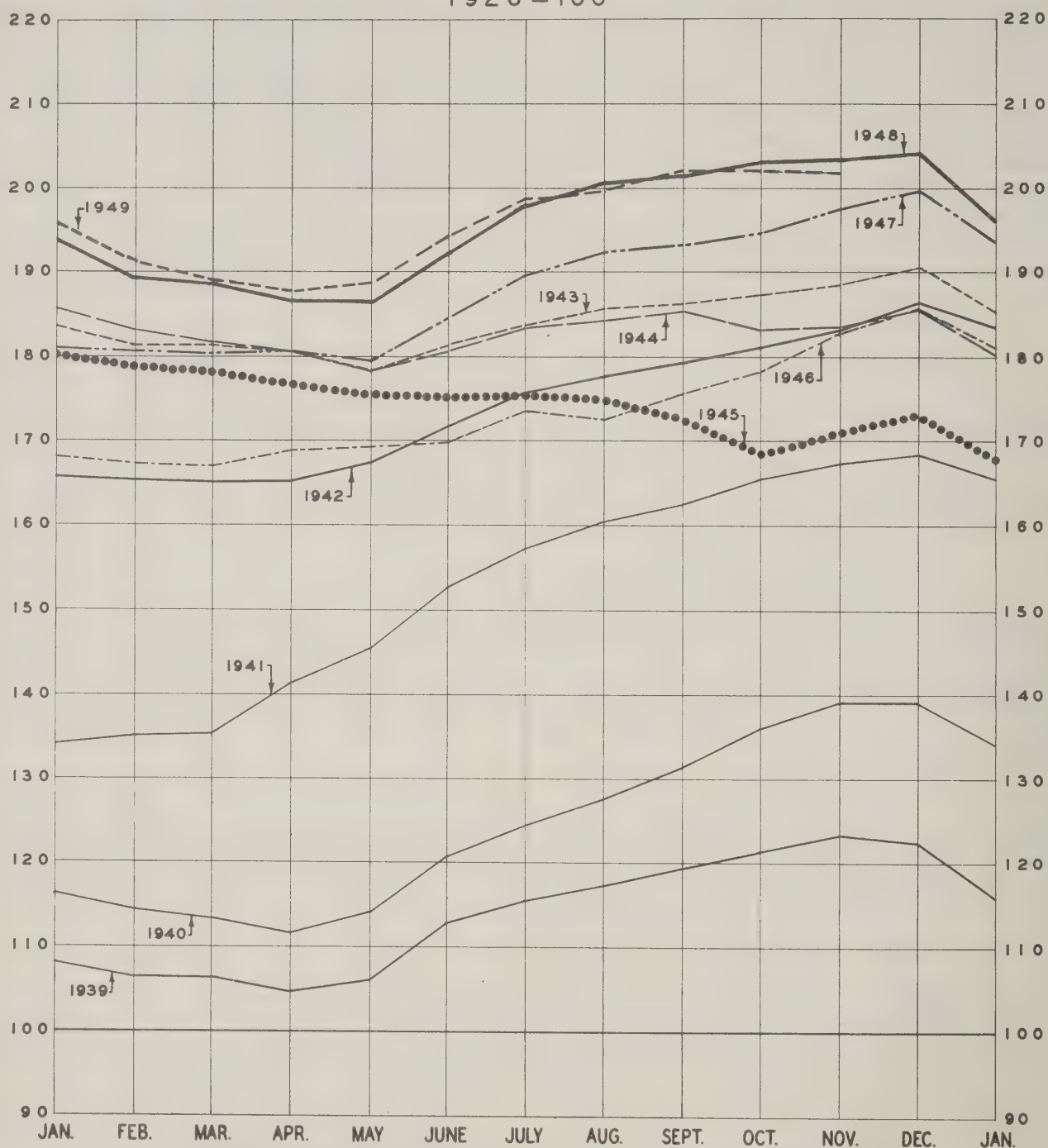
Information for Nov. 1 was furnished by 5,469 representative employers in the eight leading industries in Quebec, whose staffs were higher by 0.9 p.c. than at the beginning of October. Their weekly payrolls mounted by one p.c. in the month. The per capita earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners also showed a slightly

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II at the end of this report.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1939 — 1949

1926 = 100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

upward movement, standing at \$41.81 at the date under review, as compared with \$41.77 at Oct. 1, 1949, and \$40.33 at Nov. 1, 1948. The latest index number of employment, at 201.3, was 2.8 p.c. below the figure of 207.1 recorded a year earlier, but the index of payrolls was higher by 0.9 p.c.

Ontario.- There was a slight easing in industrial employment in Ontario at Nov. 1 as compared with Oct. 1, according to information furnished by 8,368 leading firms in the principal industrial divisions, whose working forces decreased by 0.4 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages, however, showed an increase of 0.2 p.c. in the month. The latest figure of average earnings per employee was \$45.25, as compared with \$45.00 at Oct. 1, 1949, and \$43.49 at the beginning of November, 1948. The index of employment, at 208.4, showed a slight decline from that of 208.6 at Nov. 1 a year earlier, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 4.1 p.c.

There was a contraction in employment in manufacturing as a whole in Ontario as compared with Oct. 1. Vegetable food processing showed an important seasonal decline, amounting to 11.8 p.c. Lumber, rubber, pulp and paper, tobacco, beverage, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral factories and central electric power stations were also quieter. In some industries, industrial disputes contributed to or occasioned the losses reported. On the other hand, there was some expansion in activity in leather, paper product, printing and publishing, textile, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product plants. In the non-manufacturing group, logging, metallic ore mining, building construction and trade afforded more employment. The seasonal gains in logging and trade were considerable. Communications, transportation, highway and railway construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants released employees in a seasonal movement.

Prairie Provinces.- The trend of industrial employment at Nov. 1 was downward in Manitoba and Alberta, but there was slight improvement in Saskatchewan. Statistics tabulated from 2,852 leading establishments in the Prairie Area indicated a loss of 0.4 p.c. in their combined staffs as compared with the beginning of October. This general decrease was contra-seasonal according to the experience of the last nine years, although the trend had frequently been unfavourable at Nov. 1 in earlier years for which data are available. In spite of the slight decline in employment at the date under review, the weekly salaries and wages then disbursed by the reporting firms were higher by 0.1 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The per capita earnings of their employees were \$44.28, as compared with the Oct. 1 mean of \$44.02, also exceeding the average of \$42.80 at Nov. 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the index of industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has advanced by 2.7 p.c., to 185.1, and there has been a rise of 6.2 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

There were additions to the working forces at the date under review as compared with a month earlier in manufacturing, mining and retail trade; those in the last-named were considerable. Communications, transportation, highway construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants, on the other hand, released employees. Within the manufacturing group, the most noteworthy increase was in animal food factories. There were moderate declines, however, in vegetable foods, beverages and some other classes.

British Columbia.- Employment in the larger establishments in the major industrial groups in British Columbia declined at the beginning of November, when the staffs of the 2,522 larger employers furnishing data showed a loss of 1.6 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. Manufacturing establishments in this province reported considerable curtailment in their operations, partly due to seasonal causes. There were large reductions in employment in vegetable and animal food factories. The trend was also unfavourable in numerous other divisions, but except in the classes just mentioned, the losses were small. Among the non-manufacturing groups, employment decreased in logging, shipping and stevedoring, building and highway construction and

maintenance, and hotels and restaurants. There was little general change in mining and communications, while greater activity was indicated in trade.

Declining employment in many of the industrial divisions for which data are available was accompanied by lower expenditures in salaries and wages, in which there was, on the whole, a reduction of 0.4 p.c. as compared with the amounts disbursed by the reporting firms in the week of Oct. 1. In many industrial groups, however, the indicated average weekly earnings moved upward. The general per capita figure in the eight leading industries rose from \$46.38 in the preceding survey, to \$46.95 in the week of Nov. 1, 1949, as compared with \$44.99 at the same date in 1948. In the period since then, the index number of payrolls has risen by 2.7 p.c., but that of employment, at 196.4 at the beginning of November, was 7.4 p.c. below the index recorded 12 months earlier.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN CERTAIN CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Nov. 1 by leading employers in the larger cities.

Halifax.- Industrial employment in Halifax at the beginning of November showed a decline, the index number falling by two p.c. Seasonal improvement was noted in trade, but there were slight losses in manufacturing, together with reductions on a rather larger scale in transportation and construction. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 273 leading establishments furnishing data in the city fell by 2.4 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. The average weekly earnings of their employees stood at \$35.17, as compared with \$35.33 at Oct. 1, 1949, and \$33.95 at Nov. 1, 1948. Since then, the index numbers of employment and payrolls have risen by 1.3 p.c., and 4.1 p.c., respectively.

Saint John.- Heightened activity in employment was indicated in Saint John at Nov. 1, according to data received from 205 of the larger firms in the major industrial groups. Their staffs were higher by 1.2 p.c. than at Oct. 1. Iron and steel manufacturing afforded less employment, but the trend was favourable in transportation, building and trade.

The gain in employment at Nov. 1 was accompanied by an increase of 2.4 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting firms. The average earnings per employee stood at \$36.05, as compared with \$35.63 at the beginning of October, and \$33.83 at Nov. 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Saint John has risen slightly, and that of weekly salaries and wages, by 8.2 p.c.

Montreal.- There was an upward trend in employment in Montreal at Nov. 1, when improvement was noted in manufacturing. There were losses, on the other hand, in transportation. Within the manufacturing group, advances were recorded in the textile group, in vegetable foods, printing and publishing and electrical apparatus.

Statistics were received from 3,130 leading employers in the major industrial divisions, whose personnel was larger by 0.3 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The amounts which they disbursed in weekly salaries and wages at the date under review were higher by 1.2 p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees stood at \$42.48 at Oct. 1 and \$42.85 at Nov. 1, 1949, as compared with \$40.97 at Nov. 1, 1948. In the year, the index of employment has risen by 1.4 p.c., to 192.9, while there has been a gain of 6.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Quebec City.- Little general change in industrial employment was shown in Quebec at Nov. 1, according to data from 383 leading employers, whose working forces increased by 0.2 p.c. as compared with the beginning of October. The reported salaries

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II at the end of this report.

and wages were insignificantly lower. The weekly earnings per employee fell slightly from \$36.29 at Oct. 1 to \$36.23 at the date under review, but exceeded the Nov. 1, 1948, average of \$35.04. In manufacturing, there were moderate gains in employment in lumber and iron and steel factories, with rather small but widely-distributed decreases in numerous other classes. Building and trade showed some improvement over Oct. 1, while there were losses in road and street construction and maintenance, and certain other non-manufacturing classes.

The index of employment in the city stood at 201.0, as compared with 201.9 a year earlier. This fractional decline in the 12 months was accompanied by a rise of 5.3 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Sherbrooke.- The employment situation in Sherbrooke at Nov. 1 showed a small improvement as compared with a month earlier. Information was furnished by 122 leading firms, whose personnel was higher by 0.9 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these establishments at Nov. 1 also exceeded by 0.9 p.c. their disbursements at Oct. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$37.35, the same as at Oct. 1, 1949, as compared with \$34.86 at Nov. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment has shown no general change, but that of weekly payrolls has mounted by 7.1 p.c.

Three Rivers.- There was a slightly downward movement in employment in Three Rivers at the first of November, according to statistics tabulated from 110 of the larger employers in the city, whose working forces declined by 0.5 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages at Nov. 1 were also lower, the index number falling by 2.1 p.c. in the month; changes in the industrial distribution of the reported workers, and increased employment of casual workers, contributed to the relatively larger loss in payrolls. The earnings of the employees for whom data are available averaged \$41.42, as compared with \$42.09 at Oct. 1, 1949. The mean at the beginning of November, 1948, had been \$41.69. Manufacturing was quieter at the date under review than in the preceding month, there being curtailment in pulp and paper mills and some other classes. Construction also released workers. Transportation, however, was more active. In the last 12 months, there has been a decline of 2.9 p.c. in the index of employment and of 3.5 p.c. in that of payrolls.

Toronto.- Important increases in industrial activity were noted in Toronto at the beginning of November, when data were compiled from 2,931 leading establishments employing 1.1 p.c. more workers than at Oct. 1. The general gain was rather greater-than-average in the experience of some 29 years. Manufacturing showed improvement, notably in animal and vegetable foods, lumber, paper products, printing and publishing, textiles, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, and miscellaneous manufactured products. There was curtailment in rubber factories, largely as a result of industrial disputes. Among the non-manufacturing classes, building and trade reported greater activity. The gains in the latter were considerable. On the other hand, transportation was slacker.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 by the establishments furnishing returns were higher by 1.8 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The index of employment at the latest date exceeded by 2.3 p.c. the Nov. 1, 1948, figure of 203.4. The indicated payrolls have risen by 7.3 p.c. in the 12 months. The average earnings per employee were \$45.02 at Nov. 1 and \$44.68 at Oct. 1, 1949, as compared with \$42.95 at Nov. 1, 1948.

Ottawa.- There was a decline of 0.7 p.c. in the index of industrial employment in Ottawa at Nov. 1. Manufacturing was brisker, there being small gains in a number of groups. Improvement was also noted in retail trade, but activity was reduced in construction and wholesale trade. The weekly payrolls disbursed by the 359 co-operating firms fell by 1.3 p.c. in the month. The average earnings per person in recorded employment stood at \$38.19, as compared with \$38.41 at Oct. 1. The Nov. 1, 1948, per capita figure was \$36.01. The latest index of employment, at 198.6, was 1.2 p.c. less

than that of 201.1 at Nov. 1, 1948, while that of payrolls was higher by 4.9 p.c.

Hamilton.- Expansion in industrial activity was indicated in Hamilton at Nov. 1, when the 487 co-operating firms reported a working force 0.6 p.c. greater than at Oct. 1. There were moderate gains in manufacturing, notably in textile plants. Hotels and restaurants and trade also showed improvement. The weekly salaries and wages distributed at Nov. 1 by the reporting firms, however, fell by 1.4 p.c. in the month. The average earnings of their employees were also lower, falling from \$47.22 at Oct. 1, to \$46.73 at the date under review. The latter figure nevertheless considerably exceeded the Nov. 1, 1948, average of \$43.92. In the 12 months, the general index of employment has risen by 2.2 p.c., to 204.9, while that of payrolls has advanced by 8.4 p.c.

Windsor.- Industrial employment in Windsor was quieter at Nov. 1, according to data received from 298 of the larger industrial establishments, in which the staffs were lower by two p.c. than at Oct. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages declined in the same comparison by 2.4 p.c., reduced working hours in some instances contributing to the falling-off. The average earnings per employee were lowered from \$52.19 at Oct. 1, to \$51.97 at the date under review, but the figure was then rather higher than that of \$51.38 at Nov. 1, 1948. Manufacturing showed lowered activity, particularly in the vegetable food and iron and steel divisions. Construction and trade afforded more employment than at the beginning of October, while little general change was indicated in the remaining non-manufacturing industries.

The latest index of employment, at 294.1, exceeded by two p.c. that of 288.4 at the beginning of November, 1948; the index number of payrolls has risen by 3.4 p.c. in the twelve months.

Brantford.- Little general change in the situation generally was indicated in Brantford at Oct. 1 as compared with a month earlier, according to data received from 133 larger firms, whose personnel increased by 0.2 p.c. at the beginning of November. There were continued losses in the iron and steel division of manufacturing, but vegetable food factories reported rather greater activity. Construction and trade also showed some improvement. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers rose by 1.7 p.c. at Nov. 1 as compared with Oct. 1, when the per capita earnings of their employees had stood at \$42.73, rising to \$43.34 at Nov. 1.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Industrial employment was at a lower level in Fort William and Port Arthur than at Oct. 1. Statistics were tabulated from the 162 leading establishments, in which the employees declined by 1.6 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these firms, however, showed little general change. The latest average per employee was \$47.25, as compared with \$46.50 at Oct. 1, 1949, and \$45.37 at Nov. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has fallen by 11.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 6.6 p.c. Employment decreased at the date under review as compared with a month earlier in manufacturing, transportation and construction. Trade, however, was brisker.

London.- Information received from 319 leading firms in London indicated a slightly higher level of industrial activity at Nov. 1 than at Oct. 1, their staffs having been increased by 0.1 p.c. in the month. Manufacturing and trade afforded more employment at the date under review, but the general changes were extremely small. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 by the co-operating establishments rose by 1.2 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. The most recent per capita figure was \$41.76, as compared with \$41.31 in the preceding report, and \$39.58 at the beginning of November, 1948. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment in London has risen by 2.7 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 8.5 p.c.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- There was a moderate increase in industrial employment in Kitchener - Waterloo at Nov. 1, due to rather greater activity in manufacturing,

notably in leather and lumber plants, and in trade. Statistics were compiled from 212 leading establishments in which the staffs were larger by 0.5 p.c. than at the beginning of October. The weekly salaries and wages also showed an advance, rising by one p.c. in the month. The average earnings per employee amounted to \$41.79, as compared with \$41.58 at the beginning of October, and \$41.00 at Nov. 1, 1948. In the latter comparison, the index of employment showed a gain of 5.4 p.c., and that of aggregate weekly payrolls, of 7.5 p.c.

St. Catharines - Welland.- Curtailment in industrial employment was indicated in the St. Catharines - Merritton - Thorold - Welland Area at Nov. 1, according to data from 201 leading establishments, in which the employees declined by 1.9 p.c. and their weekly salaries and wages, by 1.4 p.c. as compared with a month earlier. Manufacturing was slacker, notably in vegetable food and iron and steel plants. Construction, however, afforded more employment. The average earnings of the men and women for whom statistics were furnished averaged \$49.93 in the week of Nov. 1, as compared with \$49.68 in that of Oct. 1.

Winnipeg.- Industrial employment in Winnipeg showed considerable improvement at Nov. 1, when manufacturing was more active, particularly in the food divisions. There were also gains in employment in building and trade; the seasonal increases in the latter were substantial. The combined working force of the 814 co-operating firms was higher by one p.c. at Nov. 1 than at Oct. 1, while their weekly salaries and wages mounted by 0.8 p.c. in the month. The average earnings of their employees showed a small decline, standing at \$39.85 at the first of October and \$39.78 at the beginning of November. The Nov. 1, 1948, figure was lower, at \$38.53.

The index number of employment, at 172.3, was 2.4 p.c. above that of 168.3 a year earlier. The index of payrolls in the 12 months has risen by 5.9 p.c.

Regina.- The trend of industrial employment in Regina was favourable; the 193 leading employers in the major groups who furnished statistics at Nov. 1 had increased their staffs by 2.4 p.c. since the beginning of October. Practically no change on the whole was indicated in manufacturing; transportation was quieter, but improvement was indicated in construction and trade. The weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating firms were higher by 1.4 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The average earnings per person amounted to \$38.61 at the date under review, as compared with \$39.00 at Oct. 1, and \$37.14 at Nov. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 3.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 7.6 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Moderate curtailment in industrial employment was noted in Saskatoon at Nov. 1; trade employed larger numbers of workers than at Oct. 1, but construction and other non-manufacturing classes were quieter. There was practically no change in manufacturing. The forces of the 159 establishments from which statistics were received declined by 0.4 p.c. as compared with the beginning of October. The indicated weekly payrolls, however, were higher by 0.6 p.c. The average per employee rose from \$38.35 in the preceding report, to \$38.74 at the date under review, when it exceeded the per capita figure of \$35.91 indicated a year earlier. In the 12 months, the index number of employment in Saskatoon has risen by 2.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 10.2 p.c.

Calgary.- There was a downward movement in employment in Calgary at the beginning of November, when manufacturing was quieter than at Oct. 1, and there were moderate losses in transportation. Building, however, showed slight improvement. The personnel of the 348 larger employers co-operating in the monthly survey decreased by 0.5 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1, and their weekly salaries and wages, by 0.3 p.c. The average earnings per employee were rather higher, standing at \$42.62 at the date under review, as compared with \$42.53 at the beginning of October, and \$40.58 at Nov. 1, 1948. In the last year, the index of employment has risen by 5.4 p.c., and there has

been a gain of 11.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Edmonton.- Industrial employment in Edmonton at Nov. 1 was brisker than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing showed improvement, mainly in animal food and iron and steel plants. Building and trade also reported heightened activity. Data were compiled from 316 leading firms, whose working forces exceeded by 1.9 p.c. their staffs at Oct. 1. The reported weekly payrolls were also higher, rising by 2.2 p.c. in the month. The latest per capita figure, at \$41.72, exceeded the Oct. 1 mean of \$41.61, and that of \$40.24 indicated at Nov. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment has increased by 5.2 p.c., and that of weekly salaries and wages, by 9.9 p.c.

Vancouver.- There was a slight rise in industrial activity in Vancouver at the first of November, when manufacturing and trade showed improvement. The trend was downward, however, in transportation, construction and hotels and restaurants. Within the manufacturing division, there were small losses in clay, glass and stone and iron and steel factories, with moderate advances in the lumber and vegetable food groups. The 1,125 leading establishments from which returns were received showed a general decrease of 0.2 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. The latest index of employment stood at 228.8, being 4.5 p.c. below the Nov. 1, 1948, figure of 239.7. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review by the co-operating employers were lower by 0.1 p.c. than at Oct. 1. As compared with Nov. 1, 1948, there was a decrease of 0.2 p.c. in the latest index of payrolls. The average per employee at the date under review was \$44.72, as compared with \$44.87 at the first of October; the per capita figure indicated at Nov. 1, 1948, was \$42.76.

Victoria.- Industrial employment in Victoria showed a recession at Nov. 1 as compared with a month earlier, according to information from 236 of the larger firms in the city, whose working forces were lower by 0.8 p.c. than at Oct. 1. Transportation was more active, but there were losses in manufacturing, trade and some other classes. The sums disbursed in weekly payrolls by these establishments at Nov. 1 were lower by 0.5 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$43.45; the average at Oct. 1, 1949, was \$42.89, and that at Nov. 1, 1948, \$39.06. In the year, the index of employment in Victoria has risen by 2.9 p.c., and that of weekly salaries and wages, by 13.6 p.c.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain more detailed data on employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, 1949, and Nov. 1, 1948. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment which are given in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table B on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Nov. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2.

Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Oct. 1, 1949, and Nov. 1, 1948.

Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1949 and Nov. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948
			\$	\$	\$						
MANUFACTURING	1,075,559	48,478,962	45.07	44.84	43.38	122.9	124.2	124.0	213.4	214.4	207.1
Animal products - edible	38,710	1,725,866	44.58	43.20	42.01	140.1	142.2	142.7	246.1	241.9	238.2
Fur and products	4,361	190,092	43.59	42.76	40.85	140.8	139.5	143.9	229.3	223.0	219.8
Leather and products	31,000	1,030,460	33.24	33.16	32.14	108.5	108.8	106.8	190.5	190.4	179.5
Boots and shoes	19,432	615,413	31.67	31.91	30.89	106.9	108.9	104.8	190.6	195.7	182.2
Lumber and its products	82,989	3,337,978	40.22	40.12	38.54	123.7	125.3	124.2	229.8	232.1	221.8
Rough and dressed lumber	50,427	2,089,945	41.44	41.33	39.85	119.2	122.2	117.4	231.7	236.9	220.8
Furniture	19,139	760,997	39.76	39.83	37.58	160.3	157.6	150.1	234.2	230.6	209.3
Other lumber products	13,423	487,036	36.28	35.87	35.50	109.8	110.8	128.6	215.8	215.3	242.3
Plant products - edible	69,411	2,586,767	37.27	35.55	35.25	158.6	173.4	156.0	261.6	272.7	243.6
Pulp and paper products	114,137	5,788,681	50.72	50.36	48.82	140.6	141.0	144.1	240.3	239.4	236.2
Pulp and paper	48,720	2,816,810	57.82	56.85	56.96	127.8	130.5	138.3	234.1	235.2	247.6
Paper products	22,042	913,129	41.43	41.20	38.68	174.4	173.2	167.7	298.2	294.5	267.9
Printing and publishing	43,375	2,058,742	47.46	47.50	44.01	143.8	142.0	142.7	228.9	226.2	210.5
Rubber products	20,935	948,305	45.30	44.87	46.38	123.3	127.6	132.2	238.1	244.2	261.7
Textile products	163,131	5,785,684	35.47	35.70	33.78	116.4	115.5	114.9	215.6	215.4	202.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	58,372	2,285,916	39.16	39.27	36.21	110.0	108.9	111.7	227.9	226.2	214.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,455	856,990	38.25	38.13	35.39	91.1	89.4	91.9	180.6	176.8	169.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	13,653	512,612	37.55	37.57	35.36	99.3	99.2	107.4	208.8	208.9	212.8
Synthetic silk and silk goods	16,955	700,903	41.34	41.95	37.79	152.3	151.4	147.6	340.5	343.4	300.9
Hosiery and knit goods	24,368	813,409	33.38	33.03	30.47	114.2	112.0	120.4	208.6	202.4	202.5
Garments and personal furnishings	63,424	2,047,000	32.27	32.92	31.96	130.7	130.7	121.5	218.9	223.4	201.7
Other textile products	16,967	633,359	37.68	37.70	36.71	96.6	95.5	97.7	179.8	177.8	173.9
Tobacco	10,045	424,068	42.22	42.30	39.34	112.9	114.9	117.1	265.5	270.5	256.5
Beverages	19,764	949,241	48.03	47.78	46.63	170.7	175.7	166.2	276.5	283.2	261.9
Chemicals and allied products	43,683	2,119,521	48.52	48.01	45.92	99.2	99.1	97.6	177.0	174.9	166.2
Clay, glass and stone products	22,094	1,034,782	46.84	46.49	44.20	145.2	147.3	147.9	276.6	278.4	260.9
Electric light and power	35,112	1,731,955	49.33	48.46	46.84	170.6	172.6	158.1	267.5	266.0	234.0
Electrical apparatus	52,797	2,580,702	48.98	48.68	45.82	166.3	165.1	165.3	304.1	300.7	285.5
Iron and steel products	285,882	14,290,189	49.99	50.35	48.67	106.7	107.3	110.4	175.3	177.5	176.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	36,526	1,968,486	53.69	53.17	50.75	134.2	137.1	146.1	196.4	198.1	200.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,471	1,323,910	48.79	48.20	46.41	109.2	110.5	117.0	183.7	185.9	190.5
Agricultural implements	15,019	699,875	46.60	48.83	47.76	166.5	166.9	208.8	287.0	301.5	379.1
Land vehicles and aircraft	117,955	6,008,414	50.94	52.25	50.90	103.7	104.1	99.1	162.6	167.4	155.3
Automobiles and parts	48,496	2,519,659	51.96	55.05	53.13	123.7	124.6	110.6	167.1	178.3	152.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	13,609	664,093	48.80	47.50	47.47	68.9	69.9	95.3	112.1	110.7	151.2
Heating appliances	8,942	410,141	45.87	45.60	43.73	159.5	155.6	149.8	276.9	268.3	248.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,562	588,543	50.90	50.03	47.40	102.4	102.5	102.0	219.8	215.3	199.3
Foundry and machine shop products	8,370	408,302	48.78	47.72	47.57	87.5	87.5	96.3	206.8	202.3	204.6
Other iron and steel products	46,428	2,218,425	47.78	47.30	45.33	98.9	98.8	100.5	172.4	170.4	167.1
Non-ferrous metal products	46,105	2,336,953	50.69	50.02	48.04	112.9	113.6	122.1	212.2	210.8	212.9
Non-metallic mineral products	15,807	866,486	54.82	53.72	52.40	125.2	128.1	122.1	234.6	235.2	219.4
Miscellaneous	19,596	751,232	38.34	38.56	35.99	166.9	163.7	144.4	285.3	281.4	265.6
LOGGING	66,016	2,551,188	38.64	39.73	37.92	139.1	112.9	203.2	267.7	223.3	386.2
MINING	86,978	4,700,025	54.04	52.48	51.41	104.5	103.9	102.4	176.5	170.7	164.8
Coal	24,978	1,341,626	53.71	50.88	50.90	99.0	96.9	99.9	209.0	193.8	199.8
Metallic ores	44,224	2,485,796	56.21	55.21	53.42	92.7	92.4	90.0	143.6	140.6	132.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	17,776	872,603	49.09	47.95	47.16	166.0	168.9	161.2	300.7	298.9	280.8
COMMUNICATIONS	55,079	2,322,233	42.16	41.32	39.11	204.9	206.4	188.0	312.3	308.1	267.1
Telegraphs	8,587	388,860	45.28	44.96	45.26	126.1	128.0	135.5	224.2	225.8	222.8
Telephones	43,685	1,804,204	41.30	40.30	37.82	224.3	225.5	206.0	331.6	325.3	278.9
TRANSPORTATION	185,998	9,779,537	52.58	51.92	51.75	144.5	147.4	146.4	231.8	233.4	231.3
Street railways, cartage and storage	64,306	3,015,691	46.90	46.36	44.30	161.4	162.4	157.4	259.6	258.0	239.2
Steam railway operations	92,344	5,395,622	58.43	58.05	59.16	134.8	137.6	137.0	217.5	220.5	223.8
Shipping and stevedoring	29,348	1,368,224	46.62	44.81	44.35	132.3	138.8	145.5	237.8	239.6	248.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	264,070	11,129,973	42.15	41.93	40.62	142.9	145.8	138.6	261.3	265.2	244.6
Building	130,792	6,011,493	45.96	45.92	44.42	187.7	188.8	174.0	301.7	303.1	289.2
Highway	93,470	3,424,278	36.64	36.61	35.29	128.0	132.3	128.8	243.0	251.1	236.4
Railway	39,808	1,694,202	42.56	41.63	41.86	92.0	95.3	95.9	197.6	200.2	202.3
SERVICES (as indicated below)	74,679	2,136,170	28.60	28.43	26.85	144.9	146.9	147.4	252.3	254.1	238.9
Hotels and restaurants	45,773	1,208,649	26.41	26.19	25.25	153.5	159.4	155.6	268.1	276.4	259.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	19,811	572,118	28.88	28.73	29.97	130.6	130.5	134.2	213.2	212.0	211.2
TRADE	301,282	11,261,636	37.38	37.31	35.60	152.2	149.6	147.0	236.4	233.9	219.4
Retail	214,661	7,494,787	34.91	34.88	33.14	148.5	145.3	144.0	236.9	231.4	218.2
Wholesale	86,621	3,766,849	43.49	43.24	41.42	165.3	164.5	158.4	241.5	238.9	221.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,109,661	92,359,724	43.78	43.55	42.15	132.2	132.4	133.3	224.6	223.8	218.0
FINANCE	90,686	3,736,358	47.20	47.20	39.08	147.8	147.8	142.7	209.9	209.9	192.0
Banks and trust companies	51,964	1,942,072	37.37	37.34	34.85	158.8	158.8	153.4	227.9	227.7	204.7
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,510	180,941	51.55	50.70	48.28	150.0	149.4	152.8	223.6	219.0	213.7
Insurance	35,212	1,613,345	45.82	45.96	44.35	133.6	133.6	128.4	190.5	191.0	177.3
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,200,347	96,096,082	43.67	43.46	42.03	132.8	133.0	133.7	224.0	223.2	215.9

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1949 and Nov. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948			
MARITIME PROVINCES														
Manufacturing	47,192	1,923,259	40.75	40.78	39.51	110.7	113.0	114.5	194.4	198.5	194.6			
Lumber products	4,796	143,753	29.97	30.44	29.49	92.1	97.2	94.7	152.7	163.9	154.8			
Pulp and paper products	5,996	292,066	48.71	49.00	47.79	114.1	118.7	127.9	211.0	220.8	232.2			
Iron and steel	17,576	830,054	47.77	47.98	46.43	105.5	107.4	108.4	184.7	188.8	184.1			
Logging	3,836	115,924	30.22	33.36	34.09	64.1	40.1	133.9	127.3	88.0	300.0			
Mining	15,519	780,292	50.28	46.93	46.70	85.8	86.1	86.6	188.3	176.3	175.3			
Transportation	14,323	681,314	47.57	46.44	47.02	141.1	140.3	139.6	230.9	224.2	226.0			
Construction	42,015	1,359,980	32.37	32.03	32.52	170.9	178.4	169.0	288.6	298.1	287.5			
Trade	19,473	607,231	31.18	31.41	29.52	149.4	144.5	138.1	224.5	218.6	201.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	149,503	5,679,064	37.99	37.53	37.09	125.1	126.0	128.1	216.9	215.7	217.0			
QUEBEC														
Manufacturing	344,279	14,684,102	42.65	42.53	41.30	118.5	119.0	120.3	211.4	211.7	207.4			
Lumber products	18,147	667,084	36.76	36.87	35.73	109.5	110.9	105.4	242.8	246.5	226.9			
Pulp and paper products	39,572	2,052,288	51.86	51.62	50.38	129.5	131.1	136.5	232.7	234.5	236.0			
Textile products	91,545	3,182,475	34.76	35.11	33.45	124.3	123.2	119.8	230.3	230.5	213.6			
Chemicals and allied products	17,888	850,262	47.53	47.34	44.84	85.6	85.7	82.7	148.1	147.7	137.2			
Iron and steel	65,189	3,183,352	48.33	48.45	47.67	102.5	103.1	112.8	166.3	165.8	178.6			
Logging	30,912	926,243	29.96	31.28	32.30	151.1	108.7	205.2	322.5	242.1	484.9			
Mining	16,787	836,607	49.84	49.95	48.35	134.1	133.2	125.9	203.4	202.5	185.6			
Communications	14,929	664,902	44.54	43.70	40.93	229.0	230.3	210.6	320.7	316.5	271.8			
Transportation	49,037	2,571,148	52.43	50.61	51.06	141.5	144.6	148.0	232.2	229.2	236.7			
Construction	69,753	2,895,354	41.51	41.19	39.31	129.8	133.2	131.5	245.5	249.9	234.9			
Services	19,298	539,063	27.93	27.72	26.17	160.3	160.5	160.7	256.1	254.5	241.3			
Trade	67,248	2,480,457	36.89	36.84	35.31	145.1	142.6	142.8	223.8	219.6	211.0			
- Eight Leading Industries	612,243	25,597,876	41.81	41.77	40.33	128.0	126.8	131.7	223.4	221.2	221.5			
ONTARIO														
Manufacturing	531,802	24,863,482	46.75	46.48	44.83	122.8	124.2	123.1	210.3	211.5	202.3			
Lumber products	27,244	1,052,907	38.65	38.28	36.45	122.1	124.5	122.9	215.3	217.6	206.6			
Plant products - edible	37,093	1,392,005	37.53	35.22	35.12	162.3	184.0	160.5	260.1	276.9	241.2			
Pulp and paper products	52,701	2,647,593	50.24	49.86	47.69	152.1	150.7	152.3	251.9	247.7	239.3			
Textile products	59,995	2,229,302	37.16	37.22	35.01	105.4	104.5	107.6	196.3	194.9	188.8			
Chemicals and allied products	21,183	1,047,904	49.47	48.50	46.83	108.0	108.1	107.4	195.8	192.0	183.9			
Electrical apparatus	37,083	1,822,019	49.13	48.99	46.66	168.9	168.0	168.2	300.7	298.4	284.7			
Iron and steel	169,124	8,622,605	50.98	51.66	49.55	107.0	107.5	108.0	175.2	178.4	171.9			
Non-ferrous metal products	26,765	1,368,593	51.13	50.37	47.44	113.5	112.6	122.9	224.3	219.6	220.9			
Logging	16,151	665,756	41.22	40.95	38.67	158.5	131.7	268.4	363.1	299.7	576.6			
Mining	25,594	1,406,762	54.96	53.58	51.92	82.4	82.2	82.5	128.6	125.0	121.4			
Communications	22,076	946,076	42.86	41.64	39.56	215.7	216.9	197.2	332.1	323.8	281.7			
Transportation	56,967	3,045,429	53.46	53.19	52.74	149.2	152.3	149.8	230.7	234.1	228.8			
Construction	82,756	3,709,471	44.82	44.79	44.04	139.0	139.9	129.3	244.6	245.9	223.8			
Services	30,971	894,088	28.87	28.78	26.63	133.9	133.2	137.1	251.3	249.1	233.2			
Trade	118,876	4,521,718	38.04	37.78	36.14	145.4	143.5	140.8	230.1	225.2	210.1			
- Eight Leading Industries	885,193	40,052,782	45.25	45.00	43.49	129.2	129.7	129.3	216.0	215.6	207.4			
PRAIRIE PROVINCES														
Manufacturing	75,175	3,299,964	43.90	43.50	42.26	141.3	141.1	139.5	238.3	235.8	226.6			
Animal products - edible	10,525	505,055	47.99	46.39	44.35	146.5	139.7	166.5	243.4	222.8	242.0			
Lumber products	5,101	190,749	37.39	37.68	37.13	125.5	127.2	134.4	212.8	217.3	226.4			
Plant products - edible	8,122	325,458	40.07	37.12	38.01	174.3	176.4	172.3	284.0	266.3	265.4			
Textile products	5,989	191,616	31.99	32.00	30.04	142.2	143.7	130.1	255.7	258.4	219.6			
Iron and steel	22,872	1,074,861	46.99	47.85	46.74	123.8	123.8	122.3	211.3	214.9	207.6			
Mining	19,186	1,138,606	59.35	57.09	56.29	172.6	171.1	169.9	291.2	277.6	271.9			
Communications	7,726	310,269	40.16	39.94	38.74	179.9	182.9	163.1	277.6	280.6	244.9			
Transportation	44,171	2,360,347	53.44	53.35	52.71	139.7	143.3	140.2	219.5	224.6	216.8			
Construction	44,003	1,895,769	43.08	43.41	41.23	131.4	132.5	124.2	254.0	258.0	230.1			
Services	11,716	332,042	28.54	27.96	27.62	142.5	151.8	142.5	239.3	251.4	230.1			
Trade	57,549	2,158,255	37.50	37.49	35.73	154.2	151.7	147.4	237.9	234.0	217.7			
- Eight Leading Industries	260,089	11,516,395	44.28	44.02	42.80	144.3	144.9	140.5	241.3	240.9	227.2			
BRITISH COLUMBIA														
Manufacturing	77,111	3,708,155	48.09	47.50	46.21	138.0	142.2	141.3	235.8	239.9	232.2			
Animal products - edible	5,588	266,080	47.61	46.59	43.84	132.7	152.6	144.2	253.5	285.2	253.5			
Lumber products	27,701	1,283,485	46.33	46.35	44.19	146.1	145.9	147.7	254.0	253.8	245.1			
Plant products - edible	5,724	205,043	35.82	35.08	34.76	172.2	207.5	160.4	313.9	370.2	283.6			
Pulp and paper products	9,610	515,460	53.64	52.34	53.01	149.3	151.1	149.6	241.8	236.6	241.3			
Iron and steel	11,321	579,317	51.17	50.47	49.13	94.7	94.6	106.4	161.4	159.3	174.3			
Non-ferrous metal products	4,278	234,891	54.91	54.89	52.79	133.0	133.8	129.8	206.7	208.0	194.2			
Logging	14,554	822,122	56.49	52.33	52.71	154.0	158.0	187.0	219.9	209.1	248.8			
Mining	9,892	537,758	54.36	53.74	53.14	98.3	98.0	95.1	152.8	150.4	144.1			
Transportation	21,600	1,121,299	52.15	52.11	51.99	169.0	162.0	158.1	267.2	271.9	266.2			
Construction	25,543	1,369,399	49.70	48.87	46.26	191.3	197.4	190.5	367.2	372.7	341.6			
Services	9,571	302,673	31.62	31.63	29.71	164.3	167.3	176.6	281.2	286.6	281.6			
Trade	38,136	1,495,975	39.17	39.40	36.48	190.1	186.3	187.0	316.9	312.4	291.2			
- Eight Leading Industries	202,633	9,513,607	46.95	46.38	44.99	154.6	157.1	157.3	255.0	256.0	248.4			

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1949 and Nov. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949	Average Weekly			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Salaries and Wages at			Employment			Payrolls					
			Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948			
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND														
Manufacturing	910	31,897	35.05	34.39	33.31	163.3	162.2	163.4	284.1	276.9	270.3			
Trade	714	17,242	24.15	24.97	21.88	130.3	133.8	118.3	176.5	187.4	147.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	3,588	118,665	33.07	33.86	33.92	157.2	154.9	149.8	258.8	240.9	234.6			
NOVA SCOTIA														
Manufacturing	25,807	1,059,678	41.06	40.90	39.13	107.1	107.7	111.4	182.7	183.0	180.6			
Animal products - edible	2,367	77,798	32.87	29.50	33.20	108.3	110.7	114.7	186.7	171.3	201.2			
Iron and steel	12,068	584,039	48.40	48.84	46.83	98.5	99.7	99.5	178.8	182.5	174.8			
Mining	14,158	726,401	51.31	47.74	47.13	84.5	84.9	86.5	188.1	175.7	176.8			
Coal	13,165	681,540	51.77	48.46	47.74	83.1	82.8	84.2	185.9	173.5	173.8			
Transportation	7,095	315,271	44.44	43.98	44.61	128.8	133.3	128.9	208.7	213.8	209.7			
Steam railway operations	3,775	199,764	52.92	52.63	53.94	112.4	112.5	109.2	203.2	202.2	201.4			
Shipping and stevedoring	2,291	72,354	31.58	31.93	32.23	154.0	169.9	161.3	204.2	227.9	218.3			
Construction	26,288	832,580	31.67	31.61	31.79	154.3	161.0	157.8	273.3	284.7	280.8			
Building	5,466	190,292	34.81	34.22	32.45	105.5	108.1	107.1	170.2	171.4	159.5			
Highway	19,563	590,888	30.20	30.36	31.03	190.4	197.3	192.2	367.3	382.7	375.8			
Retail trade	7,280	207,600	28.52	28.76	26.47	149.8	143.6	136.5	228.2	220.6	197.2			
Wholesale trade	3,435	129,221	37.62	37.96	36.74	174.7	167.0	156.6	220.0	212.2	208.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	88,571	3,399,786	38.38	37.68	37.05	122.8	124.4	123.7	208.1	206.9	203.1			
NEW BRUNSWICK														
Manufacturing	20,475	831,684	40.62	40.89	40.26	112.3	116.8	115.5	208.9	218.8	212.7			
Lumber products	2,838	86,857	30.61	31.43	32.04	80.9	87.1	79.1	150.1	166.0	153.7			
Pulp and paper products	4,014	206,230	51.38	53.26	52.13	118.5	122.9	129.9	219.4	235.9	243.9			
Iron and steel	5,144	238,833	46.43	46.08	45.80	116.6	120.6	122.7	199.5	204.8	208.1			
Logging	3,184	99,500	31.25	35.82	35.41	64.0	38.7	144.6	122.6	85.0	313.8			
Transportation	6,577	333,515	50.71	48.97	49.23	146.1	138.7	144.4	255.2	231.8	242.8			
Steam railway operations	4,179	239,551	57.32	55.83	57.31	140.6	135.3	143.8	231.5	216.8	236.7			
Construction	14,862	499,790	33.63	32.76	33.66	181.6	190.2	169.2	324.1	330.8	302.4			
Highway	8,607	264,183	30.69	30.56	30.22	204.2	211.1	157.5	433.0	445.6	328.7			
Railway	2,020	87,124	43.13	40.03	38.48	76.2	67.0	111.3	183.1	194.1	238.7			
Retail trade	5,480	160,067	29.21	29.42	27.57	145.5	140.1	139.0	247.4	239.8	219.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	57,344	2,160,613	37.68	37.53	37.32	127.7	127.5	134.0	231.3	229.8	240.2			
MANITOBA														
Manufacturing	42,429	1,830,915	43.15	43.03	41.77	137.0	136.6	135.0	228.7	227.3	217.9			
Animal products - edible	3,841	194,025	50.51	49.19	45.83	147.3	134.4	153.0	240.9	214.0	233.5			
Plant products - edible	3,985	152,274	38.21	36.22	35.69	183.6	179.5	180.2	283.8	263.1	256.0			
Pulp and paper products	4,128	188,428	45.65	45.35	43.52	145.1	146.1	141.9	229.8	229.8	214.2			
Textiles	5,031	158,950	31.59	31.67	29.76	144.8	147.2	130.7	254.9	259.7	216.7			
Iron and steel	15,198	712,439	46.88	47.58	46.89	122.6	123.0	122.0	209.5	213.4	208.6			
Transportation	20,412	1,102,279	54.00	54.72	53.92	143.3	147.4	144.8	228.9	238.6	230.9			
Street railway	7,869	344,026	43.72	43.75	42.74	156.6	163.0	161.5	235.8	245.7	237.8			
Steam railway operations	12,422	750,855	60.45	61.92	61.35	133.8	136.1	132.9	224.4	233.7	226.1			
Construction	16,052	696,464	43.39	44.17	40.85	127.4	126.5	114.7	234.8	237.2	198.5			
Building	7,806	368,131	47.16	47.74	42.91	151.5	149.4	116.6	243.8	243.4	167.2			
Railway	5,207	219,499	42.15	42.30	43.58	93.6	90.1	87.5	200.9	194.0	192.9			
Services ^{1/}	4,959	134,282	27.08	27.37	26.99	162.6	162.2	158.9	252.4	254.4	247.4			
Retail trade	17,629	630,255	35.75	35.71	34.23	154.3	150.5	149.8	232.6	226.5	216.2			
Wholesale trade	7,881	325,740	41.33	41.07	39.90	136.8	137.8	134.9	204.2	204.3	193.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	118,405	5,073,097	43.58	43.81	42.38	139.0	139.2	136.2	228.9	230.4	216.2			
SASKATCHEWAN														
Manufacturing	10,222	451,742	44.19	43.65	42.34	131.2	132.4	136.8	214.0	213.5	213.6			
Animal products - edible	2,798	120,916	43.22	41.58	40.93	137.0	136.0	162.7	237.0	226.4	263.3			
Street railways	4,954	185,055	37.35	37.68	35.59	112.8	114.9	114.7	167.2	171.8	162.0			
Steam railway operations	5,091	333,229	65.46	64.87	65.06	133.3	132.6	132.1	200.1	197.3	196.9			
Construction	11,518	481,253	41.78	41.77	39.39	122.6	124.2	116.9	246.2	249.3	221.7			
Highway	3,739	158,278	42.33	42.09	38.37	119.7	128.3	118.2	252.6	269.2	226.6			
Railway	4,318	182,851	42.35	42.02	41.94	96.0	94.4	93.0	186.9	182.5	179.4			
Retail trade	8,223	286,665	34.86	35.53	33.49	160.1	142.8	143.2	248.5	240.9	230.1			
Wholesale trade	4,922	204,870	41.62	41.43	39.04	138.5	139.1	126.8	228.7	228.7	197.7			
- Eight Leading Industries	49,645	2,108,986	42.48	42.48	40.80	134.4	134.7	131.8	219.9	219.6	207.6			
ALBERTA														
Manufacturing	22,524	1,017,307	45.17	44.33	43.16	155.1	154.6	150.1	272.9	267.0	252.7			
Animal products - edible	3,886	190,114	48.92	47.35	45.71	148.5	140.8	150.3	250.4	229.9	236.5			
Plant products - edible	2,924	122,556	41.91	38.12	40.35	168.3	177.7	170.6	294.4	268.0	286.7			
Iron and steel	5,449	267,561	47.27	48.70	46.02	150.6	149.0	146.2	249.7	264.6	256.4			
Mining	14,905	881,513	59.14	58.57	56.62	200.7	197.4	196.1	320.1	301.1	299.6			
Coal	8,214	485,908	59.16	56.18	56.12	153.9	147.6	156.7	274.3	249.7	264.9			
Transportation	13,714	739,784	53.94	52.78	52.65	146.4	151.6	146.0	235.0	235.9	225.2			
Street railways	5,272	239,351	45.40	44.50	43.07	128.5	132.5	136.3	206.7	208.3	193.7			
Steam railway operations	8,076	486,249	60.09	59.54	59.39	147.2	147.5	144.2	248.0	246.4	240.2			
Construction	16,433	718,052	43.70	43.83	42.83	141.0	143.9	138.8	282.2	288.9	273.4			
Highway	6,106	248,902	40.76	40.74	39.62	123.4	128.0	136.4	226.2	234.5	242.9			
Railway	3,749	160,122	42.71	41.92	43.04	86.3	86.6	85.0	191.3	188.4	189.9			
Services ^{1/}	4,475	136,260	30.45	28.85	29.09	130.7	154.7	150.4	221.1	248.1	205.3			
Retail trade	13,038	468,368	35.92	35.60	33.87	160.3	157.9	154.8	269.3	262.9	245.3			
Wholesale trade	5,856	242,367	41.39	41.32	39.61	162.4	162.8	147.4	247.8	248.0	215.7			
- Eight Leading Industries	94,039	4,334,332	46.09	45.08	44.39	157.5	159.3	153.2	271.3	268.3	254.3			

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1949 and Nov. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948
MONTREAL														
Manufacturing	190,630	8,374,282	43.93	43.78	42.31	125.5	125.3	124.1	214.3	213.3	203.8			
Plant products - edible	11,918	458,118	38.44	38.84	36.70	135.1	133.4	130.7	244.6	243.9	226.4			
Pulp and paper products	13,755	671,655	48.83	48.85	44.71	152.7	151.5	156.1	266.4	264.5	242.1			
Textiles	43,399	1,515,103	34.91	35.42	34.78	127.9	126.7	117.9	223.5	224.6	205.4			
Tobacco	6,007	269,090	44.80	45.20	41.86	102.2	102.0	105.0	265.4	267.1	254.6			
Iron and steel	46,082	2,319,139	50.33	49.73	48.72	102.1	103.3	106.1	163.3	163.3	164.3			
Communications	7,985	406,379	50.89	49.82	46.29	242.5	242.0	216.9	329.9	322.3	270.5			
Transportation	17,848	900,773	50.47	46.70	46.33	139.0	142.7	147.9	253.1	240.5	248.4			
Construction	25,628	1,163,869	45.02	44.61	43.46	206.4	207.3	192.9	334.4	332.9	302.2			
Services ^{1/}	14,103	411,616	29.19	28.93	27.14	160.4	158.3	160.1	251.7	246.3	235.5			
Trade	52,404	1,968,493	37.56	37.48	35.86	148.9	145.7	146.5	220.7	215.4	207.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	309,047	13,241,408	42.85	42.48	40.97	136.7	136.3	134.8	228.5	225.9	215.2			
QUEBEC														
Manufacturing	18,350	679,249	37.02	36.99	36.92	96.8	96.6	103.0	177.0	176.5	178.6			
Iron and steel	1,555	71,617	46.06	46.37	44.82	60.6	55.0	124.0	96.5	88.2	192.3			
Transportation	1,974	77,082	39.05	38.66	38.12	185.5	190.7	169.4	246.9	251.3	220.2			
Construction	5,458	219,639	40.24	40.47	38.29	201.5	199.0	160.3	412.1	409.1	311.6			
Services ^{1/}	1,850	48,367	26.14	26.78	25.28	157.9	160.6	172.9	302.0	314.5	323.7			
Trade	5,645	176,867	31.33	31.54	29.26	154.5	153.6	152.0	225.0	225.1	213.1			
- Eight Leading Industries	34,040	1,233,159	36.23	36.29	35.04	122.6	122.5	123.2	215.6	215.7	204.7			
TORONTO														
Manufacturing	174,476	8,071,991	46.26	46.02	44.36	126.3	125.5	125.1	216.9	214.4	205.7			
Plant products - edible	14,436	547,003	37.89	37.62	35.19	134.8	131.7	131.2	213.2	206.9	192.9			
Pulp and paper products	22,871	1,105,784	48.35	48.77	45.44	147.9	144.8	145.8	238.9	236.0	221.1			
Textiles	21,883	824,285	37.67	38.09	36.81	109.3	108.4	108.3	196.0	196.8	188.7			
Chemicals and allied products	11,049	530,497	48.01	47.42	45.22	143.7	143.3	139.2	266.3	262.1	242.8			
Electrical apparatus	16,806	819,256	48.75	48.63	46.92	179.2	177.5	175.4	317.9	314.0	299.5			
Iron and steel	36,571	1,819,344	49.75	49.36	48.30	105.3	104.0	104.6	180.4	176.8	173.9			
Communications	6,848	340,587	49.74	47.78	45.53	223.1	222.3	193.9	319.7	306.1	256.4			
Transportation	13,033	631,484	48.45	48.33	46.57	168.7	169.7	165.0	270.5	271.3	253.3			
Construction	15,416	815,191	52.88	51.36	49.55	166.0	163.2	153.1	274.8	262.4	237.2			
Services ^{1/}	15,827	499,041	31.53	31.58	28.96	127.7	125.3	127.4	243.6	239.4	227.4			
Trade	59,214	2,461,674	41.57	41.22	39.52	149.2	145.8	143.0	234.5	227.2	213.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	284,885	12,824,789	45.02	44.68	42.95	135.7	134.3	132.7	228.0	223.9	212.4			
OTTAWA														
Manufacturing	9,970	421,207	42.25	42.40	39.66	100.7	99.8	102.9	174.9	173.9	167.0			
Pulp and paper products	3,366	156,156	46.39	46.40	43.92	120.1	118.3	121.8	194.8	192.0	187.0			
Iron and steel	1,783	79,312	44.48	45.22	40.09	54.4	53.1	62.3	108.7	107.8	112.2			
Construction	4,484	183,812	40.99	42.23	39.52	167.5	181.5	178.6	292.0	325.7	301.3			
Services	2,767	69,577	25.15	25.50	25.31	137.0	135.8	145.9	251.8	253.1	266.3			
Trade	7,641	254,036	33.25	33.08	30.66	152.3	151.4	150.6	231.1	228.7	211.3			
- Eight Leading Industries	27,610	1,054,431	38.19	38.41	36.01	131.9	132.8	133.5	217.8	220.6	207.6			
HAMILTON														
Manufacturing	52,710	2,568,757	48.73	49.42	45.61	121.2	120.8	118.0	207.2	209.5	190.7			
Textiles	6,925	252,264	36.43	36.07	34.10	102.6	100.1	106.1	184.8	178.4	180.2			
Electrical apparatus	7,325	377,524	51.54	51.67	47.03	137.2	137.1	133.3	269.1	269.6	239.7			
Iron and steel	24,082	1,286,725	53.43	54.95	49.49	109.6	109.8	107.7	184.8	180.5	168.0			
Construction	3,978	197,199	49.57	48.43	46.73	144.9	145.7	155.3	262.7	258.0	267.8			
Trade	7,430	270,629	36.42	36.49	34.93	137.1	133.5	134.7	222.1	216.8	203.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	68,673	3,209,279	46.73	47.22	43.92	126.6	125.8	123.8	214.6	215.6	197.9			
WINDSOR														
Manufacturing	33,507	1,817,601	54.25	54.23	54.16	122.5	126.6	119.9	167.2	172.7	164.9			
Iron and steel	28,090	1,546,193	55.04	55.72	55.55	119.4	121.9	117.6	160.0	165.4	159.1			
Construction	1,805	96,827	53.64	56.24	49.12	259.3	233.4	201.2	462.4	436.2	335.2			
Trade	3,714	139,943	37.68	38.25	34.56	156.6	154.0	172.2	270.1	209.6	205.1			
- Eight Leading Industries	41,862	2,175,614	51.97	52.19	51.38	127.9	130.5	126.4	179.0	183.4	173.1			
WINNIPEG														
Manufacturing	35,425	1,493,373	42.16	42.02	40.65	138.2	136.8	135.4	229.1	226.1	216.8			
Animal products - edible	3,577	182,853	51.72	50.15	46.36	144.8	131.5	150.5	236.9	211.1	230.2			
Plant products - edible	3,564	135,918	38.74	35.81	35.99	179.8	174.8	175.4	281.5	257.2	255.5			
Textiles	4,774	153,324	32.12	32.24	30.13	141.8	144.5	127.8	250.9	256.6	214.0			
Iron and steel	11,574	528,217	45.64	46.52	45.74	121.8	122.0	120.3	205.1	209.5	203.1			
Communications	1,410	56,989	40.42	39.18	38.54	192.1	200.6	164.5	246.9	249.8	200.8			
Transportation	4,770	204,877	42.95	42.48	41.73	162.6	161.4	159.6	230.4	226.2	219.7			
Construction	4,735	197,399	41.69	44.27	42.65	95.4	95.0	91.0	139.8	147.8	133.0			
Services ^{1/}	4,516	122,922	27.22	27.62	26.70	162.2	160.8	162.5	250.1	251.5	249.4			
Trade	22,941	859,927	37.48	37.47	35.99	151.3	148.7	147.5	226.6	222.8	212.7			
- Eight Leading Industries	73,891	2,939,542	39.78	39.85	38.53	141.0	139.6	137.7	220.2	218.3	208.0			
VANCOUVER														
Manufacturing	32,935	1,562,476	47.44	47.46	45.53	137.3	136.8	144.7	230.3	229.6	233.5			
Lumber products	9,596	456,789	47.60	48.02	45.45	152.0	149.0	161.0	251.2	248.4	253.8			
Iron and steel	7,183	370,330	51.56	50.55	49.74	86.6	87.1	102.1	148.6	146.5	169.4			
Communications	4,666	188,671	40.44	39.93	36.10	194.7	194.8	183.3	288.1	284.6	243.7			
Transportation	8,685	423,083	48.71	47.94	46.85	152.1	153.8	174.7	236.5	235.2	264.8			
Construction	9,976	536,741	53.80	53.50	50.97	292.7	310.9	332.2	523.1	552.3	568.0			
Services ^{1/}	6,474	213,079	32.91	32.74	30.34	167.4	170.5	178.9	284.4	288.0	278.2			
Trade	24,839	993,253	39.99	40.69	37.68	168.6	162.5	166.1	286.3	280.8	266.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	87,650	3,919,968	44.72	44.87	42.76	151.2	150.9	168.9	270.8	271.1	271.3			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1949 and Nov. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

			Average Weekly			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Salaries and Wages at			Employment			Payrolls					
Cities and Industries			No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	
HALIFAX	Manufacturing	7,392	294,900	39.89	39.97	39.52	102.2	103.0	99.2	179.3	180.9	172.4		
	Plant products - edible	1,411	38,623	27.37	26.18	27.80	105.9	100.4	97.5	175.6	169.6	162.3		
	Iron and steel	2,941	136,304	46.35	45.60	46.02	94.2	97.2	88.6	174.0	176.2	162.5		
	Transportation	2,012	61,539	30.69	31.26	31.69	166.3	190.9	189.8	201.9	236.7	236.7		
	Construction	3,403	124,085	36.46	36.18	33.49	137.6	154.8	164.2	178.2	198.9	196.4		
	Trade	6,537	210,695	32.25	32.70	30.32	160.3	152.8	142.5	227.6	220.2	199.4		
- Nine Leading Industries		23,216	816,546	35.17	35.33	33.95	127.9	130.4	126.3	196.8	201.6	189.0		
SAINT JOHN	Manufacturing	4,456	178,283	40.01	40.42	38.68	89.4	94.5	96.3	164.1	175.1	170.0		
	Iron and steel	783	35,641	45.52	45.84	43.57	60.7	76.4	74.0	100.1	126.9	117.9		
	Trade	3,385	107,366	31.72	31.85	30.54	119.0	116.5	110.0	189.9	186.6	171.2		
	- Nine Leading Industries	13,973	503,768	36.05	36.63	33.83	127.0	126.6	125.1	213.8	208.7	197.6		
SHERBROOKE	Manufacturing	7,470	285,155	38.17	38.37	35.78	104.7	104.3	103.9	191.1	191.4	177.8		
	Textiles	4,507	164,909	36.59	36.31	32.30	106.0	104.2	96.7	210.9	205.7	169.6		
	Iron and steel	1,614	70,364	43.60	45.39	43.60	80.9	82.1	96.2	135.1	142.7	169.6		
	- Nine Leading Industries	10,508	392,490	37.35	37.35	34.86	116.1	115.0	116.1	208.8	207.0	196.0		
THREE RIVERS	Manufacturing	8,310	371,003	44.65	44.96	44.58	130.8	131.3	135.7	212.3	214.7	219.4		
	Pulp and paper products	3,560	208,140	58.47	58.72	56.39	124.3	127.5	132.8	224.3	231.2	231.5		
	Textiles	2,391	72,203	30.20	30.60	29.98	102.8	101.5	96.5	178.9	178.5	166.9		
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,297	467,896	41.42	42.09	41.69	136.2	136.9	140.2	217.4	222.0	225.4		
BRANTFORD	Manufacturing	12,243	546,376	44.63	43.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Textiles	2,014	80,877	40.16	39.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Iron and steel	5,776	282,195	48.86	47.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	- Nine Leading Industries	14,516	629,062	43.34	42.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
KITCHENER - WATERLOO	Manufacturing	16,839	712,062	42.29	42.09	41.58	136.6	136.1	131.6	253.4	251.5	240.3		
	Animal products - edible	1,420	67,219	47.34	44.54	43.97	131.7	129.8	125.1	254.5	255.9	224.4		
	Leather products	1,807	71,143	39.37	39.81	38.62	108.7	105.2	95.9	190.4	186.4	164.9		
	Lumber products	2,122	90,576	42.68	42.38	38.90	159.2	156.1	153.4	296.7	298.8	280.6		
	Rubber products	5,135	226,606	44.13	44.83	47.19	154.6	156.3	156.3	285.4	285.1	300.5		
	Textiles	1,804	64,456	35.73	35.15	32.31	104.4	104.5	101.8	215.3	212.0	189.9		
	- Nine Leading Industries	21,551	900,523	41.79	41.58	41.00	140.2	139.5	133.0	256.5	255.9	240.5		
	Manufacturing	16,240	705,761	43.46	43.04	40.89	142.7	142.5	143.7	249.6	247.0	236.5		
LONDON	Plant products - edible	2,514	89,975	35.79	35.33	31.28	162.3	155.6	170.3	260.9	262.8	239.3		
	Pulp and paper products	2,244	99,978	44.55	43.98	42.20	147.9	145.4	151.7	244.7	237.5	258.3		
	Iron and steel	4,023	193,269	48.04	46.13	47.15	140.3	139.8	144.6	243.9	243.5	246.8		
	Trade	4,646	165,594	35.64	35.18	35.03	173.4	170.1	160.0	232.7	228.6	211.7		
	- Nine Leading Industries	28,169	1,176,465	41.76	41.31	39.58	155.2	155.0	151.1	254.9	251.8	235.0		
	Manufacturing	5,363	289,774	54.03	51.58	49.80	59.6	60.4	66.9	120.0	116.0	124.1		
	Pulp and paper	2,254	141,334	62.70	58.82	57.89	143.5	144.3	147.4	244.5	230.6	231.7		
	Iron and steel	1,714	84,303	49.18	48.14	45.88	25.2	25.5	28.7	50.6	50.2	85.6		
FT. WILLIAM - PT. ARTHUR	Transportation	2,361	121,242	51.55	51.15	49.88	160.1	168.6	161.4	194.7	204.1	190.5		
	Trade	2,347	84,001	35.79	36.64	36.01	143.5	139.9	135.8	238.7	238.4	232.6		
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,966	565,342	47.25	46.50	45.37	80.1	81.4	90.7	144.8	144.8	155.0		
	Manufacturing	21,713	1,121,471	51.65	51.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SAINT CATHARINES	Pulp and paper products	2,905	169,074	58.20	57.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Textiles	2,224	84,658	38.07	39.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Iron and steel	12,845	687,128	53.49	53.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	- Nine Leading Industries	26,077	1,302,074	49.93	49.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
REGINA	Manufacturing	2,427	106,049	43.70	42.76	42.22	107.6	106.8	105.4	163.7	159.9	155.9		
	Animal products - edible	583	25,199	43.22	40.98	42.32	148.5	144.9	153.3	226.5	209.6	229.0		
	Trade	5,896	217,173	36.83	38.02	35.63	163.4	156.0	153.9	264.1	260.2	242.4		
	- Nine Leading Industries	12,291	474,591	38.61	39.00	37.14	140.7	137.3	136.4	230.9	227.7	214.5		
SASKATOON	Manufacturing	2,157	93,098	43.16	41.89	40.17	177.7	177.9	185.1	298.1	289.7	284.6		
	Animal products - edible	668	31,053	46.49	42.39	42.78	184.0	185.1	218.7	347.7	319.0	354.7		
	Trade	3,236	116,940	36.14	36.19	33.80	145.3	141.4	134.6	256.9	230.9	206.0		
	- Nine Leading Industries	8,207	317,950	38.74	38.35	35.91	155.4	156.0	152.2	274.3	272.5	248.8		
CALGARY	Manufacturing	7,693	356,463	46.34	46.45	44.30	137.2	138.0	139.6	242.4	244.4	229.1		
	Plant products - edible	990	42,594	43.02	42.53	41.18	136.4	135.0	140.0	249.6	240.5	245.1		
	Iron and steel	2,708	125,874	46.48	47.77	45.01	144.3	147.9	142.5	227.7	239.9	217.7		
	Construction	2,608	115,915	44.10	45.73	44.06	127.6	128.6	96.2	286.3	294.2	210.6		
	Trade	7,978	310,619	38.93	38.21	36.96	159.2	159.4	146.4	245.4	241.2	218.6		
	- Nine Leading Industries	23,945	1,020,645	42.62	42.53	40.58	147.5	148.3	139.9	249.5	250.2	223.9		
EDMONTON	Manufacturing	7,674	351,952	45.86	45.44	43.46	149.6	145.2	147.4	267.7	267.4	251.5		
	Animal products - edible	2,390	116,949	48.93	48.08	46.78	162.9	140.4	130.0	247.8	223.6	247.9		
	Iron and steel	1,809	86,571	47.86	49.01	46.22	146.5	140.4	143.5	272.7	267.7	268.0		
	Construction	4,010	188,195	46.93	47.49	48.56	318.4	311.7	320.1	528.1	523.0	567.9		
	Trade	8,221	300,800	36.59	36.71	34.24	194.6	191.1	177.1	314.7	310.0	264.7		
	- Nine Leading Industries	25,186	1,050,707	41.72	41.61	40.24	184.9	181.4	175.8	312.5	305.8	284.3		
VICTORIA	Manufacturing	5,352	262,688	49.08	48.37	44.46	141.1	141.7	137.4	237.7	235.3	212.3		
	Lumber products	1,226	57,772	47.12	46.77	44.58	114.3	115.0	128.6	198.1	197.7	210.6		
	Iron and steel	1,900	96,951	51.03	49.80	44.20	143.0	138.2	133.0	237.2	223.8	191.1		
	Trade	3,592	137,388	38.25	36.95	32.46	158.0	163.2	157.4	273.1	272.4	236.3		
	- Nine Leading Industries	13,493	586,293	43.45	42.89	39.06	150.7	151.6	146.5	259.4	258.0	228.4		

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

X Includes Welland, Thorold and Merriton.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	90.2	-	-	-	92.2	91.4	94.6	-	-	-	84.0
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	104.9	-	-	-	98.0	103.6	96.5	-	-	-	94.1
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	111.1	-	-	-	105.0	110.0	108.1	-	-	-	101.8
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	119.4	-	-	-	110.3	112.8	106.0	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.6	130.4	108.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
Nov. 1, 1938	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Nov. 1, 1939	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Nov. 1, 1940	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	128.3
Nov. 1, 1941	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	135.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Nov. 1, 1942	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Nov. 1, 1943	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Nov. 1, 1944	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5
Nov. 1, 1945	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug. 1	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Sept. 1	201.8	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2
Oct. 1	203.3	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.8
Nov. 1	203.6	194.9	160.4	207.7	180.8	207.1	208.6	180.3	168.6	167.9	206.1	212.2
Dec. 1	204.3	197.8	156.2	209.9	184.9	207.5	210.4	180.9	169.3	167.0	207.6	206.1
Jan. 1, 1949	196.0	177.2	151.8	178.2	177.6	198.2	206.1	173.9	162.4	158.0	201.8	192.4
Feb. 1	190.5	168.2	139.9	172.4	164.7	193.0	202.8	166.7	157.3	146.2	194.4	181.5
Mar. 1	188.9	167.1	139.1	170.3	164.8	190.2	201.8	165.6	156.4	145.9	192.3	179.6
Apr. 1	187.6	167.4	163.0	173.1	160.5	184.8	200.2	166.0	155.4	146.8	194.6	188.8
May 1	189.1	163.3	139.8	170.7	155.2	186.4	200.1	170.5	159.9	153.0	198.0	196.9
June 1	194.5	169.0	151.2	176.4	160.7	194.6	202.4	177.4	163.7	165.1	206.3	204.7
July 1	199.5	187.4	152.8	202.0	176.6	198.0	206.4	181.8	168.0	167.3	212.2	209.1
Aug. 1	200.5	188.9	157.6	203.8	171.7	199.4	205.5	185.6	170.7	169.7	218.6	212.6
Sept. 1	202.1	190.4	165.3	205.7	172.1	199.5	208.3	186.6	171.7	169.9	220.0	215.1
Oct. 1	202.2	192.0	165.9	208.8	172.0	199.5	209.2	185.9	173.6	170.8	214.3	211.9
Nov. 1	201.9	190.7	168.4	206.1	172.3	201.3	208.4	185.1	173.3	171.2	211.9	208.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1949.

100.0 7.1 .2 4.2 2.7 29.0 42.0 12.3 5.5 2.4 4.4 9.6

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1933	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Nov. 1, 1934	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Nov. 1, 1935	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	81.4	101.3
Nov. 1, 1936	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Nov. 1, 1937	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Nov. 1, 1938	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Nov. 1, 1939	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Nov. 1, 1940	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Nov. 1, 1941	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Nov. 1, 1942	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Nov. 1, 1943	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Nov. 1, 1944	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Nov. 1, 1945	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	265.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	156.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	238.5
Nov. 1	190.2	201.9	203.4	201.1	200.5	288.4	168.3	239.7
Dec. 1	192.6	200.7	206.4	202.9	202.8	288.9	171.4	236.5
Jan. 1, 1949	186.8	186.7	204.7	202.2	197.8	284.7	165.5	228.1
Feb. 1	184.6	181.1	202.0	196.0	197.2	274.6	158.8	219.4
Mar. 1	183.3	185.4	201.7	194.6	198.1	279.1	158.2	218.1
Apr. 1	183.2	185.4	200.3	193.5	199.5	281.9	156.9	223.2
May 1	186.4	191.4	201.4	194.9	201.6	285.2	161.7	226.5
June 1	189.1	199.5	201.4	199.4	203.5	278.8	163.1	229.8
July 1	190.2	201.7	204.6	201.9	199.5	298.8	166.8	230.4
Aug. 1	187.9	204.6	201.9	202.2	201.7	295.7	168.8	232.8
Sept. 1	190.2	204.3	204.1	202.5	202.7	297.1	168.8	233.3
Oct. 1	192.3	200.7	205.9	200.0	203.7	300.1	170.6	228.3
Nov. 1	192.9	201.0	208.1	198.6	204.9	294.1	172.3	228.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1949.

14.6 1.6 13.5 1.3 3.3 2.0 3.5 4.2

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	* Services	Trade
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Nov. 1, 1938	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Nov. 1, 1939	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Nov. 1, 1940	139.2	144.6	256.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Nov. 1, 1941	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Nov. 1, 1942	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Nov. 1, 1943	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Nov. 1, 1944	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Nov. 1, 1945	171.2	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May 1	186.5	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June 1	192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July 1	198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0
Aug. 1	200.9	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4
Sept. 1	201.8	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5
Oct. 1	203.3	210.0	267.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	263.7	224.8
Nov. 1	203.6	208.3	321.6	181.5	182.7	144.6	192.7	253.9	230.5
Dec. 1	204.3	207.9	351.0	181.1	182.6	144.5	184.6	251.0	239.5
Jan. 1, 1949	196.0	202.7	326.2	176.5	182.8	140.7	153.6	245.6	238.9
Feb. 1	190.5	202.6	280.8	178.8	181.8	134.9	142.9	245.0	221.1
Mar. 1	188.9	203.0	262.1	170.5	183.3	132.9	138.7	242.2	220.0
Apr. 1	187.6	203.0	184.0	171.1	182.8	135.5	142.0	244.5	221.3
May 1	189.1	203.3	125.6	171.4	186.6	138.5	158.0	247.8	224.5
June 1	194.5	205.1	176.4	175.7	191.4	141.4	173.8	254.4	226.2
July 1	199.5	207.4	192.9	178.1	195.7	144.2	191.8	265.4	227.7
Aug. 1	200.5	206.4	166.7	183.4	201.1	145.7	203.5	272.3	227.6
Sept. 1	202.1	209.2	160.9	185.8	202.6	145.4	205.6	270.4	228.0
Oct. 1	202.2	208.6	178.7	184.1	200.6	145.6	202.6	253.0	234.5
Nov. 1	201.9	206.5	220.2	184.9	199.2	142.8	198.6	249.6	238.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1949.

100.0 51.0 3.1 4.1 2.6 8.8 12.5 3.6 14.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1946	Nov. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	51.0	206.5	208.6	208.3	205.1	192.8	186.3	221.3
Animal products - edible	1.8	242.3	245.8	246.7	250.8	252.8	243.4	232.6
Fur and products	.2	174.0	172.4	177.8	156.4	173.6	147.9	129.1
Leather and products	1.5	148.7	149.0	145.0	149.4	159.1	146.1	135.7
Boots and shoes	.9	140.0	142.7	137.3	136.3	146.7	134.8	123.6
Lumber products	3.9	149.6	151.5	150.2	150.5	137.9	125.5	123.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	137.9	141.4	135.8	134.4	116.1	104.6	100.2
Furniture	.9	179.4	176.3	168.0	158.7	161.3	139.3	126.5
Other lumber products	.6	163.1	164.6	190.9	207.6	197.1	190.5	207.2
Musical instruments	.04	41.9	41.6	39.5	40.9	38.6	32.5	27.7
Plant products - edible	3.3	212.2	232.0	208.7	211.4	208.0	182.8	189.9
Pulp and paper products	5.4	180.4	180.9	184.9	180.9	167.6	150.0	138.1
Pulp and paper	2.3	154.0	157.4	166.6	168.0	161.4	133.9	124.0
Paper products	1.0	291.7	289.7	280.5	259.1	252.9	232.1	212.3
Printing and publishing	2.1	180.1	177.8	178.6	169.7	160.3	143.6	131.7
Rubber products	1.0	165.9	171.8	178.0	194.8	161.3	176.1	173.8
Textile products	7.7	185.5	184.1	183.2	175.3	167.8	161.5	157.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	186.9	185.0	189.8	181.2	171.0	161.1	156.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	114.6	112.5	115.6	109.0	107.8	110.2	109.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	.6	185.0	184.9	200.0	204.5	193.5	173.6	166.6
Synthetic silk and silk goods	.8	891.9	886.4	864.3	800.4	719.6	632.0	608.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.1	163.3	160.1	172.2	168.5	159.2	153.0	146.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	203.3	203.4	189.0	177.7	167.4	164.7	158.6
Other textile products	.8	160.4	158.6	162.2	160.5	171.6	165.7	175.6
Tobacco	.5	120.8	122.9	125.3	126.3	126.1	131.3	131.2
Beverages	.9	350.9	361.3	341.8	338.5	312.8	292.6	269.4
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	349.7	349.2	343.9	331.9	328.3	354.6	616.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	193.6	196.3	197.1	184.6	164.3	150.1	131.6
Electric light and power	1.7	255.7	258.8	237.0	202.7	184.8	163.2	145.1
Electrical apparatus	2.5	354.4	351.8	352.2	359.7	305.1	267.3	323.6
Iron and steel products	13.6	212.3	213.5	219.6	217.1	203.2	208.6	313.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	283.4	289.6	308.5	271.7	248.5	225.2	246.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	246.0	248.3	263.5	261.3	239.7	217.6	218.1
Agricultural implements	.7	179.6	180.1	226.4	193.9	168.9	149.6	130.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.6	187.8	188.6	179.4	176.7	163.4	154.4	288.9
Automobiles and parts	2.3	317.3	319.5	283.6	304.4	244.6	168.5	291.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.7	275.9	279.9	381.3	499.8	478.4	836.7	1330.8
Heating appliances	.4	252.7	246.4	237.3	228.2	200.8	183.0	179.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	231.6	231.8	230.7	217.0	175.2	224.5	289.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	203.2	203.2	223.8	216.6	218.1	197.2	239.1
Other iron and steel products	2.2	212.5	212.2	215.4	219.4	223.3	229.0	347.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	328.1	330.2	354.9	337.5	288.5	293.4	403.3
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	225.0	230.2	219.4	215.4	209.8	215.7	207.5
Miscellaneous	.9	371.4	363.9	328.9	291.6	290.4	295.2	388.5
LOGGING	3.1	220.2	178.7	321.6	352.3	298.5	277.1	239.8
MINING	4.1	184.9	184.1	181.5	168.0	156.5	144.7	149.2
Coal	1.2	90.6	88.7	91.4	88.1	93.8	90.9	95.7
Metallic ores	2.1	344.8	343.7	334.8	304.9	269.4	246.9	253.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	267.2	271.9	259.5	235.4	199.4	169.9	171.3
COMMUNICATIONS	2.6	199.2	200.6	182.7	168.0	153.6	125.2	110.7
Telegraphs	.4	145.7	147.8	144.9	142.4	138.3	138.6	129.1
Telephones	2.1	206.8	207.9	189.9	173.4	157.0	121.1	105.6
TRANSPORTATION	8.8	142.8	145.6	144.6	138.2	135.7	127.4	123.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	3.0	236.5	237.9	230.6	220.0	221.1	200.9	188.6
Steam railways	4.4	115.8	118.2	117.7	113.3	112.9	109.9	107.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	125.6	131.7	138.1	130.4	117.3	106.6	112.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.5	198.6	202.6	192.7	181.3	151.9	130.7	112.7
Building	6.2	264.9	266.4	245.5	223.8	171.8	134.4	102.8
Highway	4.4	230.7	238.6	232.3	230.6	194.4	162.4	144.0
Railway	1.9	92.4	95.7	96.3	89.0	91.1	98.3	94.6
SERVICES (as indicated below)	5.6	249.6	253.0	253.9	245.0	224.9	210.5	204.6
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	254.3	264.2	257.9	248.7	224.5	206.9	205.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	239.7	239.6	246.4	238.0	225.8	217.4	202.6
TRADE	14.3	238.6	234.5	230.5	216.7	201.3	181.7	170.3
Retail	10.2	244.5	239.1	237.0	224.6	209.5	188.6	177.7
Wholesale	4.1	225.2	224.0	215.7	200.4	182.0	165.0	151.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	201.9	202.2	203.6	197.8	182.7	171.2	183.8
FINANCE	-	171.6	171.6	165.7	158.4	149.1	134.7	128.6
Banks and trust companies	-	176.7	176.8	170.7	161.0	150.2	137.4	132.9
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	185.0	184.2	188.4	203.4	245.2	200.5	150.0
Insurance	-	163.4	163.4	157.0	151.1	141.9	127.2	121.5
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	200.4	200.7	201.8	195.9	181.1	169.4	181.1

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1946	Nov. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1944
Maritime	- Manufacturing	31.9	168.5	172.0	174.3	179.5	171.8	184.9	212.0
Provinces	Lumber products	3.2	103.1	108.9	106.1	116.8	107.5	102.1	124.6
	Pulp and paper products	4.1	213.4	222.0	239.3	226.4	209.9	207.2	188.6
	Textile products	2.7	110.2	111.5	121.5	132.3	114.8	112.2	110.6
	Iron and steel	11.8	193.2	196.7	198.4	209.8	203.7	267.5	342.6
	Other manufactures	10.1	190.3	191.6	188.4	187.1	187.4	166.2	170.2
	Logging	2.6	166.5	104.3	347.9	394.1	271.6	322.5	282.0
	Mining	10.5	102.0	102.4	103.0	100.5	108.8	101.8	106.1
	Communications	2.7	167.2	169.3	154.5	155.9	140.5	130.7	126.6
	Transportation	9.7	120.2	119.5	118.9	117.1	117.8	125.0	143.4
	Construction	27.4	432.1	451.1	427.3	398.4	330.9	285.0	272.7
	Services ^{2/}	2.1	286.0	306.7	282.9	276.1	265.2	292.6	295.3
	Trade	13.1	252.1	243.7	233.0	232.0	225.4	212.7	193.9
Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	190.7	192.0	194.9	193.3	179.0	178.2	187.1
Quebec	- Manufacturing	56.2	206.1	206.9	209.2	207.0	197.0	193.4	234.3
	Lumber products	3.0	157.6	159.6	151.7	170.8	168.2	155.2	140.9
	Pulp and paper products	6.5	161.1	163.1	169.8	169.7	156.2	144.3	134.3
	Textile products	14.9	223.2	221.2	215.2	204.2	196.8	188.1	184.2
	Iron and steel	10.6	197.1	198.2	217.0	222.7	212.5	226.6	343.6
	Other manufactures	21.2	228.1	230.2	228.7	222.1	210.9	205.4	264.2
	Logging	5.1	344.6	247.8	467.9	512.6	475.7	404.4	373.5
	Mining	2.7	395.1	392.4	370.9	332.6	303.9	274.6	282.7
	Communications	2.4	209.5	210.7	192.7	170.2	154.3	121.9	106.2
	Transportation	8.0	135.8	138.8	142.1	138.2	132.7	122.9	113.9
	Construction	11.4	157.2	161.3	159.2	154.3	120.7	108.0	95.7
	Services ^{2/}	3.2	238.1	238.3	238.6	220.3	207.9	192.5	188.6
	Trade	11.0	239.6	235.4	235.7	225.7	208.5	189.7	178.0
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	201.3	199.5	207.1	203.7	189.1	178.8	196.7
Ontario	- Manufacturing	60.1	210.7	213.2	211.3	205.8	190.6	177.7	212.9
	Lumber products	3.1	122.1	124.5	122.9	122.5	118.0	106.9	107.3
	Pulp and paper products	5.9	191.2	189.4	191.5	186.7	175.5	149.9	136.6
	Textile products	6.8	148.5	147.2	151.6	145.8	140.3	136.0	131.7
	Iron and steel	19.1	238.1	239.3	240.4	232.0	210.1	193.4	300.9
	Other manufactures	25.2	244.7	251.1	242.6	237.1	219.1	208.8	228.0
	Logging	1.8	175.6	145.9	297.4	338.9	255.7	275.3	194.7
	Mining	2.9	258.7	257.9	259.0	243.4	232.0	205.6	211.4
	Communications	2.5	193.9	195.0	177.3	165.7	152.8	115.8	99.5
	Transportation	6.4	141.3	144.2	141.9	136.2	129.5	121.1	118.6
	Construction	9.4	204.1	205.4	189.8	179.4	156.5	134.5	103.5
	Services ^{2/}	3.5	267.2	265.8	273.5	268.4	240.8	227.2	228.6
	Trade	13.4	240.1	236.6	231.2	217.3	201.0	181.8	170.3
Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	208.4	209.2	208.6	202.2	185.1	170.8	185.9
Prairie	- Manufacturing	28.9	196.7	196.4	194.2	184.8	186.7	176.3	189.1
Provinces	Lumber products	2.0	176.9	179.3	189.5	159.6	156.4	139.3	138.9
	Pulp and paper products	2.4	155.9	156.1	150.4	136.4	128.6	114.1	105.0
	Textile products	2.3	280.0	282.9	256.1	233.0	225.1	215.5	222.7
	Iron and steel	8.8	137.1	137.0	135.4	127.4	122.8	116.9	145.5
	Other manufactures	13.4	279.4	277.5	277.7	268.3	280.9	269.9	274.0
	Logging	.2	32.7	33.3	42.7	71.0	80.5	67.1	73.0
	Mining	7.4	209.9	208.0	206.6	177.6	159.1	140.3	148.0
	Communications	3.0	198.8	202.1	180.2	164.2	149.1	138.7	122.1
	Transportation	17.0	154.4	158.3	154.9	148.6	147.4	138.2	135.5
	Construction	16.9	171.9	173.3	162.4	148.6	130.6	116.7	98.1
	Services ^{2/}	4.5	231.9	246.9	231.8	225.3	214.7	199.1	186.6
	Trade	22.1	203.3	200.0	194.3	186.9	179.1	160.5	150.4
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	185.1	185.9	180.3	170.1	163.8	150.6	148.1
British Columbia	- Manufacturing	38.1	218.8	225.4	224.0	232.8	212.8	226.2	262.0
	Lumber products	13.7	196.3	196.1	198.5	187.2	150.4	134.7	130.3
	Pulp and paper products	4.7	221.9	224.5	222.3	213.4	188.9	174.1	165.3
	Textile products	.8	226.6	227.6	240.6	236.9	203.7	211.9	196.6
	Iron and steel	5.6	232.7	232.9	261.4	284.7	314.0	524.1	827.7
	Other manufactures	13.3	239.4	259.2	239.2	271.1	251.7	231.1	224.2
	Logging	7.2	186.9	191.8	227.0	223.4	187.1	154.2	154.2
	Mining	4.9	115.7	115.3	111.9	108.9	74.4	85.2	83.8
	Communications	3.1	222.3	221.8	206.8	187.6	172.0	147.1	136.9
	Transportation	10.6	161.4	164.4	160.5	140.4	153.5	138.0	125.9
	Construction	12.6	200.7	207.1	199.8	181.9	150.9	105.9	106.8
	Services ^{2/}	4.7	234.9	239.3	252.6	252.0	221.8	195.4	174.4
	Trade	18.8	301.9	295.9	296.9	252.8	223.5	194.2	185.8
B. C.	- All Industries	100.0	208.5	211.9	212.2	203.1	182.2	172.5	182.5

^{1/} Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

^{2/} See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1946	Nov. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1944
Montreal - Manufacturing	61.7	200.1	199.8	198.0	192.5	188.6	184.7	222.6
Plant products - edible	3.9	194.6	192.1	188.2	168.0	155.6	151.0	145.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	188.7	187.2	193.0	183.0	168.9	160.9	147.7
Textiles	14.0	203.3	201.3	187.3	175.1	172.8	167.3	163.5
Tobacco and beverages	3.9	184.8	186.2	182.4	186.5	177.7	174.6	177.3
Iron and steel	14.9	187.8	190.0	195.3	193.8	198.1	212.8	336.1
Other manufactures	20.5	215.2	214.6	214.7	212.0	204.2	187.5	210.6
Communications	2.6	157.6	157.3	141.0	124.8	115.8	88.4	76.7
Transportation	5.8	140.5	144.3	149.5	147.0	140.0	123.0	107.3
Construction	8.3	138.7	139.3	129.6	118.1	93.2	73.3	62.3
Trade	16.9	232.7	227.7	229.0	218.2	201.4	182.6	172.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	192.9	192.3	190.2	182.9	174.4	164.9	184.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	53.9	182.1	181.7	193.8	199.2	175.5	208.5	345.6
Leather products	9.1	116.6	120.3	120.0	118.5	125.3	115.1	107.1
Other manufactures	44.8	205.5	203.5	226.0	234.8	197.6	250.0	454.2
Transportation	5.8	128.0	131.6	116.9	121.4	96.0	89.0	85.7
Construction	16.0	318.4	314.4	253.3	234.5	174.3	178.6	156.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	201.0	200.7	201.9	198.8	175.0	189.6	263.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.2	205.5	204.2	203.5	195.4	184.4	182.3	224.4
Plant products - edible	5.1	200.8	196.3	195.5	194.8	197.3	180.9	181.6
Printing and publishing	8.0	221.1	216.5	218.0	208.1	200.9	181.5	165.5
Textiles	7.7	131.1	130.1	129.9	122.3	123.4	121.3	116.5
Iron and steel	12.8	244.9	241.9	243.2	222.5	208.2	215.6	404.5
Other manufactures	27.3	220.2	221.0	218.5	213.8	194.7	196.5	225.4
Communications	2.4	158.2	157.6	137.5	128.0	125.6	93.0	77.6
Transportation	4.6	175.3	176.3	171.4	167.2	154.3	142.6	135.7
Construction	5.4	224.9	221.2	207.0	226.8	164.5	160.0	108.0
Trade	20.9	219.8	214.8	210.6	200.3	185.4	168.2	156.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	208.1	205.9	203.4	196.5	181.5	174.7	196.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	36.1	151.0	149.6	154.2	150.4	147.8	137.9	175.2
Lumber products	2.1	52.8	53.3	54.3	48.1	50.3	44.4	42.4
Pulp and paper	12.2	139.8	137.7	141.8	139.7	142.6	130.2	128.4
Other manufactures	21.8	194.2	192.7	200.9	193.8	186.3	176.7	257.3
Construction	16.2	270.4	292.9	288.3	214.5	215.3	127.1	124.5
Trade	27.7	262.5	261.0	259.7	234.1	238.0	215.3	198.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	198.6	200.0	201.1	182.9	180.6	159.0	170.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	76.8	200.7	200.1	195.4	187.4	170.6	169.0	190.5
Textiles	10.1	110.3	107.6	114.1	106.5	106.8	103.7	101.5
Electrical apparatus	10.7	222.2	222.0	215.8	220.2	184.0	185.5	213.8
Iron and steel	35.1	233.6	234.2	229.6	212.2	194.5	198.6	246.5
Other manufactures	20.9	225.4	224.9	211.1	211.0	189.8	178.5	179.3
Construction	5.8	221.6	222.8	237.4	187.3	166.8	162.3	94.3
Trade	10.8	208.1	202.7	204.4	193.7	179.8	169.5	160.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	204.9	203.7	200.5	189.7	172.9	169.2	182.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	80.0	316.9	327.3	310.1	303.5	259.7	165.8	321.8
Iron and steel	67.1	337.1	344.2	332.0	320.2	261.6	144.3	347.5
Other manufactures	12.9	241.7	264.5	233.7	247.1	253.4	238.2	235.6
Construction	4.3	177.1	159.4	137.4	124.6	107.7	81.8	92.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	294.1	300.1	288.4	278.7	240.7	162.2	286.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.0	185.7	183.9	182.0	172.8	173.6	164.1	181.5
Animal products - edible	4.8	280.1	254.4	291.3	273.0	352.5	335.9	307.4
Printing and publishing	4.9	156.2	156.5	151.3	139.5	128.0	115.6	103.5
Textiles	6.5	285.0	290.4	256.9	230.7	223.0	220.5	226.8
Iron and steel	15.7	135.4	135.7	133.8	125.5	119.6	111.4	144.0
Other manufactures	16.1	225.9	223.2	221.8	210.1	199.4	193.7	216.6
Transportation	6.5	117.9	117.0	115.7	111.3	109.4	102.1	91.4
Construction	6.4	147.6	147.0	140.7	131.9	123.5	92.6	57.7
Trade	31.0	168.8	166.0	164.6	162.4	157.9	138.8	129.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	172.3	170.6	168.3	162.2	159.8	146.1	146.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	37.6	254.5	253.7	268.2	254.3	243.7	295.0	380.2
Lumber products	11.0	199.4	195.5	211.2	190.1	163.9	144.2	131.3
Other manufactures	26.6	287.2	288.2	301.6	289.5	285.3	375.0	509.6
Communications	5.3	211.6	211.7	199.3	181.1	166.2	136.2	124.3
Transportation	9.9	127.3	128.7	146.2	124.9	152.1	135.3	112.9
Construction	11.4	231.8	246.2	263.1	220.4	189.6	110.2	90.5
Services ^{2/}	7.4	229.4	233.6	245.1	245.8	220.2	192.6	170.5
Trade	28.3	270.4	260.6	266.4	246.2	221.0	194.1	185.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	228.8	228.3	239.7	220.4	210.0	207.4	229.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city of the firms making returns for the date under review. 2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Nov. 1, 1949 with Comparisons as at Oct. 1, 1949 and Nov. 1, 1948.

Industries	Nov. 1, 1949					Oct. 1, 1949		Nov. 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,076,559	826,239	249,320	76.8	23.2	76.8	23.2	77.2	22.8
Animal products - edible	38,710	31,066	7,644	80.3	19.7	79.1	20.9	80.1	19.9
Fur and products	4,361	2,806	1,555	64.3	35.7	64.4	35.6	63.1	36.9
Leather and products	31,000	18,723	12,277	60.4	39.6	60.3	39.7	61.0	39.0
Boots and shoes	19,432	11,114	8,318	57.2	42.8	56.9	43.1	57.5	42.5
Lumber and products	82,989	76,337	6,652	92.0	8.0	92.1	7.9	91.6	8.4
Rough and dressed lumber	50,427	48,031	2,396	95.2	4.8	95.3	4.7	94.7	5.3
Furniture	19,139	16,950	2,189	88.6	11.4	88.8	11.2	87.6	12.4
Other lumber products	13,423	11,356	2,067	84.6	15.4	84.9	15.1	86.0	14.0
Plant products - edible	69,411	43,550	25,861	62.7	37.3	61.2	38.8	64.3	35.7
Pulp and paper products	114,137	91,310	22,827	80.0	20.0	80.2	19.8	80.3	19.7
Pulp and paper	48,720	46,216	2,504	94.9	5.1	94.8	5.2	95.2	4.8
Paper products	22,042	13,944	8,098	63.3	36.7	63.3	36.7	62.8	37.2
Printing and publishing	43,375	31,150	12,225	71.8	28.2	71.9	28.1	71.0	29.0
Rubber products	20,935	15,306	5,629	73.1	26.9	74.0	26.0	74.4	25.6
Textile products	163,131	74,503	88,628	45.7	54.3	45.8	54.2	45.2	54.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	58,372	37,516	20,856	64.3	35.7	64.2	35.8	62.1	37.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,455	13,924	8,531	62.0	38.0	61.0	39.0	60.0	40.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	13,653	7,852	5,801	57.6	42.4	58.1	41.9	57.5	42.5
Synthetic silk and silk goods	16,955	11,878	5,077	70.1	29.9	70.1	29.9	68.9	31.1
Hosiery and knit goods	24,368	8,863	15,505	36.4	63.6	36.7	63.3	35.3	64.7
Garments and personal furnishings	63,424	19,049	44,375	30.0	70.0	30.5	69.5	30.2	69.8
Other textile products	16,967	9,075	7,892	53.5	46.5	53.5	46.5	53.4	46.6
Tobacco	10,045	4,263	5,782	42.4	57.6	43.8	56.2	41.2	58.8
Beverages	19,764	17,198	2,566	87.0	13.0	88.0	12.0	86.5	13.5
Chemicals and allied products	43,683	32,998	10,685	75.5	24.5	75.4	24.6	75.8	24.2
Clay, glass and stone products	22,094	19,676	2,418	89.1	10.9	89.1	10.9	87.9	12.1
Electric light and power	35,112	30,839	4,273	87.8	12.2	88.0	12.0	88.2	11.8
Electrical apparatus	52,797	37,959	14,838	71.9	28.1	72.2	27.8	72.1	27.9
Iron and steel products	285,882	263,791	22,091	92.3	7.7	92.3	7.7	92.6	7.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	36,526	34,851	1,675	95.4	4.6	95.5	4.5	95.7	4.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,471	24,136	3,335	87.9	12.1	87.8	12.2	88.8	11.2
Agricultural implements	15,019	14,100	919	93.9	6.1	93.9	6.1	94.5	5.5
Land vehicles and aircraft	117,955	111,251	6,704	94.3	5.7	94.2	5.8	94.5	5.5
Automobiles and parts	48,496	43,466	5,030	89.6	10.4	89.6	10.4	89.5	10.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	13,609	13,115	494	96.4	3.6	96.4	3.6	96.6	3.4
Heating appliances	8,942	8,415	527	94.1	5.9	94.1	5.9	93.5	6.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,562	10,617	945	91.8	8.2	92.1	7.9	92.2	7.8
Foundry and machine shop products	8,370	7,972	398	95.2	4.8	95.0	5.0	95.5	4.5
Other iron and steel products	46,428	39,334	7,094	84.7	15.3	84.9	15.1	84.6	15.4
Non-ferrous metal products	46,105	39,851	6,254	86.4	13.6	86.7	13.3	85.3	14.7
Non-metallic mineral products	15,807	14,397	1,410	91.1	8.9	90.9	9.1	91.6	8.4
Miscellaneous	19,596	11,666	7,930	59.5	40.5	60.7	39.3	62.7	37.3
LOGGING	66,016	65,019	997	98.5	1.5	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7
MINING	86,978	85,115	1,863	97.9	2.1	97.8	2.2	97.9	2.1
Coal	24,978	24,756	222	99.1	0.9	99.1	0.9	99.1	0.9
Metallic ores	44,224	43,364	860	98.1	1.9	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	17,776	16,995	781	95.6	4.4	95.5	4.5	95.9	4.1
COMMUNICATIONS	55,079	26,079	29,000	47.3	52.7	47.4	52.6	47.5	52.5
Telegraphs	8,587	7,001	1,586	81.5	18.5	81.3	18.7	81.1	18.9
Telephones	43,685	17,081	26,604	39.1	60.9	39.2	60.8	39.9	60.1
TRANSPORTATION	185,998	174,803	11,195	94.0	6.0	93.9	6.1	94.1	5.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	64,306	59,777	4,529	93.0	7.0	93.1	6.9	93.1	6.9
Steam railway operation	92,344	88,996	3,348	94.2	5.8	94.3	5.7	94.1	5.9
Shipping and stevedoring	29,348	28,030	1,318	95.5	4.5	94.4	5.6	96.0	4.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	264,070	259,365	4,705	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8
Building	130,792	127,577	3,215	97.5	2.5	97.5	2.5	97.5	2.5
Highway	93,470	92,114	1,356	98.5	1.5	98.5	1.5	98.3	1.7
Railway	39,808	39,674	134	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES (as specified below)	74,679	36,483	38,196	48.9	51.1	48.4	51.6	48.5	51.5
Hotels and restaurants	45,773	22,941	22,832	50.1	49.9	49.8	50.2	50.6	49.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	19,811	7,539	12,272	38.1	61.9	38.0	62.0	39.5	60.5
TRADE	301,282	182,813	118,469	60.7	39.3	61.9	38.1	60.3	39.7
Retail	214,661	117,473	97,188	54.7	45.3	56.2	43.8	54.6	45.4
Wholesale	86,621	65,340	21,281	75.4	24.6	75.7	24.3	74.5	25.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,109,661	1,655,916	453,745	78.5	21.5	78.6	21.4	79.1	20.9
FINANCE	90,686	47,669	43,017	52.6	47.4	52.5	47.5	53.0	47.0
Banks and trust companies	51,964	25,533	26,431	49.1	50.9	49.0	51.0	49.8	50.2
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,510	2,265	1,245	64.5	35.5	65.0	35.0	65.3	34.7
Insurance	35,212	19,871	15,341	56.4	43.6	56.3	43.7	56.5	43.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,200,347	1,703,585	496,762	77.4	22.6	77.6	22.4	78.1	21.9

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and some time after the Census date; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. Since 1944, there has been considerable growth in the number of firms reporting to the monthly survey. It is estimated that the coverage in the industrial divisions now ranges from about 51 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and 56 p.c. in trade, to some 85 p.c. in mining and 88 p.c. in manufacturing. The last two figures are based on the statistics of the Annual Census of Industry, relating to practically all establishments in the indicated industries. In manufacturing, certain adjustments in respect of industrial coverage are required to bring about comparability in the two series. The proportion of 88 p.c. results from the use of the adjusted figures. It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys in the nine major industrial groups employ approximately 82 p.c. of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in the same industries throughout Canada; of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in all industries, including workers in the industries excluded from the monthly surveys as well as in those represented, the coverage is estimated at about 61 p.c.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose being

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by the firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings, given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

8.- HOURLY EARNINGS - Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

DECEMBER, 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

^R D.B.S.
PUBLICATION



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**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

DECEMBER, 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in November

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Prepared in the Employment Section
of the Labour and Prices Division,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa

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THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1949.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

The trend of industrial employment at the beginning of December was slightly downward, for the second successive month. The decline of 0.2 p.c., which approximated that indicated at Nov. 1, was contrary to the movement indicated annually at Dec. 1 since 1940, but conformed to the seasonal change noted at that date in 19 of the earlier years since 1920. The loss was accompanied by a decrease of 0.2 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 20,798 co-operating employers¹ as compared with Nov. 1.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index number of employment at Dec. 1, 1949, stood at 201.6, as compared with 202.0 in the preceding month, and 204.3 at Dec. 1, 1948, when the all-time maximum for that date was recorded. The indexes at Dec. 1 in 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, were 199.6, 185.7, 173.2, 185.7, 190.5 and 186.5, respectively.

Logging and retail trade showed seasonally heightened activity at Dec. 1, and there was a small advance in communications. On the other hand, curtailment as compared with a month earlier was reported in manufacturing as a whole, and in mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For the most part, these changes were seasonal in character. In manufacturing, the general reduction in the index of employment amounted to 1.1 p.c.; there were similar percentage losses in the durable and the non-durable groups. Within these categories, the most noteworthy declines took place in the food, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel groups: in some cases, they were seasonal. Expansion, also of a seasonal nature, was reported in tobacco manufacturing, and there were moderate advances in employment in a few other classes. Geographically², improvement was recorded at Dec. 1 as compared with a month earlier in the Maritime Provinces. The general situation in Alberta showed little change, while declines in employment were indicated in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

PAYROLLS.

The aggregate weekly salaries and wages³ disbursed at Dec. 1 by the larger employers in the eight leading industries were 0.2 p.c. lower than their payroll expenditures at the beginning of November. The index of payrolls, based on June 1, 1941, as 100, stood at 224.4, as compared with 224.8 at Nov. 1, 1949, and 219.0 at Dec. 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has advanced by 2.5 p.c., in spite of the reduction of 1.4 p.c. recorded in the index number of employment. The latest figure of payrolls was exceeded only by that indicated at Nov. 1, 1949, in a record of about 8½ years.

The per capita weekly earnings showed little change at the date under review.

¹/See explanatory notes at the end of this bulletin.

²/Data for Newfoundland are not yet available.

³/For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income see the bulletin "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income" issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table A.- Geographical and Industrial Distribution of the Employees and the Weekly Payrolls of the Reporting Establishments at Dec. 1, 1949, and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of these Persons, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Nov. 1, 1949 and Dec. 1, 1948 and 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.											
			Dec. 1 1949 1949 1948 1947				Employment				Payrolls							
			\$	\$	\$	\$	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947				
(a) Provinces																		
Maritime Provinces	151,852	5,710,106	37.60	38.14	37.39	35.73	127.1	123.8	129.8	125.2	218.1	215.4	221.9	194.4				
Prince Edward Island	3,652	122,795	33.62	33.74	35.42	30.54	160.0	154.1	145.8	153.4	247.1	238.8	238.5	214.9				
Nova Scotia	89,331	3,372,715	37.76	36.38	37.05	33.40	123.8	122.8	125.0	115.6	206.4	208.1	205.2	171.1				
New Brunswick	58,869	2,214,596	37.62	38.04	38.00	34.34	131.1	128.4	137.1	142.3	237.9	226.9	250.1	234.0				
Quebec	612,935	25,652,618	41.85	41.80	40.44	36.82	128.1	128.4	131.9	130.7	223.7	224.1	222.7	200.9				
Ontario	885,924	40,218,920	45.40	45.26	43.64	39.63	129.3	129.3	130.4	127.1	216.8	216.3	210.0	185.8				
Prairie Provinces	286,400	11,466,591	44.38	44.29	42.53	37.90	143.3	144.3	141.0	133.8	240.1	241.4	226.5	191.6				
Manitoba	114,468	5,009,530	43.76	43.60	41.76	37.44	136.6	138.8	135.8	129.8	225.8	228.6	214.0	183.2				
Saskatchewan	49,663	2,124,875	42.79	42.47	40.81	36.56	134.4	134.9	131.1	132.2	221.5	220.6	206.3	186.7				
Alberta	94,269	4,332,186	45.96	46.10	44.37	39.27	157.9	157.8	154.3	140.5	271.1	271.8	256.0	206.3				
British Columbia	197,613	9,276,203	46.94	46.95	45.05	40.95	150.7	154.7	152.8	150.2	248.6	255.3	241.7	215.7				
CANADA	2,106,724	92,324,135	43.82	43.80	42.23	38.28	132.0	132.3	133.8	130.7	224.4	224.8	219.0	193.9				
(b) Cities																		
Montreal	312,529	13,436,098	42.89	42.87	41.22	37.10	138.1	136.9	136.5	131.7	231.7	228.9	219.2	190.3				
Quebec	33,869	1,232,311	36.38	36.29	34.89	32.69	121.8	122.3	122.5	121.8	214.8	215.0	202.3	189.3				
Toronto	288,844	12,999,003	45.00	45.02	42.96	39.01	137.6	135.9	134.6	130.6	231.5	228.6	215.6	190.1				
Ottawa	28,205	1,082,765	38.59	38.18	35.86	33.15	134.5	131.9	134.7	123.2	223.3	218.0	208.6	177.1				
Hamilton	68,970	3,306,617	47.94	46.75	45.06	40.36	127.1	126.6	125.3	118.5	221.0	214.7	205.4	173.9				
Windsor	40,635	2,062,541	50.76	51.98	50.38	46.67	124.2	127.9	125.7	118.1	169.7	179.0	170.1	148.9				
Winnipeg	72,501	2,915,651	40.22	39.77	38.30	34.68	138.3	140.8	140.3	135.8	218.2	219.8	210.7	184.8				
Vancouver	87,415	3,904,094	44.66	44.69	42.76	38.39	160.7	161.2	166.7	163.7	289.6	270.6	267.8	236.4				
Halifax	23,929	833,619	34.84	35.17	34.12	31.91	131.7	127.8	131.6	125.8	200.7	196.8	198.2	177.2				
Saint John	13,520	474,065	35.59	36.17	34.32	31.05	121.2	125.9	128.1	127.9	201.2	212.4	201.8	183.4				
Sherbrooke	10,639	397,582	37.37	37.35	35.45	32.54	117.5	116.1	122.4	116.0	211.5	208.8	206.7	184.6				
Three Rivers	10,600	434,019	40.95	41.33	41.74	37.06	127.8	136.0	134.7	136.8	201.6	216.7	216.7	195.8				
Brantford	14,263	618,845	43.39	43.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Kitchener - Waterloo	21,507	895,902	41.66	41.79	40.63	37.90	138.9	140.2	135.4	137.5	257.2	258.5	242.5	230.1				
London	28,178	1,184,558	42.04	41.76	39.75	35.88	155.3	155.2	151.2	146.5	286.7	284.9	236.0	206.6				
Fort William - Port Arthur	11,662	542,125	46.49	47.25	45.47	42.18	78.0	80.1	89.4	87.6	136.9	144.8	153.2	138.6				
St. Catharines	25,973	1,279,170	49.25	49.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Regina	12,588	489,290	38.87	38.61	36.78	33.06	143.8	140.7	139.9	133.6	287.8	231.0	217.9	191.9				
Saskatoon	8,319	324,632	39.02	38.82	36.30	33.77	157.5	158.3	152.5	160.7	280.0	280.0	251.7	245.2				
Calgary	24,178	1,037,030	42.89	42.65	40.89	36.08	148.9	148.1	143.0	136.8	253.5	250.7	230.6	194.1				
Edmonton	25,547	1,063,569	41.63	41.73	40.19	35.20	187.5	185.2	176.3	158.3	316.4	313.0	284.1	229.1				
Victoria	13,707	590,260	43.06	43.49	40.00	36.85	153.1	152.6	147.1	155.3	261.1	262.9	234.8	228.5				
(c) Industries																		
Manufacturing 1/	1,064,032	48,267,413	45.36	45.10	43.72	39.25	121.5	122.9	123.8	122.1	212.5	213.6	208.3	184.6				
Durable Goods 1/	485,967	23,607,515	48.58	48.15	46.88	42.09	114.3	115.5	119.2	118.0	197.7	198.0	198.3	176.0				
Non-Durable Goods	543,227	22,920,213	42.19	42.09	40.52	36.50	126.4	127.8	126.4	125.6	226.4	228.4	218.4	194.9				
Electric Light and Power	34,838	1,739,685	49.94	49.41	47.71	42.52	169.2	170.6	158.2	133.7	268.7	267.8	238.5	179.6				
Logging	73,952	2,852,292	38.57	38.24	36.38	39.20	155.8	144.6	221.7	256.0	299.3	275.4	426.8	503.6				
Mining	86,733	4,711,237	54.32	54.04	51.89	46.19	104.3	104.3	102.2	96.5	176.9	176.5	165.9	139.7				
Communications	55,239	2,293,976	41.53	42.16	39.03	35.60	205.6	204.9	187.9	171.2	308.4	312.3	266.3	223.2				
Transportation	185,452	9,704,472	52.33	52.58	51.49	45.41	144.0	144.5	146.3	141.7	230.0	231.8	230.0	196.4				
Construction and Maintenance	254,707	10,755,688	42.23	42.25	40.41	36.46	137.8	142.2	132.8	122.7	252.5	260.7	235.1	194.2				
Services 2/	74,604	2,166,272	29.04	28.74	27.23	24.96	144.3	145.0	145.8	140.4	253.6	252.3	239.8	213.2				
Trade	312,005	11,572,885	37.09	37.45	35.15	32.06	157.5	152.2	152.7	145.6	244.7	238.9	225.5	196.9				
RIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,106,724	92,324,135	43.82	43.80	42.23	38.28	132.0	132.3	133.8	130.7	224.4	224.8	219.0	193.9				
Finance	90,870	3,746,640	41.23	41.20	39.19	37.36	148.1	147.8	143.1	136.4	210.4	209.9	193.0	175.8				
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,197,594	96,070,775	43.72	43.69	42.11	38.24	132.6	132.8	134.1	130.9	223.8	224.2	218.0	193.2				

* See explanatory statements on pages I and II. 1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 1 and 9, with the exception of electric light and power. 2/ Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry cleaning plants.

when the average was \$43.82¹/₂, as compared with \$43.80 at Nov. 1; a year earlier, the mean had been \$42.23, while in 1947, 1946 and 1945 the Dec. 1 averages were \$38.28, \$33.95 and \$31.63, respectively. The most recent per capita figure is the highest in the record.

Including the statistics received from financial institutions, the latest monthly inquiry into employment and payrolls shows that the total number of employees on the payrolls of the leading firms was lower by 0.2 p.c. than at the beginning of November. The amounts distributed in weekly salaries and wages to these persons also fell by 0.2 p.c. The average weekly earnings of the workers for whom monthly data are available in the nine main industries, including finance, were \$43.72, as compared with \$43.69 at the beginning of November, 1949 and \$42.11 at Dec. 1, 1948.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the 22 leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Nov. 1, 1949, and Dec. 1 in 1948 and 1947. Table B on page 4 contains a monthly record for the eight and the nine leading industries, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls from 1944. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100: to facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment in these tables have been converted from their original base, 1926=100.

The table on page 4 shows that in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 32 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups (listed in the table on page 2), while the aggregate weekly salaries and wages of these persons have risen by 124.4 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1949, has amounted to 32.6 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 123.8. The explanation given in earlier bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the compulsory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) changes in the proportions of women workers, particularly as compared with the period of the war.

The index of employment in manufacturing during the period for which monthly statistics of payrolls are available has advanced by 21.5 p.c., and that of aggregate weekly payrolls, by 112.5 p.c.; the weekly earnings per employee reported by leading establishments have risen by 77.4 p.c. In the included non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Dec. 1 showed a gain of 45.6 p.c. from the commencement of the record of payrolls. The index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in the included non-manufacturing classes was higher by 139.2 p.c. than at June 1, 1941.

In the last 12 months, the index of employment in manufacturing has declined by 1.8 p.c., but that of weekly payrolls has risen by two p.c. The average weekly earnings of the persons employed by the larger manufacturing concerns have increased by 3.8 p.c. A composite index of employment for the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available shows a loss of 0.8 p.c. in the 12 months; the index of weekly payrolls in the same group of industries, however, has risen by 2.9 p.c. in the 12 months.

The attention of those interested in hourly earnings is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours, average hourly earnings and average weekly wages.

B. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND WEEKLY EARNINGS, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.57
Jan. 1, 1945	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
Jan. 1, 1946	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.83	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept. 1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.81	114.9	145.5	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.6	149.3	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54
Jan. 1, 1947	119.0	150.2	128.6	32.77	118.5	149.9	129.3	32.64	113.5	141.5	126.7	32.40
Feb. 1	118.3	160.7	137.7	35.09	118.3	160.6	138.7	35.03	115.4	156.8	138.2	35.34
Mar. 1	118.6	163.2	139.9	35.66	118.1	163.0	141.0	35.61	115.8	159.5	140.0	35.81
Apr. 1	118.9	163.9	140.4	35.78	118.3	163.9	141.5	35.73	116.2	160.8	140.7	35.98
May 1	118.2	164.0	141.0	35.95	117.6	163.7	142.1	35.89	116.5	162.7	141.8	36.27
June 1	121.3	168.7	141.5	36.07	120.8	168.5	142.5	36.00	117.6	165.9	143.3	36.64
July 1	124.4	173.7	142.0	36.20	124.1	173.8	143.2	36.15	119.4	167.7	142.6	36.47
Aug. 1	126.4	178.3	143.5	36.57	126.1	178.6	144.7	36.53	120.5	171.5	144.6	36.97
Sept. 1	126.9	180.1	144.3	36.79	126.5	180.3	145.6	36.76	121.0	173.3	145.3	37.16
Oct. 1	128.0	184.5	146.6	37.38	127.6	184.9	148.1	37.39	121.2	177.5	148.3	38.04
Nov. 1	129.8	189.1	148.2	37.77	129.5	189.7	149.7	37.79	122.1	181.2	150.6	38.52
Dec. 1	130.9	193.2	150.0	38.24	130.7	193.9	151.6	38.28	122.1	184.6	153.5	39.25
Jan. 1, 1948	127.2	178.2	142.5	36.32	126.9	178.3	143.7	36.28	119.0	166.6	142.0	36.31
Feb. 1	124.5	185.4	151.4	38.59	124.0	185.7	153.0	38.53	119.5	181.3	154.0	39.38
Mar. 1	124.3	188.8	154.6	39.42	123.7	189.3	156.3	39.50	120.6	187.0	157.3	40.23
Apr. 1	122.7	184.7	153.1	39.02	122.2	184.8	154.6	39.04	120.2	183.3	154.9	39.60
May 1	122.7	187.8	155.6	39.65	122.1	188.0	157.2	39.70	120.1	188.7	159.5	40.78
June 1	126.4	195.2	154.3	40.01	125.9	195.4	155.7	40.02	121.2	189.6	158.9	40.63
July 1	130.1	203.0	158.7	40.45	129.7	203.5	160.3	40.48	123.3	195.7	161.0	41.17
Aug. 1	131.9	206.7	159.4	40.62	131.6	207.2	161.0	40.66	122.9	196.1	162.1	41.45
Sept. 1	132.5	208.6	160.1	40.91	132.2	209.3	161.8	40.86	124.7	199.1	162.1	41.46
Oct. 1	133.5	214.7	163.6	41.69	133.1	215.7	165.5	41.80	125.0	206.3	167.6	42.85
Nov. 1	133.7	216.9	164.9	42.03	133.3	218.0	166.9	42.15	124.0	207.1	169.7	43.38
Dec. 1	134.1	218.0	165.2	42.11	133.8	219.0	167.2	42.23	123.8	208.3	171.0	43.72
Jan. 1, 1949	129.0	204.1	160.9	41.02	128.4	204.5	162.8	41.10	120.7	196.6	165.4	42.28
Feb. 1	125.5	207.1	167.8	42.77	124.8	207.6	170.0	42.92	120.5	205.3	172.7	44.17
Mar. 1	124.5	207.2	169.3	43.15	123.7	207.5	171.4	43.27	120.8	206.6	173.6	44.39
Apr. 1	123.7	206.4	169.7	43.22	122.9	206.6	171.7	43.35	120.3	207.4	174.2	44.64
May 1	124.5	207.2	169.1	43.10	123.9	207.3	171.0	43.15	121.0	207.1	173.8	44.43
June 1	123.0	208.9	168.9	42.99	127.4	209.0	167.6	42.32	122.1	203.7	169.4	43.31
July 1	131.2	217.2	168.3	42.90	130.5	217.6	170.1	42.96	123.5	209.8	172.4	44.09
Aug. 1	131.8	218.4	168.5	42.90	131.3	218.9	170.3	43.01	122.9	208.5	172.2	44.04
Sept. 1	132.8	221.4	169.5	43.20	132.4	222.0	171.4	43.27	124.5	212.1	172.9	44.20
Oct. 1	133.0	223.2	170.5	43.46	132.4	223.8	172.5	43.55	124.2	214.4	175.4	44.84
Nov. 1	132.4	224.2	171.4	43.69	132.3	224.8	173.5	43.80	122.9	213.6	176.4	45.10
Dec. 1	132.6	223.8	171.5	43.72	132.0	224.4	173.5	43.82	121.5	212.5	177.4	45.56

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report and in Table A on page 2), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong in the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course a factor of outstanding importance.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

The slight decrease in employment in leading industrial establishments at Dec. 1 as compared with a month earlier took place among men, whose numbers fell by 0.6 p.c.; their female employees, however, increased by 0.7 p.c. Seasonal fluctuations in the different industries were largely responsible for the variation in the trends of employment for workers of the two sexes. The ratio of women per 1,000 persons reported in the eight major industrial divisions was 217 at Dec. 1, as compared with 215 at the beginning of November; at Dec. 1 in 1948, 1947 and 1946, the proportions of women per 1,000 workers were 212, 212 and 221, respectively.

There were pronounced increases in employment for men as compared with Nov. 1 in logging camps and retail trade. On the other hand, construction work released many men, and there were also losses in manufacturing, mining, transportation, and hotels and restaurants. In many industries, the changes indicated were seasonal in character.

Among women, there was substantial seasonal curtailment in employment in animal and vegetable food factories, and some other classes, but tobacco processing and several other industries within the manufacturing division showed improvement in this comparison. Among the non-manufacturing classes, the trend was decidedly upward in retail trade, in which the reported number of women rose by 8.4 p.c. Communications also employed more female workers. Construction, transportation, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade, on the other hand, showed declines.

In the nine major industries, the co-operating firms reported a general decrease of 0.2 p.c. in their staffs since Nov. 1; among women, there was a gain of 0.7 p.c., but the loss among men was 0.5 p.c. The ratios in this group of industries were 772 men and 228 women per 1,000 employees, as compared with 774 and 226, respectively, at Nov. 1, 1949, and 777 men and 223 women per 1,000 workers reported at Dec. 1, 1948. In 1947 and 1946, respectively, 222 and 231 per 1,000 workers reported at Dec. 1 were women.

As compared with Dec. 1, 1948, the indicated number of men in the nine major industrial divisions showed a reduction of 1.8 p.c., but there was a rise of 1.2 p.c. in the reported female employees.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

1. Manufacturing.

There was a further recession in employment in manufacturing on the whole at the beginning of December, according to information received from 10,057 leading establishments, in which the employees declined by 1.1 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1. Losses were recorded for men and women. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these factories showed a reduction of 0.5 p.c. in the month.

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this bulletin.

Table C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Dec. 1, 1949, with Comparisons as at Nov. 1, 1949 and Dec. 1, 1948.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Dec. 1, 1949 ^{3/}					Nov. 1, 1949		Dec. 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
(a) Provinces									
Maritime Provinces	156,429	133,361	23,068	85.3	14.7	85.4	14.6	85.8	14.2
Prince Edward Island	3,950	3,003	947	76.0	24.0	76.3	23.7	76.0	24.0
Nova Scotia	91,841	79,480	12,361	86.5	13.5	86.9	13.1	87.3	12.7
New Brunswick	60,638	50,878	9,760	83.9	16.1	83.6	16.4	84.1	15.9
Quebec	637,830	484,761	153,069	76.0	24.0	76.1	23.9	76.8	23.2
Ontario	927,168	699,541	227,627	75.4	24.6	75.8	24.2	76.1	23.9
Prairie Provinces	271,795	214,969	56,826	79.1	20.9	79.2	20.8	78.6	21.4
Manitoba	120,269	92,284	27,985	76.7	23.3	76.8	23.2	75.6	24.4
Saskatchewan	52,887	41,862	11,025	79.2	20.8	79.7	20.3	79.1	20.9
Alberta	98,639	80,823	17,816	81.9	18.1	82.0	18.0	82.0	18.0
British Columbia	204,372	164,364	40,008	80.4	19.6	80.5	19.5	81.0	19.0
CANADA	2,197,594	1,696,996	500,598	77.2	22.8	77.4	22.6	77.7	22.3
(b) Cities									
Montreal	331,168	231,404	99,764	69.9	30.1	70.0	30.0	70.0	30.0
Quebec	35,362	24,941	10,421	70.5	29.5	71.3	28.7	71.4	28.6
Toronto	309,787	207,732	102,055	67.1	32.9	67.6	32.4	67.4	32.6
Ottawa	32,055	21,330	10,725	66.5	33.5	66.8	33.2	66.9	33.1
Hamilton	70,384	52,325	18,059	74.3	25.7	74.3	25.7	74.1	25.9
Windsor	41,384	34,586	6,798	83.6	16.4	84.1	15.9	83.7	16.3
Winnipeg	77,058	53,259	23,799	69.1	30.9	68.9	31.1	67.6	32.4
Vancouver	91,823	65,836	25,987	71.7	28.3	72.4	27.6	73.3	26.7
Halifax	23,929	16,671	7,258	69.7	30.3	69.9	30.1	72.5	27.5
Saint John	13,320	9,727	3,593	73.0	27.0	73.3	26.7	73.8	26.2
Sherbrooke	10,639	7,126	3,513	67.0	33.0	65.7	34.3	65.7	34.3
Three Rivers	10,600	7,919	2,681	74.7	25.3	76.3	23.7	77.3	22.7
Brantford	14,263	10,577	3,686	74.2	25.8	74.1	25.9	77.1	22.9
Kitchener - Waterloo	21,507	14,631	6,876	68.0	32.0	68.1	31.9	68.6	31.4
London	28,178	19,206	8,972	68.2	31.8	68.0	32.0	68.4	31.6
Fort William - Port Arthur	11,662	9,764	1,898	83.7	16.3	84.0	16.0	85.1	14.9
St. Catharines - Welland	25,973	21,215	4,758	81.7	18.3	81.4	18.6	82.9	17.1
Regina	12,588	7,987	4,601	63.4	36.6	64.2	35.8	63.9	36.1
Saskatoon	8,319	5,916	2,403	71.1	28.9	71.3	28.7	70.5	29.5
Calgary	24,178	18,255	5,923	75.5	24.5	75.4	24.6	75.5	24.5
Edmonton	25,547	18,651	6,896	73.0	27.0	73.2	26.8	72.4	27.6
Victoria	13,707	10,189	3,518	74.3	25.7	74.2	25.8	73.8	26.2
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,064,032	817,995	246,037	76.9	23.1	76.8	23.2	77.1	22.9
Durable Goods ^{1/}	485,967	433,558	52,409	89.2	10.8	89.3	10.7	89.3	10.7
Non-Durable Goods	543,227	353,849	189,378	65.1	34.9	64.9	35.1	65.2	34.8
Electric Light and Power	34,838	30,588	4,250	87.8	12.2	87.8	12.2	88.1	11.9
Logging	73,952	72,900	1,052	98.6	1.4	98.6	1.5	98.4	1.6
Mining	86,733	84,849	1,884	97.8	2.2	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0
Communications	55,239	26,073	29,166	47.2	52.8	47.3	52.7	47.4	52.6
Transportation	185,452	174,564	10,888	94.1	5.9	94.0	6.0	94.2	5.8
Construction and Maintenance	254,707	249,996	4,711	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.1	1.9
Services ^{2/}	74,604	36,860	37,744	49.4	50.6	48.9	51.1	48.4	51.6
Trade	312,005	186,018	125,987	59.6	40.4	60.7	39.3	59.0	41.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,106,724	1,649,255	457,469	78.3	21.7	78.5	21.5	78.8	21.2
Finance	90,870	47,741	43,129	52.5	47.5	52.6	47.4	53.0	47.0
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,197,594	1,696,996	500,598	77.2	22.8	77.4	22.6	77.7	22.3

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/} The Dec. 1 data are subject to revision.

The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 204.2 at the date under review, as compared with 206.5 at Nov. 1, 1949, and 207.9 at Dec. 1, 1948. The maximum index for Dec. 1 was in 1943, when the figure, at 230.9, was 13.1 p.c. above that indicated for manufacturing in the most recent monthly survey.

There were large losses in employment as compared with a month earlier in sawmills and in vegetable food preserving, pulp and paper, automotive and shipbuilding plants; in some cases, these were seasonal in character. Curtailment on a smaller scale was indicated in dairies, fish processing, biscuit, chemical, non-ferrous metal, asbestos and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. On the other hand, increased activity was indicated in printing and publishing, meat packing, railway rolling stock, tobacco, beverage, and electrical apparatus factories; the gains in tobacco factories, which amounted to 11.6 p.c., were seasonal in character, as were the smaller increases in some other industries. In some cases, industrial disputes continued to affect the situation at the date under review.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- Based on the weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Dec. 1, was 212.5, as compared with 213.6 at the beginning of November, 1949, and 208.3 at Dec. 1, 1948. There was thus a decrease of 0.5 p.c. during the month, but a rise of two p.c. in the 12 months.

The indicated weekly earnings at Dec. 1 averaged \$45.36, a new maximum, as compared with \$45.10 at Nov. 1, 1949, and \$43.72 at Dec. 1, 1948. At that date in earlier years for which data are available, the per capita figures were as follows:- 1947, \$39.25; 1946, \$34.54; 1945, \$32.44; 1944, \$33.35; 1943, \$32.86; 1942, \$31.17; and 1941, \$28.15. In 1939, the annual average per week in the larger establishments was \$23.11. Since June 1, 1941, when the monthly series on weekly salaries and wages was instituted, the average earnings of workers in manufacturing establishments usually employing 15 persons and over have risen by 77.4 p.c.

The Sex Distribution in Manufacturing.- The plants furnishing data at the beginning of December reported a decrease of 1.3 p.c. in the number of their female employees, with a decline of one p.c. among their male workers, as compared with Nov. 1. The ratios of men and women were 769 and 231 per 1,000, respectively, at Dec. 1, as compared with 768 and 232 per 1,000, respectively, at Nov. 1. A year earlier, the proportions had been 771 men and 229 women per 1,000 persons on the staffs of leading manufacturers, while at Dec. 1 in 1947 and 1946, respectively, the ratios had stood at 230 and 237 women per 1,000 persons in recorded employment.

Among men, there were advances in employment as compared with Nov. 1 in tobacco, printing and publishing, and a few other classes, but the trend was downward in lumber, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories. Among women, activity increased in paper product, tobacco, beverage and electrical apparatus plants. On the other hand, there were large losses in vegetable food processing, with smaller declines in animal foods, leather, textile, and some other classes. In many cases, the changes were seasonal in character.

In the last 12 months, a decline of about 2.1 p.c. in the number of men was reported by leading manufacturers at the beginning of December, together with a loss of approximately 0.6 p.c. in the number of their female employees.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

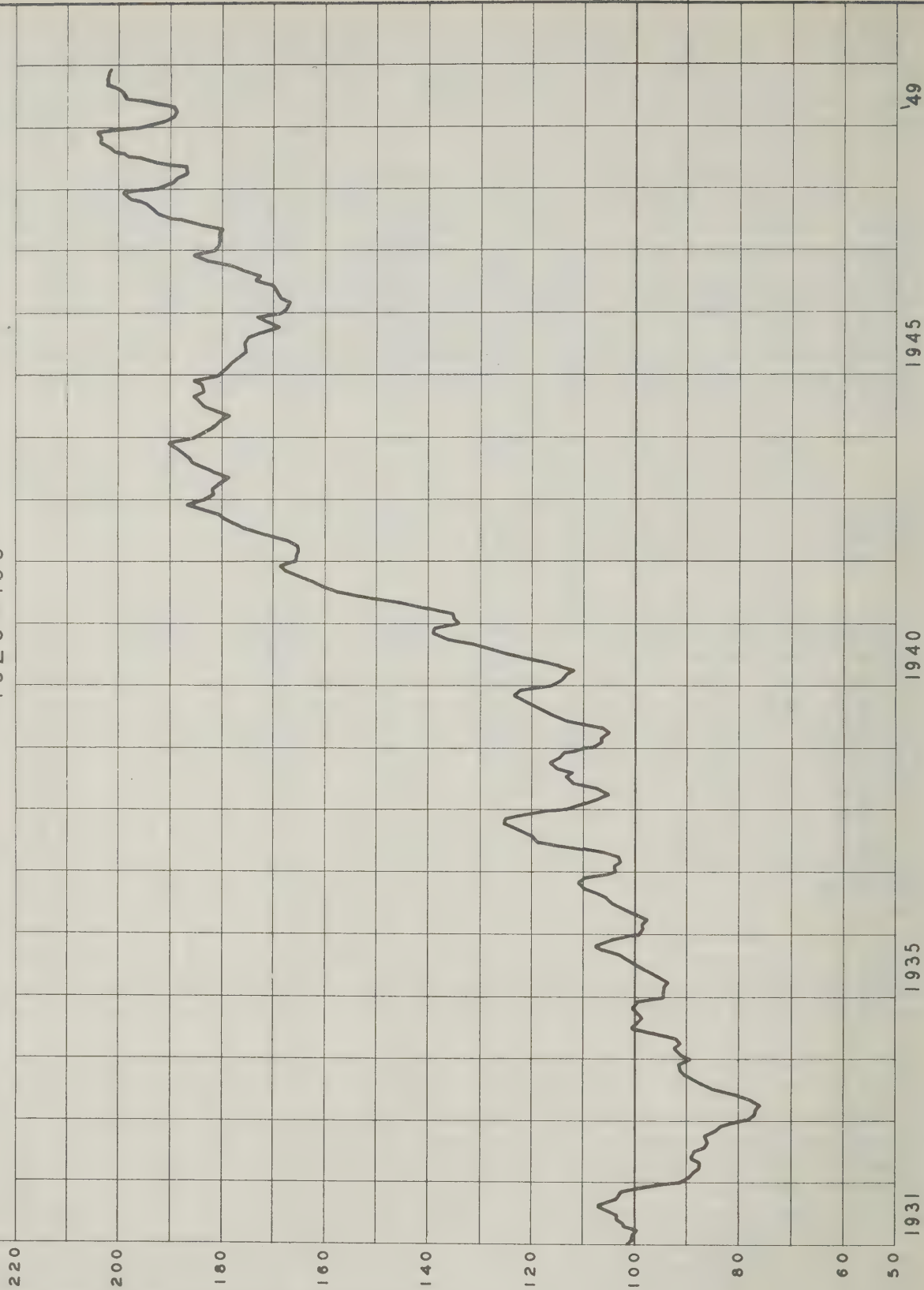
Logging.- Seasonal activity in bush work resulted in substantial additions to the personnel of the leading logging operators, 667 of which reported a gain of

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II at the end of this bulletin.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



7.7 p.c., as compared with Nov. 1. This increase approximated that indicated at Dec. 1, 1948, but was less-than-average for that date in the experience of the period since 1920. The index of employment, at 246.7 was 29.7 p.c. below that of 351.0 at Dec. 1, 1948, and 64.2 p.c. lower than the Dec. 1, 1947, figure of 405.2, which is the highest for that date in the record. In the last 12 months, there has been a decline of 29.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating firms at the latest date were higher by 8.7 p.c. than at the beginning of November, 1949.

The per capita weekly earnings rose slightly, from \$38.24 in the last return, to \$38.57 at the date under review, when the mean also slightly exceeded that of \$38.38 at Dec. 1, 1948. In considering the indicated aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in busn operations. The high labour turnover in many camps also affects the reported earnings. These vary to a significant extent, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province (see Table 2 towards the end of this bulletin).

Mining.- Coal mining was brisker at Dec. 1, 1949, but there were losses in employment in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals as compared with a month earlier; the metallic ore group was also rather quieter. The 686 leading mining operators whose returns were tabulated had reduced their staffs by 0.3 p.c. as compared with the beginning of November. The index in the mining group was 184.4, exceeding by 1.8 p.c. the Dec. 1, 1948, figure of 181.1. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 6.6 p.c. The salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers at the beginning of December were higher by 0.3 p.c. than at Nov. 1. The per capita weekly earnings were also higher, averaging \$54.32, as compared with \$54.04 in the preceding period of observation. The Dec. 1, 1948, figure had been \$51.89.

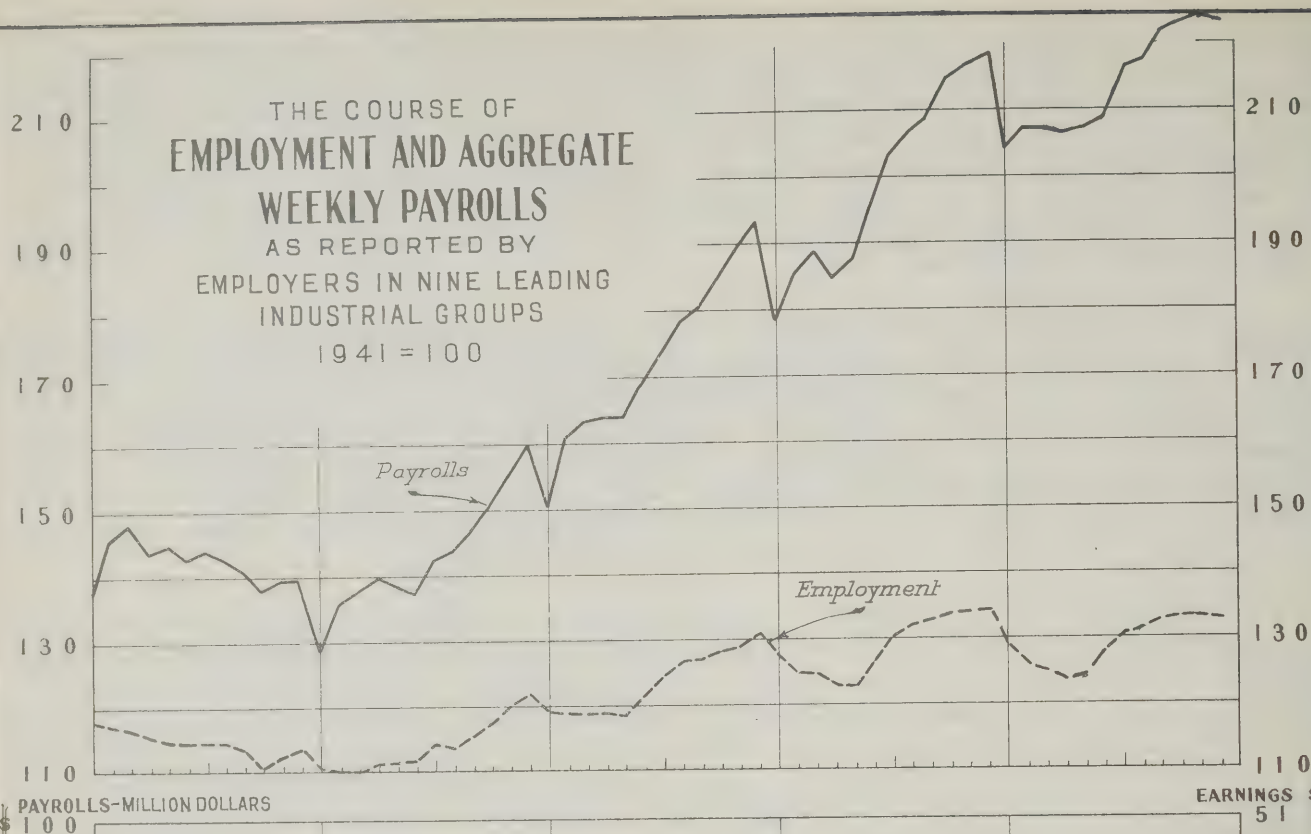
Communications.- Employment in the telegraph and telephone division showed a slight rise, the index number standing at 199.8, as compared with 199.2 at Nov. 1. The reported weekly payrolls, however, fell by 1.2 p.c. in the same comparison. The average earnings per employee declined from \$42.16 at that date, to \$41.53 at the date under review, when it was considerably above the Dec. 1, 1948, per capita figure of \$39.03. The most recent index number of employment was 9.4 p.c. higher than that recorded a year earlier, since when there has been a gain of 15.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Transportation.- The trend in transportation was slightly downward at the beginning of December, when the index stood at 142.3, as compared with 142.8 a month earlier, and 144.5 at Dec. 1, 1948. There was an increase as compared with Nov. 1 in shipping and stevedoring, but local transportation and storage and steam railway operation released some employees. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the reporting establishments were less by 0.8 p.c. than at Nov. 1. The most recent index number of payrolls coincided with that recorded for the week of Dec. 1, 1948. The latest figure of average weekly earnings was \$52.33, being lower than the Nov. 1 average of \$52.58, but higher than that of \$51.49 at Dec. 1, 1948.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was an important seasonal recession in this division. Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance reported lowered activity. Data were received from 2,766 of the larger employers whose working forces declined by 3.1 p.c. as compared with the beginning of November. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these contractors were less by 3.2 p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees stood at \$42.23 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$42.25 at beginning of November, and \$40.41 at Dec. 1, 1948. In considering the averages in this industry, it should be recalled that large numbers of casual and unskilled workers are employed, as well as many highly skilled tradesmen.

THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS

AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN NINE LEADING
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
1941 = 100



AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS AND PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL GROUPS



The Dec. 1 general index for construction, at 191.6, was 3.8 p.c. higher than that of 184.6 at the beginning of December, 1948. This increase in the year was accompanied by that of 8.3 p.c. in the index number of payrolls. It may also be noted that the index numbers of employment and payrolls in building construction have risen by 7.2 p.c. and 12.3 p.c., respectively, in the last 12 months, while the average weekly earnings in that branch of construction have mounted by 4.4 p.c. The Dec. 1, 1949, per capita figure was \$45.93.

Services.- Lowered activity was indicated in the service industries for which monthly data are available, there being curtailment in hotels and restaurants, and in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. Fourteen hundred and sixty-three leading employers in the branches of this group represented in the survey showed a falling-off of 0.5 p.c. in their personnel as compared with Nov. 1. The weekly salaries and wages which they distributed at the date under review, on the other hand, mounted by 0.5 p.c. The average weekly earnings of their employees were \$29.04 at Dec. 1, and \$28.74 at Nov. 1, 1949, as compared with \$27.23 at Dec. 1, 1948. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration. Employees in the former division constituted about 61 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of December.

Trade.- The seasonal expansion recorded in trade was slightly below-normal for Dec. 1, according to the experience of the years since 1920. The 4,127 leading employers co-operating in the last survey had increased their staffs by 3.4 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1. Many of those added to the forces were part-time workers. The weekly salaries and wages reported at Dec. 1 exceeded by 2.5 p.c. the sums disbursed by the same firms at the beginning of November. The per capita earnings seasonally declined, standing at \$37.09, as compared with \$37.45 in the preceding return; the figure at Dec. 1, 1948, had been lower, at \$35.15.

The index number of employment in trade at Dec. 1, 1949, was 246.9, being 3.1 p.c. above that of 239.5 at the same date in 1948. This gain was accompanied by that of 8.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Financial Institutions.- The 1,047 financial institutions whose returns were tabulated employed 0.2 p.c. more persons than at Nov. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these establishments at the date under review were higher by 0.3 p.c. The average earnings of their employees stood at \$41.23, as compared with \$41.20 at Nov. 1, 1949 and \$39.19 at Dec. 1, 1948. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 171.9, was higher by 3.5 p.c. than that of 166.1 at Dec. 1, 1948, while that of payrolls was higher by nine p.c.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS^{1/} IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial employment at the beginning of December was in rather greater volume than at Nov. 1 in the three Maritime Provinces; there was little general change in Alberta, while declines were indicated in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In most areas, the changes were generally moderate. The most important reduction was that of 2.6 p.c. in British Columbia.

The aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by leading establishments in the major industrial divisions were higher than at Nov. 1, 1949, in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan. The trend in the remaining provinces^{2/} was downward. The per capita earnings indicated in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan were higher at Dec. 1 than at Nov. 1, but there were decreases in that

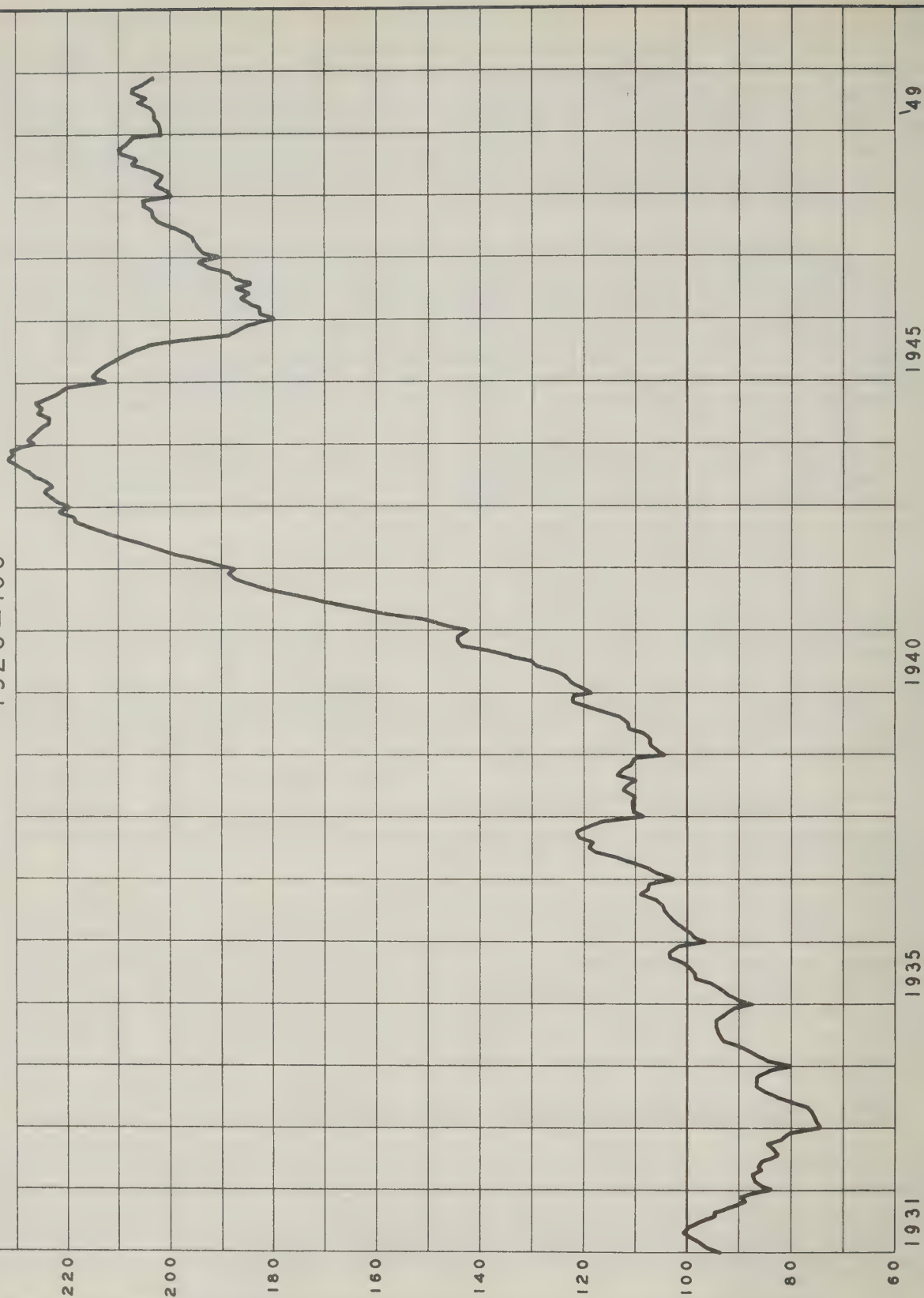
^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II at the end of this bulletin.

^{2/}Excluding Newfoundland, for which data are not yet available.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



comparison in the remaining areas. In all provinces, except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, the general averages exceeded those reported at Dec. 1 in 1948.

Maritime Provinces.- On the whole, there was a rise in the level of employment in the Maritime Area at Dec. 1, in accordance with the movement indicated annually at that date in the eight preceding years. Heightened activity was noted in all three provinces, the percentage gain in New Brunswick being most pronounced. Information was furnished by 1,474 leading employers in the major industrial divisions in the Maritime Provinces, whose working forces increased by 2.7 p.c. as compared with the beginning of November. The latest index of employment was 193.7, as compared with 197.8 at Dec. 1, 1948.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed curtailment, there being losses in the iron and steel, animal and vegetable food and lumber divisions, while improvement was noted in pulp and paper mills. The general decline in manufacturing amounted to two p.c. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, transportation, highway and railway construction and maintenance and retail trade afforded more employment. There was an increase of 92.8 p.c. in logging, and 7.7 p.c. in retail trade. The gains in the remaining industries just mentioned were moderate.

The salaries and wages paid by the reporting firms at Dec. 1, for services rendered in the preceding week, rose by 1.3 p.c. as compared with their Nov. 1 disbursements. The per capita earnings of their employees, however, fell from \$38.14 in the last report, to \$37.60 at the date under review. The average at the same date in 1948 had been \$37.39. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has fallen by 1.7 p.c., and that of employment, by 2.1 p.c.

Quebec.- The index number of employment in Quebec showed a small reduction falling from 202.0 at Nov. 1, to 201.5 at Dec. 1. These figures are computed from information from 5,508 leading firms in the eight major industrial divisions. Moderate expansion took place in logging, in which the seasonal increase of 3.8 p.c. was not equal to that reported at Dec. 1, 1948. There were also important seasonal gains in retail trade, and the trend in transportation was favourable. On the other hand, mining, manufacturing, construction and maintenance and laundries and dry-cleaning plants showed curtailment. Within the manufacturing division, animal food, leather, lumber, pulp and paper, textile, tobacco, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants reported lowered employment, while improvement was noted in rubber and clay, glass and stone factories. The general loss in industrial employment in this province was seasonal in character.

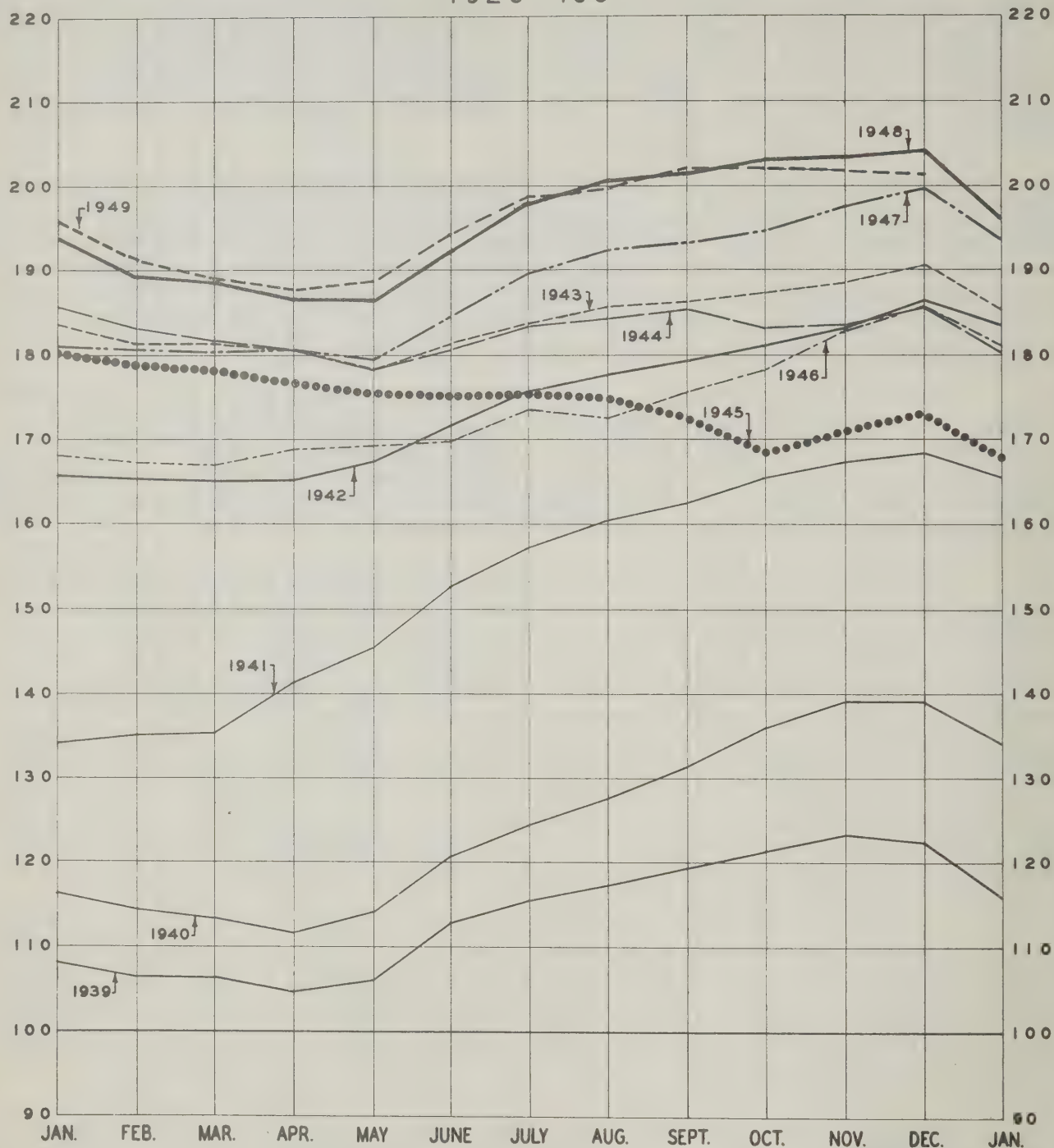
The amounts disbursed in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating establishments at the beginning of December were lower by 0.1 p.c. than the sums they had paid on or about Nov. 1. The latest per capita earnings of their employees were \$41.85, as compared with \$41.80 at Nov. 1, 1949; the Dec. 1, 1948, average was \$40.44. The index number of employment at the date under review, at 201.5, was 2.9 p.c. below that of 207.5 at Dec. 1 of the year before, but the index number of payrolls has risen by 0.4 p.c. in the 12 months.

Ontario.- There was little general change in the level of industrial activity in Ontario at Dec. 1. Statistics were tabulated from 8,449 leading employers, whose working forces declined insignificantly as compared with Nov. 1. A small advance had been reported at Dec. 1, 1948, but a reduction at the time of year is seasonal in the experience of the period since 1920. The weekly salaries and wages paid to the persons in recorded employment at the date under review were higher by 0.3 p.c. than in the week of Nov. 1, 1949. The latest per capita figure was \$45.40, as compared with \$45.26 a month earlier, and \$43.64 at the beginning of December, 1948. The index of employment stood at 208.5, as compared with 208.6 at the beginning of November, 1949, and 210.4 at Dec. 1, 1948. The latest index of payrolls was 3.2 p.c. higher than that

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1939 — 1949

1926 = 100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

indicated 12 months earlier, while the loss in the employment index amounted to 0.9 p.c.

Manufacturing in Ontario afforded less employment than in the preceding period of observation, there being a falling-off of 0.9 p.c. in the month. Advances were recorded in leather, printing and publishing, textile, tobacco and electrical apparatus plants. The only large gain was that of 102.2 p.c. in tobacco manufacturing, in which the upward movement was seasonal. Curtailment was noted in the animal and vegetable food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product divisions; in many of these the contractions were seasonal in character. The loss in rubber resulted from industrial disputes. In the non-manufacturing industries, improvement was noted in logging, communications and trade. Mining showed little general change. Transportation, construction and hotels and restaurants released employees, the losses being seasonal.

Prairie Provinces.- A moderate decline in industrial employment was noted at Dec. 1 in the Prairie Provinces; there was little general change in the situation in Alberta, but curtailment was shown in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The recession in the area as a whole was contrary to the seasonal trend indicated at the beginning of December in the immediately preceding years, but conformed to the movement usually shown at the time of year in the pre-war period. Data were received from 2,862 leading employers whose staffs were less by 0.7 p.c. than at the beginning of November. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these establishments declined by 0.6 p.c. in the month. The per capita earnings rose from \$44.29 at Nov. 1, to \$44.38 at Dec. 1, 1949, when the average also exceeded that of \$42.53 at Dec. 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the index of industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has increased by 1.6 p.c., to 183.8 at the date under review, while there has been a gain of six p.c. in the index of weekly salaries and wages.

Expansion as compared with Nov. 1 was recorded at Dec. 1, 1949, in logging, coal mining and trade, but there were declines in manufacturing, transportation, hotels and restaurants and construction and maintenance. The seasonal contraction in the last-named amounted to 3.8 p.c. Within the manufacturing division, there were increases in animal food and iron and steel plants. Lumber, vegetable food processing, textile, and clay, glass and stone factories, however, showed seasonal losses.

British Columbia.- A recession in employment was indicated at Dec. 1 by the larger establishments in the major industrial divisions in British Columbia, where information received from 2,548 leading firms showed a reduction of 2.6 p.c. in the number of their workers as compared with Nov. 1, with the same percentage decrease in their weekly salaries and wages. The loss in employment was similar to that noted 12 months previously. Curtailment in food, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories resulted in a considerable falling-off in employment in manufacturing as a whole, in spite of slight increases in the beverage and certain other branches. Among the non-manufacturing classes, retail trade reported improvement, while logging, transportation, building and highway construction and maintenance and wholesale trade released employees.

The weekly earnings of the persons on the payrolls of the larger industrialists averaged \$46.94 at Dec. 1, 1949, as compared with \$46.95 at Nov. 1, and \$45.05 at Dec. 1, 1948. Standing at 203.3, the latest index number of employment was lower by 1.4 p.c. than that recorded a year earlier, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 2.9 p.c.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS^{1/} IN CERTAIN CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Dec. 1

^{1/}See explanatory notes at the end of this bulletin.

by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- Seasonal expansion in industrial activity was shown in Halifax at the beginning of December. Manufacturing and construction afforded rather less employment, but improvement was noted in transportation and trade. The gain in the former group was large. Statements were received from 274 leading firms whose employees increased by three p.c. as compared with Nov. 1. There was a rise of two p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed. The average earnings per employee were \$34.84, as compared with \$35.17 at Nov. 1, and \$34.12 at Dec. 1, 1948. Since then, the index number of employment in Halifax has fallen by 0.1 p.c., but that of payrolls has mounted by 1.3 p.c.

Saint John.- There was a decline of 3.7 p.c. in industrial employment in Saint John at the beginning of December, according to data furnished by 205 of the larger establishments. The index number was 3.9 p.c. lower than at Dec. 1, 1948. Manufacturing was quieter, particularly in the iron and steel division; transportation and construction also released workers, there being a fairly large reduction in the former group. Trade, however, showed seasonal improvement.

The weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating firms at Dec. 1, were lower by 5.3 p.c. than at the beginning of November. The per capita weekly earnings of their employees were \$35.59 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.17 at Nov. 1; the average at Dec. 1, 1948, was \$34.32. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has fallen by 0.3 p.c.

Montreal.- Industrial activity in this city continued to expand. There were considerable gains in employment in transportation, highway construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and trade. Manufacturing, however, was quieter; textile, leather, paper product, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories showed reduced operations as compared with a month earlier.

Information was received from 3,152 leading employers in the major industries in Montreal, whose staffs were larger by 0.9 p.c. than at Nov. 1. Their weekly payrolls increased by 1.2 p.c. in the month. The latest per capita figure was \$42.99, as compared with \$42.87 at Nov. 1, 1949, and \$41.22 at Dec. 1, 1948. The index of employment, at 194.9 at the date under review, was 1.2 p.c. above that of 192.6 at the beginning of December 12 months earlier, since when the payroll index has risen by 5.7 p.c.

Quebec City.- There was a moderate recession in employment at Dec. 1 in the major industrial divisions in Quebec, where data received from 388 leading firms indicated a loss of 0.3 p.c. in their working forces as compared with the beginning of November. Their weekly salaries and wages were also lower, falling by 0.1 p.c. at Dec. 1. The average earnings, however, were slightly higher, rising from \$36.29 at Nov. 1, 1949, to \$36.38 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$34.89 paid on or about the same date in 1948. Manufacturing showed curtailment at the beginning of December, when employment in leather, iron and steel and some other plants was quieter than at Nov. 1. Construction, and hotels and restaurants also afforded rather less employment, while seasonal improvement was indicated in trade. The trend was also favourable in transportation.

The index of employment at Dec. 1, 1949, stood at 199.7, slightly lower than that of 200.7 recorded at the same date a year earlier. In the 12 months, there was an increase of 6.2 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Sherbrooke.- Employment in this city showed improvement at the beginning of December, when 122 of the larger establishments increased their staffs by 1.2 p.c.

as compared with Nov. 1. The trend was favourable in manufacturing, notably in the textile group. The general changes in the non-manufacturing classes were small. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review were 1.3 p.c. higher than the disbursements of the same firms at Nov. 1; the per capita earnings of their employees, at \$37.37, showed little change from the Nov. 1 average of \$37.35. The mean at Dec. 1, 1948, had been \$35.45. Since then, the index of employment has fallen by four p.c., but that of payrolls has risen by 2.3 p.c.

Three Rivers.- The trend of employment in Three Rivers was downward at the first of December, when there were reductions in manufacturing, mainly of pulp and paper, and in transportation. Returns were furnished by 110 leading establishments, in which the staffs decreased by 6.1 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these employers declined by 6.9 p.c. in the month. The average per employee fell from \$41.33 at Nov. 1, to \$40.95 at Dec. 1, when the figure was also lower than that of \$41.74 at Dec. 1, 1948. Since then, there has been a loss of 5.1 p.c. in the index of employment, and of seven p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Toronto.- Manufacturing in Toronto showed a slight decline at Dec. 1, when there was a recession in employment in the chemical and miscellaneous manufacturing groups and a few others; moderate gains were indicated in leather, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. In the non-manufacturing divisions, losses were noted in construction, but activity increased in hotels and restaurants and trade, the seasonal expansion in the latter being considerable. These statements are based on data furnished by 2,944 leading establishments co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls at Dec. 1, when the number of their employees and their weekly salaries and wages increased by 1.3 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1. The latest per capita figure showed little change in the month, standing at \$45.00, as compared with \$45.02 at Nov. 1, 1949; the figure at Dec. 1, 1948, was \$42.96.

The index of employment at the date under review was 211.0; this was 2.2 p.c. above that of 206.4 at the same date in 1948, while the index of payrolls has risen by 7.4 p.c. in the 12 months.

Ottawa.- Industrial activity in Ottawa reached a higher level at the beginning of December, the gain from Nov. 1 taking place mainly in manufacturing and trade. Construction was rather slacker. The changes in the remaining industries were slight. Data were received from 363 of the larger employers in the major industrial divisions, whose working forces were larger by 1.9 p.c. than in their preceding return. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these firms at Dec. 1 were higher by 2.5 p.c. than at Nov. 1. The average earnings of their workers were \$38.39 at the date under review, as compared with \$38.18 a month earlier, and \$35.86 at Dec. 1, 1948. The latest index of employment was 202.5, as compared with 198.7 at Nov. 1, 1949, and 202.9 at Dec. 1, 1948; in the latter comparison, there was an advance of seven p.c. in the latest index of payrolls.

Hamilton.- Moderate expansion was indicated in Hamilton, where 491 leading firms reported a gain of 0.4 p.c. in their personnel, together with an increase of three p.c. in their weekly disbursements in salaries and wages, as compared with Nov. 1. Upward revisions in the wage rates in several important industries contributed to the latter increase, which also reflected longer working hours in some plants. The per capita earnings advanced from \$46.75 in the preceding period of observation, to \$47.94 at Dec. 1, 1949. At the same date in 1948, the weekly average had been \$45.06. There was seasonal expansion in employment in trade at the first of December. The changes, on the whole, in the remaining industrial classes were small. Within the manufacturing division, considerable improvement was indicated in the iron and steel group, while clay, glass and stone and other industries reported moderately reduced activity. In the period from Dec. 1, 1948, the general index of employment in this

city has risen by 1.5 p.c., to 205.8, while that of payrolls has increased by 7.6 p.c.

Windsor.- There was a substantial reduction in employment in Windsor at Dec. 1, according to data tabulated from 298 of the larger employers who reported a loss of 2.9 p.c. in their staffs as compared with Nov. 1. Manufacturing operations were considerably curtailed, notably in the iron and steel group, but there was some seasonal improvement in trade. The indicated weekly salaries and wages were lower by 5.2 p.c., largely as a result of reduced working hours, together with changes in the industrial distribution of the reported employees. The latest per capita figure was \$50.76, as compared with \$51.98 at the beginning of November, and \$50.38 at Dec. 1, 1948. The most recent index of employment stood at 285.5; as compared with the Dec. 1, 1948, index of 288.9, there was a decrease of 1.2 p.c. In the 12 months, the payroll figure has fallen by 0.2 p.c.

Brantford.- The trend of employment in Brantford was downward at Dec. 1. Statistics compiled from 133 of the larger firms in the major industrial groups showed a decline of 1.7 p.c. in their working forces as compared with the beginning of November, with a loss of 1.6 p.c. in their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages. Manufacturing plants reported losses, mainly in the vegetable food group. Construction was also quieter, but trade showed seasonal activity. The weekly earnings of members of the staffs of the co-operating establishments averaged \$43.39, as compared with \$43.34 at Nov. 1.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- A recession in industrial activity was reported in Fort William and Port Arthur, where the 163 leading employers making returns reduced their staffs by 2.5 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1. The weekly salaries and wages of these workers were also lower, falling by 4.1 p.c. at the date under review. The earnings averaged \$47.25 at the beginning of November, and \$46.49 at the beginning of December. The per capita figure at Dec. 1, 1948, was \$45.47. There was curtailment in employment as compared with a month earlier in manufacturing, particularly in the pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions, together with losses in construction. Retail trade, on the other hand, showed some seasonal improvement. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has fallen by 12.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 9.3 p.c.

London.- There was practically no general change in the employment situation in the major industrial groups in London at the beginning of December, according to data furnished by 319 representative establishments. Manufacturing generally was rather slacker, but trade afforded more employment. The disbursements in weekly salaries and wages reported by the firms making returns at Dec. 1 exceeded by 0.7 p.c. their weekly payrolls at the beginning of November. The latest per capita figure was \$42.04, as compared with \$41.76 in the preceding survey, and \$39.75 at the beginning of December in 1948. Since then, the index number of employment in London has increased by 2.7 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 8.8 p.c.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Employment in 213 of the larger industrial establishments in Kitchener and Waterloo was reduced by 0.2 p.c. at Dec. 1, when the weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed showed a loss of 0.5 p.c. from Nov. 1. The latest average earnings of their employees amounted to \$41.66, as compared with \$41.79 at the beginning of November, and \$40.63 at Dec. 1, 1948. In the year, the index of industrial employment in the Kitchener and Waterloo Area has risen by 3.4 p.c., and the index of payrolls, by 6.1 p.c. There was moderately lowered activity in manufacturing at Dec. 1, 1949, as compared with a month earlier, since when employment in rubber and some other classes showed rather slight declines. Construction was also quieter, but there was seasonal improvement in trade.

St. Catharines - Welland.- Further decreases in employment were reported by 202 leading firms in the major industrial groups in the St. Catharines - Merritton -

Thorold - Welland Area at Dec. 1, whose working forces being less by 0.5 p.c. than at Nov. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages fell by 1.8 p.c. in the same comparison. Manufacturing continued to release employees, there being losses in vegetable food and iron and steel plants. Construction and trade, however, afforded more employment. The average earnings of the persons for whom data were compiled averaged \$49.25 in the week of Dec. 1, as compared with \$49.93 in that of Nov. 1.

Winnipeg.- The movement was downward in Winnipeg, where manufacturing, transportation and construction afforded less employment at Dec. 1 than at Nov. 1; within the group of factory employment, animal food and iron and steel plants showed slightly greater activity, but lumber, vegetable food and textile factories released employees. The forces of the 818 leading employers were less by 1.8 p.c. than at Nov. 1, while their weekly payrolls fell by 0.7 p.c. in the same comparison. The most recent per capita figure was \$40.22, as compared with \$39.77 at the beginning of November, 1949, and \$38.30 at Dec. 1, 1948. The latest index number of employment, at 169.0, was 1.4 p.c. below that of 171.4 at the first of December in 1948, since when there has been an increase of 3.6 p.c. in the index number of weekly payrolls.

Regina.- Further improvement in the industrial situation was shown in Regina at Dec. 1; the 195 leading establishments co-operating in that city reported the employment of 2.3 p.c. more workers than at the beginning of November. Their weekly payrolls advanced by three p.c. in the same comparison. There were considerable gains in trade. On the whole, the changes in other branches of industry were slight. The persons on the paylists of the reporting firms averaged \$38.87 in weekly salaries and wages at Dec. 1, as compared with \$38.61 at Nov. 1, 1949, and \$36.78 at Dec. 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Regina has risen by 2.8 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 9.1 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Employment in Saskatoon showed comparatively little general change at Dec. 1. Construction was quieter, but manufacturing afforded rather more employment. On the whole, the 159 leading firms from which statistics were received reported a loss of 0.5 p.c. in their personnel as compared with the beginning of November. Their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages rose insignificantly. The average per employee advanced from \$38.82 in the preceding survey, to \$39.02 at the first of December, when the figure considerably exceeded that of \$36.30 recorded a year earlier. Since then, the index number of industrial employment in Saskatoon has mounted by 3.3 p.c., and there has been an advance of 11.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Calgary.- There was a slight increase in activity in the principal industrial groups in Calgary at Dec. 1, according to information furnished by 351 representative establishments, in which the staffs had gained by 0.5 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1. The reported salaries and wages rose by 1.1 p.c. in the month. The weekly earnings per employee were \$42.89, as compared with \$42.65 at the first of November, and \$40.89 at Dec. 1, 1948. Trade showed considerable seasonal improvement at the date under review, when manufacturing was slightly brisker. On the other hand, construction and some other classes were slacker. The general changes in most industries were slight. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Calgary has advanced by 4.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 9.9 p.c.

Edmonton.- Employment in Edmonton showed a moderately upward movement at the beginning of December, mainly in animal food processing, textile-using and iron and steel plants and in retail trade. Statistics were tabulated from 318 leading employers in the city, whose working forces increased by 1.3 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1, while their weekly salaries and wages rose by 1.1 p.c. in the month. The latest average per employee, however, was rather lower falling from \$41.73 at Nov. 1, to \$41.63 at the date under review. The figure then considerably exceeded that of

\$40.19 at Dec. 1, 1948. The index number of employment in the year has risen by 6.4 p.c., and there has been a gain of 11.4 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Vancouver.- A small decline in industrial employment was indicated in Vancouver, there being reduced activity at Dec. 1 in manufacturing, construction and some other classes. Retail trade, however, showed important seasonal improvement. Within the manufacturing division, there was curtailment in the food and iron and steel groups, while greater activity was noted in lumber mills. Data were furnished by 1,131 of the larger establishments in the major industrial divisions, whose employees decreased by 0.3 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1. The index of employment, at 228.1, was lower by 3.6 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1948, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 0.7 p.c. The latest per capita figure was \$44.66, as compared with \$44.69 at Nov. 1, 1949; the mean a year earlier was \$42.76.

Victoria.- Industrial activity in Victoria showed a small advance at Dec. 1, when the 236 co-operating employers reported a gain of 0.3 p.c. in the number of persons on their paylists. Their weekly salaries and wages, however, fell by 0.7 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1. The average per employee was then \$43.49, declining to \$43.06 at the date under review, as compared with \$40.00 at Dec. 1, 1948. Insignificant increases in employment at the beginning of December as compared with Nov. 1, 1949, took place in manufacturing, in which the iron and steel products group was rather busier. Construction and trade also showed slight improvement, but employment in transportation and hotels and restaurants was slacker. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Victoria has risen by 4.1 p.c., and that of weekly salaries and wages, by 11.2 p.c.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain more detailed data on employment and payrolls, together with the index numbers as at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1949, and Dec. 1, 1948. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment which are given in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

The table on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the **major** industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Dec. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2.

Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Nov. 1, 1949, and Dec. 1, 1948.

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Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Nov. 1, 1949 and Dec. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Dec. 1 1949 Nov. 1 1949 Dec. 1 1948			Employment			Payrolls			Dec. 1 1949 Nov. 1 1949 Dec. 1 1948		
			\$	\$	\$	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948
MANUFACTURING	1,064,032	48,267,413	45.36	45.10	43.72	121.5	122.9	123.8	212.5	213.6	208.3			
Animal products - edible	38,104	1,677,275	44.02	44.49	42.09	138.0	140.1	138.8	239.2	245.4	232.1			
Fur and products	4,358	191,954	44.05	43.69	41.83	140.6	140.8	145.8	231.5	229.3	228.0			
Leather and products	30,795	1,028,580	33.40	33.22	32.42	107.8	108.2	107.2	190.1	189.9	185.5			
Boots and shoes	19,316	613,582	31.77	31.64	31.14	106.3	106.4	108.4	190.1	189.5	186.8			
Lumber and its products	79,884	3,257,830	40.78	40.26	38.98	119.1	124.2	120.6	224.2	230.5	217.9			
Rough and dressed lumber	47,517	2,008,133	42.26	41.50	40.41	112.3	119.4	110.5	222.6	232.6	210.3			
Furniture	19,319	771,860	39.95	39.73	38.00	161.7	160.6	158.9	237.5	234.5	221.5			
Other lumber products	13,048	477,647	36.61	36.34	35.93	108.8	110.6	126.5	211.7	217.6	213.8			
Plant products - edible	64,843	2,458,480	37.91	37.26	35.92	148.1	158.4	145.3	248.5	261.4	231.2			
Pulp and paper products	112,601	5,718,980	50.79	50.76	48.92	138.7	140.4	142.1	237.5	240.3	233.5			
Pulp and paper	47,063	2,715,404	57.70	57.24	56.98	123.5	127.5	133.5	225.7	235.9	239.2			
Paper products	21,895	911,566	41.83	41.41	38.94	172.9	174.3	187.3	297.3	298.2	269.0			
Printing and publishing	43,643	2,092,010	47.93	47.48	44.47	144.7	143.7	143.4	232.8	228.9	213.8			
Rubber products	20,986	944,335	45.00	45.30	45.48	123.6	123.3	133.4	237.1	238.1	258.9			
Textile products	163,040	5,776,228	35.43	35.50	33.90	116.3	116.4	116.4	215.2	215.9	206.2			
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,134	2,335,997	39.50	39.17	36.66	111.4	110.1	113.5	232.9	228.2	220.4			
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,659	873,584	38.55	38.25	36.72	91.9	91.1	93.0	183.7	180.6	173.0			
Woolen yarn and cloth	14,049	528,777	37.64	37.54	35.65	102.2	99.4	111.5	215.4	208.8	221.9			
Synthetic silk and silk goods	17,044	715,726	41.99	41.38	38.36	153.1	162.8	149.2	347.7	341.9	308.9			
Hosiery and knit goods	24,735	832,418	33.65	33.38	31.04	115.9	114.2	122.8	213.5	208.6	210.2			
Garments and personal furnishings	62,165	1,969,684	31.68	32.35	31.75	128.0	130.5	123.1	210.7	219.2	202.1			
Other textile products	17,006	638,129	37.52	37.70	36.12	96.9	97.0	96.8	179.4	180.5	172.8			
Tobacco	11,210	454,899	40.58	42.22	38.68	126.1	112.9	127.3	284.8	265.5	274.2			
Beverages	19,884	967,413	48.65	47.98	46.31	171.7	170.5	168.1	281.8	276.0	263.0			
Chemicals and allied products	43,336	2,103,933	48.55	48.61	46.39	98.4	99.3	97.4	175.6	177.1	167.4			
Clay, glass and stone products	21,909	1,023,385	46.71	46.84	44.79	144.0	145.2	160.0	273.6	276.8	266.8			
Electric light and power	34,838	1,739,685	49.94	49.41	47.71	169.2	170.6	158.2	268.7	267.8	238.5			
Electrical apparatus	52,930	2,570,729	48.57	48.90	46.72	166.7	166.3	166.8	302.9	304.2	291.8			
Iron and steel products	284,623	14,376,733	50.51	50.02	48.95	106.2	106.7	111.7	176.3	175.4	179.7			
Crude, rolled and forged products	36,473	1,948,443	53.42	53.89	50.71	134.0	134.2	144.7	194.4	196.4	198.3			
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,657	1,342,608	48.54	48.24	46.69	109.9	109.1	118.4	186.3	183.8	194.5			
Agricultural implements	15,102	754,295	49.95	46.60	49.30	167.4	166.5	206.3	309.3	287.0	388.7			
Land vehicles and aircraft	117,162	6,075,363	51.85	50.96	50.84	103.0	103.8	102.8	164.4	162.7	160.8			
Automobiles and parts	47,067	2,472,039	52.52	52.00	52.43	120.1	123.8	117.6	163.9	167.3	160.5			
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	12,735	623,963	49.00	49.80	47.28	64.5	68.9	89.3	105.4	112.1	141.1			
Heating appliances	9,051	414,900	45.34	45.87	43.79	161.5	159.5	162.4	280.1	276.9	252.7			
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,479	578,207	50.37	50.90	48.24	101.5	102.4	102.7	216.0	219.8	204.3			
Foundry and machine shop products	8,417	407,937	48.47	48.77	47.95	88.1	87.5	98.4	207.5	207.3	210.6			
Other iron and steel products	46,547	2,231,017	47.93	47.90	45.91	99.1	99.0	101.3	173.3	173.0	170.7			
Non-ferrous metal products	45,611	2,337,791	51.25	50.70	48.45	111.7	112.9	121.0	212.3	212.3	212.8			
Non-metallic mineral products	15,594	872,371	56.94	55.06	53.39	123.5	125.2	120.7	236.2	235.6	220.9			
Miscellaneous	19,481	767,012	39.37	38.34	36.48	165.9	167.8	146.6	291.3	287.0	275.1			
LOGGING	73,952	2,852,292	38.57	38.24	38.38	155.8	144.6	221.7	299.3	275.4	426.8			
MINING	86,733	4,711,237	54.32	54.04	51.89	104.1	104.3	102.2	176.9	176.5	165.9			
Coal	25,279	1,356,591	53.66	53.71	51.71	100.2	99.0	100.8	211.3	209.0	204.9			
Metallic ores	44,160	2,496,397	56.53	56.21	54.29	92.5	92.7	89.6	144.2	143.6	154.1			
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	17,294	858,249	49.83	49.09	46.08	181.5	165.8	158.5	295.7	300.3	269.1			
COMMUNICATIONS	58,239	2,293,876	41.63	42.16	39.03	205.6	204.9	187.9	308.4	312.3	266.3			
Telegraphs	8,494	384,203	45.23	45.28	44.76	124.8	126.1	123.3	221.5	224.2	216.6			
Telephones	43,795	1,774,918	40.53	41.30	37.85	224.8	224.3	206.6	326.2	331.6	279.9			
TRANSPORTATION	185,452	9,704,472	52.33	52.58	51.49	144.0	144.5	146.5	230.0	231.6	230.0			
Street railways, cartage and storage	63,767	2,999,229	47.03	46.89	44.54	159.9	161.4	166.7	257.9	259.6	239.3			
Steam railways	91,430	5,256,445	67.49	58.43	58.17	133.5	134.8	135.7	211.8	217.5	218.0			
Shipping and stevedoring	30,255	1,448,798	47.89	46.83	45.57	136.5	132.3	150.1	251.7	237.8	263.4			
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	254,707	10,756,688	42.23	42.25	40.41	137.6	142.2	132.8	252.5	260.7	233.1			
Building	127,348	5,849,573	45.93	45.94	43.99	182.8	186.4	170.5	293.6	302.6	261.4			
Highway	88,778	3,250,374	36.61	36.85	34.90	121.5	125.7	122.5	230.6	240.1	222.2			
Railway	38,581	1,655,741	42.92	42.57	42.46	89.2	91.9	87.0	193.1	197.3	186.0			
SERVICES (as indicated below)	74,604	2,166,272	29.04	28.74	27.23	144.3	145.0	145.8	253.6	252.3	239.8			
Hotels and restaurants	45,429	1,221,947	26.90	26.43	25.66	162.2	163.7	152.7	270.7	268.5	259.2			
Personal (chiefly laundries)	19,437	566,270	29.13	29.05	30.24	127.9	130.0	134.6	210.0	212.7	213.6			
TRADE	312,005	11,572,885	37.09	37.45	35.15	167.5	162.2	162.7	244.7	238.9	225.5			
Retail	226,216	7,860,293	34.75	35.03	32.72	166.4	148.6	152.2	248.2	237.7	227.6			
Wholesale	85,789	3,712,592	43.28	43.44	41.69	163.6	165.3	157.6	237.8	241.2	221.2			
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,106,724	92,324,135	43.32	43.80	42.23	132.0	132.3	133.8	224.4	224.8	219.0			
FINANCE	90,870	3,746,640	41.23	41.20	39.19	148.1	147.8	143.1	210.4	209.9	193.0			
Banks and trust companies	51,978	1,939,823	37.32	37.37	34.84	158.8	158.8	153.5	227.6	227.9	204.9			
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,570	188,627	52.84	51.55	49.90	152.6	150.0	153.7	233.1	223.6	222.2			
Insurance	35,322	1,618,190	45.81	45.81	44.47	133.9	133.6	128.9	191.0	190.5	178.5			
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,197,594	96,070,775	43.72	43.69	42.11	132.6	132.9	134.1	223.6	224.2	218.0			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Nov. 1, 1949 and Dec. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Dec. 1 1949			Employment			Payrolls		
			Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948
MARITIME PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	46,123	1,882,451	40.81	40.83	39.70	108.2	110.4	112.5	190.3	194.2	192.2
Lumber products	4,496	134,837	29.99	29.98	29.75	86.3	91.1	88.5	143.3	151.2	145.7
Pulp and paper products	6,111	297,148	48.63	48.71	47.46	116.2	114.1	123.0	214.7	211.0	221.7
Iron and steel	16,979	805,104	47.42	47.77	46.23	103.1	105.5	108.2	179.1	184.7	183.2
Logging	7,397	250,853	33.91	30.22	37.14	123.6	64.1	155.4	275.4	127.3	379.1
Mining	15,440	768,255	49.76	50.28	47.01	85.4	85.8	87.1	185.4	188.3	178.8
Transportation	14,541	664,922	45.73	47.60	44.46	143.2	141.1	159.5	225.2	230.9	244.2
Construction	40,587	1,296,435	31.94	32.59	33.41	165.0	164.8	164.0	275.1	280.3	286.6
Trade	20,626	633,352	30.71	31.19	29.07	158.0	149.4	145.1	233.8	224.5	208.8
- Eight Leading Industries	151,882	5,710,206	37.60	38.44	37.39	127.1	123.8	129.8	218.1	215.4	221.9
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	340,815	14,593,620	42.82	42.68	41.50	117.3	118.6	120.0	210.1	211.7	207.8
Lumber products	17,015	629,089	36.97	36.98	35.59	102.6	110.0	103.5	228.9	245.4	222.3
Pulp and paper products	38,540	2,005,795	52.04	51.84	50.43	126.0	129.8	132.2	227.3	232.7	228.9
Textile products	91,509	3,163,322	34.57	34.80	33.52	124.2	124.4	121.7	228.9	230.7	217.4
Chemicals and allied products	17,930	853,649	47.61	47.51	45.32	85.8	85.9	82.0	148.5	148.4	137.6
Iron and steel	54,753	2,205,234	45.50	45.82	47.95	101.8	102.5	112.9	167.4	166.3	179.8
Logging	33,751	1,013,113	30.02	29.05	32.72	165.0	159.0	228.4	352.8	329.1	546.7
Mining	16,636	839,639	50.47	49.84	48.51	132.8	134.1	126.5	204.1	203.4	185.4
Communications	15,020	656,346	43.70	44.54	40.63	230.3	229.0	209.9	316.6	320.7	268.9
Transportation	50,341	2,653,034	52.70	52.43	51.94	145.1	141.5	148.3	239.5	232.3	241.5
Construction	67,281	2,786,872	41.42	41.54	39.12	125.2	130.1	123.1	236.3	246.1	219.4
Services	19,289	540,735	28.03	28.30	26.04	159.4	160.5	159.6	252.5	256.8	238.6
Trade	69,802	2,569,259	36.31	37.25	35.31	150.5	145.3	146.9	231.5	226.2	217.1
- Eight Leading Industries	612,555	25,552,616	41.85	41.80	40.44	128.1	128.4	131.9	223.7	224.1	222.7
ONTARIO											
Manufacturing	526,998	24,846,311	47.15	46.78	45.19	121.7	122.8	123.5	210.2	210.4	204.6
Lumber products	25,744	1,001,860	38.92	38.60	36.88	115.3	122.1	116.8	204.9	215.0	198.7
Plant products - edible	34,093	1,302,441	38.20	37.56	35.91	149.2	162.1	145.9	243.4	260.1	224.1
Pulp and paper products	52,211	2,630,697	50.39	50.35	46.10	150.7	151.6	151.6	250.4	251.7	230.2
Textile products	60,497	2,255,437	37.28	37.16	35.18	106.2	105.5	108.8	198.6	196.5	191.8
Chemicals and allied products	20,771	1,029,118	49.55	49.47	47.36	105.9	108.0	107.6	192.2	195.8	186.4
Electrical apparatus	37,243	1,829,291	49.12	49.16	47.38	169.7	168.9	170.3	301.9	300.8	292.6
Iron and steel	168,749	8,705,001	51.59	51.03	49.72	106.7	107.0	110.2	176.8	175.4	176.1
Non-ferrous metal products	26,609	1,380,727	51.89	51.16	48.04	112.7	113.4	123.3	226.3	224.6	224.4
Logging	17,992	764,129	42.47	41.58	41.10	176.5	168.1	300.9	416.7	388.7	686.9
Mining	25,486	1,402,444	55.03	54.97	52.63	82.1	82.3	82.6	128.2	128.5	123.2
Communications	22,212	928,202	41.79	42.86	39.24	217.0	215.7	197.4	325.8	332.1	279.8
Transportation	56,547	3,010,505	53.24	53.45	52.50	148.0	149.3	148.6	227.9	230.7	225.6
Construction	80,160	3,615,570	45.10	44.82	43.38	134.7	138.8	127.0	238.4	244.2	216.4
Services	31,101	916,830	29.48	28.88	27.32	133.9	134.3	135.0	255.6	251.2	235.7
Trade	125,428	4,734,629	37.75	38.04	35.64	153.3	145.4	146.4	240.6	229.9	216.7
- Eight Leading Industries	985,924	40,210,320	45.40	45.26	43.84	129.3	129.3	130.4	216.8	216.3	210.0
PRAIRIE PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	74,609	3,297,026	44.19	43.91	42.43	140.2	141.5	139.3	238.1	238.7	227.1
Animal products - edible	10,848	516,380	47.60	47.99	44.41	151.0	146.5	160.2	248.9	243.4	248.0
Lumber products	4,965	186,970	37.66	37.62	35.83	122.1	128.2	128.5	208.6	218.6	208.9
Plant products - edible	7,817	307,508	39.34	40.07	37.22	167.7	174.3	164.8	268.3	284.0	248.5
Textile products	5,590	174,964	31.30	31.99	29.57	132.7	142.2	130.2	233.5	255.7	216.4
Iron and steel	22,973	1,099,067	47.54	46.99	47.57	124.4	123.8	123.0	216.0	211.3	212.4
Mining	19,339	1,154,564	59.70	59.35	56.33	173.9	172.6	169.7	295.2	291.2	271.9
Communications	7,737	313,674	40.54	40.16	38.52	180.2	179.9	163.5	280.7	277.6	244.1
Transportation	43,124	2,296,241	53.25	53.44	52.29	136.4	139.7	137.0	213.4	219.3	210.1
Construction	42,370	1,849,345	43.65	43.13	41.26	126.5	131.5	116.6	247.7	254.4	216.1
Services	11,537	331,216	28.71	28.37	27.71	140.3	142.2	142.6	237.6	238.3	231.1
Trade	58,332	2,184,130	37.44	37.50	35.41	156.2	154.4	156.5	240.4	238.1	228.8
- Eight Leading Industries	268,400	11,466,591	44.33	44.29	42.53	143.3	144.3	141.0	240.1	241.4	226.5
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Manufacturing	75,487	3,648,005	48.33	48.04	47.12	135.1	138.1	138.5	232.0	235.6	232.1
Animal products - edible	5,193	234,099	45.08	47.13	43.85	123.4	132.0	129.3	223.0	249.5	227.4
Lumber products	27,664	1,304,874	47.17	46.28	45.17	145.9	146.7	146.7	258.3	254.8	248.8
Plant products - edible	4,685	177,462	37.88	35.72	37.62	141.0	171.1	129.9	271.7	310.9	248.5
Pulp and paper products	9,457	502,778	53.16	53.64	52.72	147.0	149.3	150.5	235.8	241.8	241.4
Iron and steel	11,169	582,327	50.35	51.30	50.38	93.4	94.6	105.4	156.7	151.6	177.0
Non-ferrous metal products	4,255	234,172	55.03	54.91	53.05	132.3	133.0	130.7	206.1	206.7	196.5
Logging	13,480	783,802	58.23	56.95	52.25	142.3	154.1	168.5	209.6	221.9	222.3
Mining	9,832	548,335	56.57	54.36	54.86	97.7	98.3	91.5	155.2	152.8	143.1
Transportation	20,899	1,079,773	51.67	52.15	51.45	154.8	159.0	152.8	257.3	287.2	254.3
Construction	24,309	1,207,466	49.67	49.68	45.07	182.1	192.8	181.1	349.3	369.9	316.6
Services	9,546	307,015	32.16	31.63	30.55	163.4	164.3	173.8	284.4	281.2	286.1
Trade	37,817	1,451,515	38.38	39.08	35.98	188.5	189.9	187.0	307.9	315.8	286.4
- Eight Leading Industries	197,613	9,276,203	46.94	46.95	45.05	150.7	154.7	152.8	248.6	255.3	241.7

See explanatory statements on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Nov. 1, 1949 and Dec. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1949	Average Weekly			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Salaries and Wages at			Employment			Payrolls		
			Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND											
Manufacturing	947	32,827	34.66	35.05	35.11	169.9	163.3	161.1	292.4	284.1	280.8
Trade	751	17,923	23.37	24.15	21.79	137.1	130.3	118.3	183.5	176.5	147.1
- Eight Leading Industries	3,652	122,795	33.62	33.74	35.42	160.0	154.1	145.8	247.1	238.8	238.5
NOVA SCOTIA											
Manufacturing	25,669	1,037,123	40.40	41.06	39.16	106.5	107.1	110.9	178.8	182.7	180.0
Animal products - edible	2,305	70,999	30.80	32.87	33.20	105.5	108.3	107.6	170.4	186.7	188.8
Iron and steel	11,896	567,327	47.69	48.40	46.45	97.1	98.5	98.9	173.7	178.3	172.2
Mining	14,080	714,251	50.73	51.31	47.55	84.1	84.5	87.6	185.0	188.1	180.8
Coal	13,224	679,694	51.40	51.77	48.80	83.4	83.1	84.8	185.4	185.9	178.9
Transportation	7,618	317,817	41.72	44.44	41.37	138.3	128.8	153.2	210.4	208.7	231.1
Steam railway operations	3,561	185,616	52.12	52.92	51.62	106.0	112.4	108.1	188.8	203.2	190.6
Shipping and stevedoring	3,022	89,244	29.53	31.58	31.76	203.0	154.0	255.4	251.9	204.2	340.6
Construction	26,126	823,585	31.52	31.67	32.05	153.3	154.3	152.7	270.4	273.3	274.1
Building	5,488	189,206	34.48	34.81	33.98	105.9	105.5	101.4	169.2	170.2	158.2
Highway	19,358	582,022	30.07	30.20	30.95	188.4	190.4	188.3	361.8	367.3	371.0
Retail trade	7,731	216,659	28.02	28.52	25.95	159.1	149.8	146.7	238.2	228.2	207.8
Wholesale trade	3,492	131,230	37.58	37.60	37.58	176.4	174.7	154.6	221.9	220.0	210.5
- Eight Leading Industries	89,331	3,372,715	37.76	38.38	37.05	123.8	122.8	125.0	206.4	208.1	205.2
NEW BRUNSWICK											
Manufacturing	19,507	812,501	41.65	40.80	40.62	107.0	111.5	111.5	204.1	208.5	207.4
Lumber products	2,487	77,669	31.23	30.62	31.70	70.9	79.4	72.8	134.2	147.5	140.0
Pulp and paper products	4,012	211,825	52.80	51.38	52.31	118.5	118.5	121.5	225.4	219.4	229.0
Iron and steel	4,916	230,233	46.83	46.43	45.88	111.4	116.6	124.6	192.3	199.5	209.9
Logging	6,723	234,306	34.85	31.25	38.45	135.0	64.0	170.2	288.4	122.5	401.0
Transportation	6,276	313,538	49.96	50.77	47.19	139.5	146.1	158.1	237.7	253.2	255.1
Steam railway operations	4,188	231,668	55.32	57.32	54.97	141.0	140.6	149.5	223.9	231.5	236.0
Construction	13,531	444,305	32.84	34.42	35.83	165.3	163.5	166.4	288.1	298.8	316.4
Highway	7,535	226,997	30.13	31.58	34.27	178.8	169.2	167.1	372.0	369.1	395.6
Railway	2,133	86,906	40.74	43.13	39.38	80.4	76.2	90.5	182.7	183.1	198.7
Retail trade	6,033	173,813	28.81	29.21	26.75	160.2	145.5	151.9	268.6	247.4	232.9
- Eight Leading Industries	58,869	2,214,596	37.62	38.04	38.00	131.1	124.2	137.1	237.0	226.9	250.1
MANITOBA											
Manufacturing	41,609	1,815,209	43.63	43.15	41.88	134.3	136.9	134.8	226.7	228.6	218.3
Animal products - edible	3,939	195,982	49.75	50.51	45.50	151.0	147.3	157.3	243.3	240.9	238.5
Plant products - edible	3,773	145,118	38.46	38.21	35.19	173.8	183.6	172.5	270.5	283.8	241.6
Pulp and paper products	4,107	189,577	46.16	45.65	43.49	144.4	145.1	146.6	231.2	229.8	221.1
Textiles	4,622	141,179	30.55	31.59	29.01	133.0	144.8	130.4	226.4	254.9	210.8
Iron and steel	15,241	728,196	47.78	46.88	47.55	122.9	122.6	122.3	214.1	209.5	211.9
Transportation	19,929	1,062,610	53.32	54.00	52.24	139.9	143.3	142.3	220.6	228.9	219.9
Street railways	7,792	346,783	44.51	43.72	42.65	155.0	156.6	162.6	237.7	235.8	238.8
Steam railway operations	12,035	710,813	59.06	60.45	58.93	129.7	133.8	129.0	212.5	224.4	211.0
Construction	15,332	678,618	44.76	43.53	39.62	121.7	126.4	108.0	228.8	233.7	181.7
Building	7,476	356,480	47.68	47.06	42.01	145.1	151.2	112.7	236.1	242.8	159.4
Railway	5,352	225,777	42.19	42.15	43.22	96.2	93.6	82.2	206.7	200.9	179.8
Services	4,910	133,357	27.16	27.06	26.56	160.6	161.9	159.2	248.6	249.8	243.8
Retail trade	17,679	631,033	35.69	35.75	33.61	154.7	154.3	164.2	232.9	232.6	232.7
Wholesale trade	7,868	326,549	41.50	41.39	40.41	136.1	136.8	134.7	203.4	203.9	195.7
- Eight Leading Industries	114,468	5,009,530	43.76	43.60	41.76	136.6	138.8	135.8	225.8	228.6	214.0
SASKATCHEWAN											
Manufacturing	10,424	464,917	44.60	44.22	42.77	133.8	131.5	135.6	220.2	214.5	213.6
Animal products - edible	2,964	127,812	43.12	43.22	41.88	146.1	137.0	163.0	250.6	237.0	269.9
Street railways	4,651	178,429	38.36	37.35	37.05	105.9	112.8	108.9	161.3	167.2	160.2
Steam railway operations	5,069	333,098	65.71	65.45	63.70	132.7	133.3	132.2	200.1	200.1	193.1
Construction	11,103	468,167	42.17	41.77	40.40	118.2	124.0	108.8	239.5	248.9	211.1
Highway	3,610	157,132	45.53	42.33	39.26	115.6	119.7	112.5	250.8	252.6	219.9
Railway	4,107	173,075	42.14	42.35	43.46	91.2	96.0	82.5	176.9	186.9	165.0
Retail trade	8,482	295,545	34.84	34.86	32.54	154.6	150.2	154.9	255.8	248.6	241.8
Wholesale trade	4,978	207,501	41.68	41.45	39.10	140.1	139.0	131.3	231.6	228.7	204.5
- Eight Leading Industries	49,663	2,124,875	42.79	42.47	40.81	134.4	134.9	131.1	221.5	220.6	206.3
ALBERTA											
Manufacturing	22,576	1,016,900	45.04	45.21	43.32	155.4	155.7	150.2	272.8	274.2	263.8
Animal products - edible	3,945	192,686	48.82	48.92	45.34	150.7	148.5	156.4	253.6	250.4	243.2
Plant products - edible	2,844	112,843	39.68	41.91	39.13	163.8	168.3	161.1	271.1	294.4	262.5
Iron and steel	5,488	263,794	48.07	47.27	47.51	151.7	150.6	148.9	255.8	249.7	248.5
Mining	15,001	887,493	59.18	59.14	56.41	202.0	200.7	198.0	322.3	320.1	301.4
Coal	8,382	494,020	58.94	59.16	57.21	157.0	153.9	162.6	278.9	274.3	280.2
Transportation	13,475	722,104	53.59	53.94	53.59	143.9	146.4	141.5	227.5	233.0	222.2
Street railways	5,229	236,789	45.28	45.40	43.54	127.5	128.5	135.4	203.9	206.1	194.5
Steam railway operations	8,114	479,264	59.07	60.09	59.99	147.9	147.2	142.0	244.9	248.0	238.9
Construction	15,935	702,560	44.09	43.72	43.29	136.8	141.3	130.8	276.1	282.9	259.7
Highway	5,695	232,425	40.81	40.76	40.20	115.1	123.4	126.7	211.2	226.2	228.0
Railway	3,726	160,943	43.21	42.71	42.85	85.6	86.3	85.2	192.2	191.3	189.7
Services	4,349	134,833	31.00	30.45	29.60	127.0	130.7	130.7	218.8	221.1	209.4
Retail trade	13,367	475,137	35.55	35.89	33.48	164.1	160.3	164.6	273.0	269.3	259.2
Wholesale trade	5,958	248,365	41.69	41.48	40.11	165.2	163.4	152.5	253.9	249.8	225.4
- Eight Leading Industries	94,269	4,332,186	45.96	46.10	44.37	157.9	157.8	154.3	271.1	271.8	256.0

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Nov. 1, 1949 and Dec. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.			Employment			Payrolls		
			Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948
MONTREAL		\$	\$	\$	\$									
Manufacturing	189,814	8,375,001	44.12	43.94	42.53	124.8	125.5	125.1	214.3	214.6	206.3			
Plant products - edible	11,838	466,942	39.44	38.39	36.91	134.0	135.1	131.9	248.8	244.3	229.8			
Pulp and paper products	13,682	676,979	49.48	48.78	44.63	151.5	152.8	156.3	268.2	266.5	241.9			
Textiles	42,968	1,473,632	34.30	34.94	34.25	126.6	127.9	119.6	217.4	223.8	205.2			
Tobacco	6,042	289,612	44.62	44.80	42.09	102.8	102.2	104.5	266.0	265.4	255.3			
Iron and steel	45,796	2,344,907	51.20	50.32	49.23	101.5	102.1	107.3	165.2	163.4	167.8			
Communications	8,114	401,986	49.54	50.89	46.01	246.5	242.5	218.9	326.3	329.9	269.0			
Transportation	19,084	1,001,427	52.47	50.46	49.38	148.4	138.1	150.6	280.9	253.2	269.7			
Construction	26,142	1,185,543	45.35	45.07	42.79	210.4	207.0	195.1	343.6	335.8	301.1			
Services ^{1/}	14,200	416,701	29.35	29.58	26.95	160.6	160.8	160.3	250.4	252.6	234.3			
Trade	54,737	2,029,404	37.08	37.56	35.94	155.3	149.1	151.4	227.1	220.9	214.7			
- Eight Leading Industries	312,529	13,436,098	42.99	42.87	41.22	138.1	136.9	136.5	231.7	228.9	219.2			
QUEBEC														
Manufacturing	18,123	670,415	36.99	36.98	37.15	95.5	97.0	101.5	174.2	176.9	176.9			
Iron and steel	1,375	63,826	46.42	46.06	44.73	55.6	60.6	121.7	86.0	96.5	188.3			
Transportation	2,098	85,741	40.87	39.05	37.27	197.2	185.5	174.1	274.7	248.9	221.1			
Construction	5,226	217,673	41.65	40.80	36.50	193.0	196.0	160.8	408.4	406.4	294.3			
Services ^{1/}	1,824	48,040	26.34	26.51	24.54	164.2	157.9	170.4	291.6	300.5	204.0			
Trade	5,856	179,297	30.52	31.32	29.61	159.9	154.5	158.0	227.5	224.9	217.7			
- Eight Leading Industries	33,869	1,232,511	36.38	36.29	34.99	121.8	122.3	122.5	214.8	215.0	202.3			
TORONTO														
Manufacturing	174,315	8,110,250	46.53	46.29	44.57	126.2	126.4	126.1	218.0	217.2	208.2			
Plant products - edible	14,337	547,585	38.19	37.89	35.52	133.8	134.8	129.5	213.5	213.2	192.3			
Pulp and paper products	22,940	1,119,230	48.79	48.38	45.67	148.3	147.6	145.4	242.1	238.9	221.6			
Textiles	22,000	826,524	37.57	37.68	36.70	109.8	109.5	108.8	196.5	196.6	189.1			
Chemicals and allied products	10,697	514,004	48.05	48.01	45.56	139.2	143.7	140.3	258.0	266.3	246.5			
Electrical apparatus	16,967	826,035	48.68	48.75	46.87	180.9	179.2	176.5	320.5	317.9	301.1			
Iron and steel	36,823	1,841,442	50.01	49.83	49.62	106.0	105.4	105.5	182.6	180.8	176.6			
Communications	6,879	333,428	48.47	49.74	45.72	224.1	223.1	194.5	313.0	319.7	258.2			
Transportation	13,127	637,807	48.59	48.45	47.09	170.0	168.7	164.4	273.2	270.5	255.3			
Construction	14,911	782,757	52.50	52.88	50.07	160.6	166.0	151.7	263.9	274.8	237.2			
Services ^{1/}	16,171	515,882	31.90	31.40	29.27	129.9	128.4	128.6	250.5	243.7	232.0			
Trade	63,376	2,613,879	41.24	41.57	38.78	159.7	149.2	150.0	249.0	234.5	219.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	288,844	12,999,003	45.00	45.02	42.96	137.6	135.9	134.6	231.5	228.6	215.6			
OTTAWA														
Manufacturing	10,072	434,527	43.14	42.33	40.14	101.7	100.7	102.8	180.4	175.2	168.9			
Pulp and paper products	3,413	161,563	47.34	46.39	44.17	121.7	120.1	122.9	201.5	194.8	189.7			
Iron and steel	1,909	87,504	45.84	44.48	40.89	58.3	54.4	62.3	120.0	108.7	114.4			
Construction	4,440	180,973	40.76	40.99	39.61	165.9	167.5	169.5	287.5	292.0	286.4			
Services ^{1/}	2,818	73,891	26.22	25.07	26.38	135.2	136.3	145.2	260.7	251.2	276.1			
Trade	8,105	267,200	32.97	33.25	29.62	161.5	162.3	160.2	243.1	231.1	217.1			
- Eight Leading Industries	28,205	1,082,765	38.39	38.18	35.86	134.5	131.9	134.7	223.3	218.0	208.6			
HAMILTON														
Manufacturing	52,752	2,661,116	50.45	48.73	46.99	121.3	121.2	119.3	214.6	207.2	198.7			
Textiles	6,958	254,055	36.51	36.43	34.32	103.1	102.6	106.8	186.1	184.8	182.4			
Electrical apparatus	7,300	380,096	52.07	51.64	50.95	136.8	137.2	135.6	271.0	269.1	264.3			
Iron and steel	24,571	1,366,620	55.62	53.43	50.98	111.7	109.6	109.0	196.2	184.8	175.1			
Construction	3,946	194,062	49.18	49.57	46.03	143.8	144.9	156.3	258.5	262.7	264.8			
Trade	7,692	279,635	36.35	36.42	35.57	141.9	137.1	137.9	229.5	222.1	215.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	68,970	3,306,617	47.94	46.75	45.06	127.1	126.6	125.3	221.0	214.7	205.4			
WINDSOR														
Manufacturing	32,398	1,721,981	53.15	54.25	53.10	118.5	122.5	119.9	158.4	167.2	161.6			
Iron and steel	27,027	1,452,443	53.74	55.04	54.39	114.9	119.4	117.5	150.3	160.0	155.5			
Construction	1,569	81,253	51.79	53.64	49.39	225.5	229.3	200.3	388.0	462.4	330.0			
Trade	3,852	139,803	36.29	37.74	33.80	162.5	156.6	176.8	209.9	210.1	206.9			
- Eight Leading Industries	40,635	2,062,541	50.76	51.98	50.38	124.2	127.9	125.7	169.7	179.0	170.1			
WINNIPEG														
Manufacturing	34,711	1,483,455	42.74	42.15	40.94	135.4	138.2	135.6	227.6	229.0	218.5			
Animal products - edible	3,681	184,812	50.21	51.12	46.09	149.0	144.8	155.1	239.5	236.9	235.9			
Plant products - edible	3,363	129,254	38.43	38.14	35.63	169.6	179.8	167.7	267.7	281.5	241.2			
Textiles	4,362	135,465	31.06	32.12	29.49	129.6	141.8	128.0	221.7	250.9	208.0			
Iron and steel	11,660	548,934	47.08	45.64	46.84	122.7	121.8	120.1	215.1	205.1	207.7			
Communications	1,373	56,354	41.04	40.47	37.53	190.7	189.0	163.9	248.6	243.0	194.9			
Transportation	4,657	201,085	43.18	42.95	41.32	158.8	162.6	160.6	226.2	230.4	219.0			
Construction	4,245	185,474	43.69	41.50	41.08	85.6	95.1	85.3	131.4	138.7	121.5			
Services ^{1/}	9,441	121,815	27.43	27.20	26.23	159.1	161.5	163.8	245.6	247.3	245.0			
Trade	22,979	865,128	37.56	37.51	35.67	151.3	151.3	157.9	226.8	226.4	224.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	72,501	2,915,651	40.22	39.77	38.30	138.3	140.8	140.3	218.2	219.8	210.7			
VANCOUVER														
Manufacturing	32,617	1,547,689	47.45	47.37	46.42	136.0	137.4	142.5	228.1	230.2	234.6			
Lumber products	9,752	468,397	48.03	47.49	46.37	154.5	152.6	159.2	257.6	251.7	256.2			
Iron and steel	6,985	348,421	49.88	51.56	50.68	84.2	86.6	99.7	139.8	148.6	168.1			
Communications	4,624	135,590	39.70	40.44	37.82	192.9	194.7	183.7	280.4	288.1	255.9			
Transportation	8,721	419,711	48.13	48.70	46.09	152.8	151.7	170.6	234.6	235.9	254.4			
Construction	9,331	505,865	54.21	53.75	48.37	273.7	292.4	308.7	493.0	521.9	501.3			
Services ^{1/}	6,486	216,432	33.37	32.92	31.12	167.2	167.4	173.8	287.6	284.2	279.2			
Trade	25,582	1,028,638	40.21	39.99	37.73	173.6	168.6	169.7	295.5	286.3	277.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	87,415	3,904,094	44.66	44.89	42.76	160.7	161.2	166.7	269.6	270.5	267.8			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons as at Nov. 1, 1949 and Dec. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Dec. 1			Employment			Payrolls		
				1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948
			\$	\$	\$	\$						
HALIFAX	Manufacturing	7,107	284,338	40.01	39.89	39.92	98.3	102.2	98.6	172.9	179.3	173.0
	Plant products - edible	1,347	38,474	28.56	27.57	28.22	101.0	105.9	96.2	172.9	173.6	162.6
	Iron and steel	2,721	123,766	45.49	46.35	46.30	87.1	94.2	89.4	158.0	174.0	165.0
	Transportation	2,815	83,065	29.61	30.59	31.76	232.7	166.3	293.7	272.5	201.9	370.2
	Construction	3,228	119,196	36.93	36.46	35.46	130.6	137.6	138.8	171.1	178.2	174.9
	Trade	6,934	220,395	31.78	32.24	29.75	169.1	160.1	152.5	237.1	227.6	209.3
	- Nine Leading Industries	23,929	833,619	34.84	35.17	34.12	131.7	127.8	131.8	200.7	196.8	198.2
SAINT JOHN	Manufacturing	4,057	164,433	40.53	40.52	39.90	81.4	86.7	93.9	151.4	161.2	171.1
	Iron and steel	547	24,972	45.65	45.52	45.86	42.4	60.7	75.4	70.1	100.1	126.4
	Trade	3,513	110,424	31.43	31.72	30.22	123.5	119.0	111.4	195.3	189.9	171.0
	- Nine Leading Industries	13,320	474,065	35.59	36.17	34.32	121.2	125.9	126.1	201.2	212.4	201.8
SHERBROOKE	Manufacturing	7,571	289,739	38.27	38.17	36.58	106.1	104.7	110.4	194.2	191.1	193.0
	Textiles	4,583	168,209	36.70	36.59	33.83	107.8	106.0	107.5	215.1	210.9	197.7
	Iron and steel	1,632	71,014	43.51	43.60	44.43	81.8	80.9	96.6	136.3	135.1	164.4
	- Nine Leading Industries	10,639	397,582	37.37	37.35	35.45	117.5	116.1	122.4	211.5	208.8	206.7
THREE RIVERS	Manufacturing	7,777	339,351	43.64	44.65	45.05	122.5	130.8	133.3	194.2	212.3	217.7
	Pulp and paper products	3,057	177,778	58.15	58.47	57.98	106.7	124.3	124.8	191.6	224.3	223.3
	Textiles	2,599	70,078	29.21	30.20	30.70	103.0	102.8	97.4	173.6	178.9	172.4
	- Nine Leading Industries	10,600	434,019	40.95	41.33	41.74	127.8	136.0	134.7	201.6	216.7	216.7
BRANTFORD	Manufacturing	12,025	539,443	44.86	44.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Textiles	2,009	81,302	40.47	40.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iron and steel	5,789	283,361	48.95	48.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Nine Leading Industries	14,263	618,845	43.39	43.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KITCHENER WATERLOO	Manufacturing	16,716	707,812	42.34	42.29	41.19	135.5	136.6	133.3	251.9	253.4	241.0
	Animal products - edible	1,400	68,198	48.71	47.34	45.10	129.9	131.7	124.9	258.2	254.5	229.8
	Leather products	1,796	71,392	39.75	39.37	40.07	108.1	108.7	98.6	191.1	190.4	175.6
	Lumber products	2,160	95,016	43.99	42.68	39.73	162.1	159.2	156.0	311.3	296.7	270.6
	Rubber products	5,017	212,701	42.40	44.13	44.06	151.1	154.6	158.3	267.8	285.4	291.7
	Textiles	1,809	66,562	36.79	35.73	32.87	104.7	104.4	101.8	222.3	215.3	193.1
	- Nine Leading Industries	21,507	895,902	41.66	41.79	40.63	139.9	140.2	135.4	257.2	258.5	242.5
	- Nine Leading Industries	21,507	895,902	41.66	41.79	40.63	139.9	140.2	135.4	257.2	258.5	242.5
LONDON	Manufacturing	16,060	710,182	44.22	43.46	41.03	141.1	142.7	143.1	251.2	249.6	236.3
	Plant products - edible	2,323	86,605	37.28	35.79	32.22	150.0	162.3	169.8	251.1	260.9	245.7
	Pulp and paper products	2,290	100,520	43.80	44.55	42.69	150.9	147.9	152.1	246.0	244.7	241.4
	Iron and steel	4,035	197,244	48.88	48.04	47.16	140.8	140.3	141.1	248.9	243.9	240.8
	Trade	4,866	172,396	35.43	35.64	35.39	181.6	173.4	163.9	242.2	232.7	218.6
	- Nine Leading Industries	28,178	1,184,558	42.04	41.76	39.75	155.3	155.2	151.2	256.7	254.9	236.0
	- Nine Leading Industries	28,178	1,184,558	42.04	41.76	39.75	155.3	155.2	151.2	256.7	254.9	236.0
FT. WILLIAM PT. ARTHUR	Manufacturing	5,171	272,033	52.61	54.03	50.37	57.5	59.6	65.0	112.7	120.0	122.1
	Pulp and paper products	2,171	131,144	60.41	62.70	58.70	138.3	143.5	143.6	226.9	244.5	229.0
	Iron and steel	1,652	81,069	49.07	49.18	46.14	24.3	25.2	28.1	48.8	50.8	52.7
	Transportation	2,332	116,935	50.14	51.35	49.67	158.2	160.1	161.9	187.8	194.7	190.4
	Trade	2,368	85,400	36.06	35.79	35.47	144.7	143.5	144.9	242.7	238.7	244.4
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,662	542,125	46.49	47.25	45.47	78.0	80.1	89.4	138.9	144.8	153.2
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,662	542,125	46.49	47.25	45.47	78.0	80.1	89.4	138.9	144.8	153.2
SAINT CATHARINES	Manufacturing	21,402	1,090,613	50.96	51.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pulp and paper products	2,921	170,082	58.23	58.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Textiles	2,192	87,013	39.70	39.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iron and steel	12,733	660,511	51.87	53.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Nine Leading Industries	25,973	1,279,170	49.25	49.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGINA	Manufacturing	2,409	107,820	44.76	43.70	42.31	106.2	107.8	102.5	166.4	163.7	151.9
	Animal products - edible	565	24,714	43.74	43.22	42.45	143.8	148.5	143.3	222.2	226.5	214.8
	Trade	6,196	229,696	37.07	36.83	34.82	171.2	163.5	166.5	278.5	264.1	255.7
	- Nine Leading Industries	12,588	489,290	38.87	38.61	36.78	143.8	140.7	139.9	237.8	231.0	217.9
SASKATON	Manufacturing	2,305	99,245	43.06	43.32	40.91	189.9	179.4	189.6	317.8	302.1	296.9
	Animal products - edible	770	35,077	45.55	46.49	44.20	212.1	184.0	238.8	392.8	347.7	400.1
	Trade	3,252	117,682	36.19	36.14	33.87	146.0	145.3	138.1	238.4	236.9	211.5
	- Nine Leading Industries	8,319	324,632	39.02	38.82	36.30	157.5	158.3	152.5	280.0	280.0	251.7
CALGARY	Manufacturing	7,812	369,906	47.35	46.45	44.97	139.4	138.8	140.6	251.6	245.8	234.2
	Plant products - edible	993	42,439	42.74	43.02	41.36	136.8	136.4	138.8	248.7	249.6	244.0
	Iron and steel	2,695	129,642	48.10	46.48	47.66	143.6	144.3	143.4	234.5	227.7	231.9
	Construction	2,515	116,171	46.19	44.10	43.97	123.1	127.6	92.3	289.2	286.3	203.5
	Trade	8,239	314,848	38.21	38.88	37.04	164.1	159.3	155.9	248.5	245.4	233.1
	- Nine Leading Industries	24,173	1,037,030	42.89	42.65	40.89	148.9	148.1	143.0	253.5	250.7	236.6
EDMONTON	Manufacturing	7,878	360,051	45.70	45.86	43.51	153.5	149.6	152.2	273.8	267.7	260.1
	Animal products - edible	2,485	121,577	48.92	48.93	46.34	159.0	152.9	169.2	257.6	247.8	259.6
	Iron and steel	1,872	89,078	47.58	47.86	46.31	151.6	146.5	149.1	280.6	272.7	268.6
	Construction	4,015	188,371	46.92	46.99	49.76	318.8	320.8	288.6	528.6	532.7	509.2
	Trade	8,374	306,335	36.58	36.59	34.04	198.2	194.6	186.1	320.5	314.7	276.4
	- Nine Leading Industries	25,547	1,063,569	41.63	41.73	40.19	187.5	185.2	176.3	315.4	313.0	284.1
VICTORIA	Manufacturing	5,356	262,314	48.98	49.08	46.41	141.2	141.1	139.7	257.3	237.7	225.4
	Lumber products	1,217	57,368	47.14	47.12	44.40	113.5	114.3	127.4	196.7	198.1	207.9
	Iron and steel	1,950	99,741	51.15	51.03	48.88	146.8	143.0	137.5	244.0	237.2	218.5
	Trade	3,723	140,132	37.64	38.25	32.88	163.8	158.0	151.5	278.5	273.1	244.6
	- Nine Leading Industries	13,707	590,260	43.06	43.49	40.00	153.1	152.6	147.1	261.1	262.9	234.3

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

x Includes Welland, Thorold and Merrittton.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	93.4	-	-	-	92.4	93.3	89.3	-	-	-	85.4
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	106.9	-	-	-	96.4	101.7	94.3	-	-	-	92.9
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	107.5	-	-	-	103.8	107.0	101.3	-	-	-	99.3
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	115.3	-	-	-	112.6	112.9	98.6	-	-	-	101.5
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Dec. 1, 1938	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Dec. 1, 1939	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Dec. 1, 1940	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Dec. 1, 1941	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Dec. 1, 1942	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Dec. 1, 1943	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Dec. 1, 1944	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5
Dec. 1, 1945	173.2	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug. 1	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Sept. 1	201.8	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2
Oct. 1	203.3	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.8
Nov. 1	203.6	194.9	160.4	207.7	180.8	207.1	208.6	180.3	168.6	167.9	206.1	212.2
Dec. 1	204.3	197.8	156.2	209.9	184.9	207.5	210.4	180.9	169.3	167.0	207.6	206.1
Jan. 1, 1949	196.0	177.2	151.8	178.2	177.6	198.2	206.1	173.9	162.4	158.0	201.8	192.4
Feb. 1	190.5	168.2	139.9	172.4	164.7	193.0	202.8	166.7	157.3	146.2	194.4	181.5
Mar. 1	188.9	167.1	139.1	170.3	164.8	190.2	201.8	165.6	156.4	145.9	192.3	179.6
Apr. 1	187.6	167.4	163.0	173.1	160.5	184.8	200.2	166.0	155.4	146.8	194.6	188.8
May 1	189.1	163.3	139.8	170.7	155.2	186.4	200.1	170.5	159.9	153.0	198.0	196.9
June 1	194.5	169.0	151.2	176.4	160.7	194.6	202.4	177.4	163.7	165.1	206.3	204.7
July 1	199.5	187.4	152.8	202.0	176.6	198.0	206.4	181.8	168.0	167.3	212.2	209.1
Aug. 1	200.5	188.9	157.6	203.8	171.7	199.4	205.5	185.6	170.7	169.7	218.6	212.6
Sept. 1	202.1	190.4	165.3	205.7	172.1	199.5	208.3	186.6	171.7	169.9	220.0	215.1
Oct. 1	202.2	192.0	165.9	208.8	172.0	199.5	209.2	185.9	173.6	170.8	214.3	211.9
Nov. 1	202.0	188.5	165.0	206.1	167.5	202.0	208.6	185.2	173.1	171.8	212.3	208.7
Dec. 1	201.5	193.7	171.4	207.9	176.9	201.5	208.5	183.8	170.4	171.2	212.4	203.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1949.

100.0	7.2	0.2	4.2	2.8	29.1	42.0	12.3	5.4	2.4	4.5	9.4
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1933	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1934	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Dec. 1, 1935	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Dec. 1, 1936	98.3	93.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Dec. 1, 1937	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Dec. 1, 1938	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Dec. 1, 1939	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Dec. 1, 1940	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Dec. 1, 1941	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Dec. 1, 1942	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Dec. 1, 1943	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Dec. 1, 1944	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Dec. 1, 1945	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.9	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	238.5
Nov. 1	190.2	201.9	203.4	201.1	200.5	288.4	168.3	239.7
Dec. 1	192.6	200.7	206.4	202.9	202.8	288.9	171.4	236.5
Jan. 1, 1949	186.8	186.7	204.7	202.2	197.8	284.7	165.5	228.1
Feb. 1	184.6	181.1	202.0	196.0	197.2	274.6	158.8	219.4
Mar. 1	183.3	185.4	201.7	194.6	198.1	279.1	158.2	218.1
Apr. 1	183.2	185.4	200.3	193.5	199.5	281.9	156.9	223.2
May 1	186.4	191.4	201.4	194.9	201.6	285.2	161.7	226.5
June 1	189.1	199.5	201.4	199.4	203.5	278.8	163.1	229.8
July 1	190.2	201.7	204.6	201.9	199.5	298.8	166.8	230.4
Aug. 1	187.9	204.6	201.9	202.2	201.7	295.7	168.8	232.8
Sept. 1	190.2	204.3	204.1	202.5	202.7	297.1	168.8	233.3
Oct. 1	192.3	200.7	205.9	200.0	203.7	300.1	170.6	228.3
Nov. 1	193.1	200.4	208.3	198.7	204.9	294.1	172.1	228.8
Dec. 1	194.9	199.7	211.0	202.5	205.8	285.5	169.0	228.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1949.

14.8	1.6	13.7	1.3	3.3	1.9	3.4	4.1
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	* Services	Trade
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Dec. 1, 1938	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Dec. 1, 1939	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Dec. 1, 1940	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Dec. 1, 1941	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Dec. 1, 1942	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Dec. 1, 1943	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Dec. 1, 1944	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Dec. 1, 1945	173.2	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.3	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.3	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May 1	186.5	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June 1	192.3	203.6	218.4	174.2	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July 1	198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0
Aug. 1	200.9	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4
Sept. 1	201.8	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5
Oct. 1	203.3	210.0	267.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	263.7	224.8
Nov. 1	203.6	208.3	321.6	181.5	182.7	144.6	192.7	253.9	230.5
Dec. 1	204.3	207.9	351.0	181.1	182.6	144.5	184.6	251.0	239.5
Jan. 1, 1949	196.0	202.7	326.2	176.5	182.8	140.7	153.6	245.6	238.9
Feb. 1	190.5	202.6	280.8	178.8	181.8	134.9	142.9	245.0	221.1
Mar. 1	188.9	203.0	262.1	170.5	183.3	132.9	138.7	242.2	220.0
Apr. 1	187.6	203.0	184.0	171.1	182.8	135.5	142.0	244.5	221.3
May 1	189.1	203.3	125.6	171.4	186.6	138.5	158.0	247.8	224.5
June 1	194.5	205.1	176.4	175.7	191.4	141.4	173.8	254.4	226.2
July 1	199.5	207.4	192.9	178.1	195.7	144.2	191.8	265.4	227.7
Aug. 1	200.5	206.4	166.7	183.4	201.1	145.7	203.5	272.3	227.6
Sept. 1	202.1	209.2	160.9	185.8	202.6	145.4	205.6	270.4	228.0
Oct. 1	202.2	208.6	178.7	184.1	200.6	145.6	202.6	253.0	234.5
Nov. 1	202.0	206.5	228.9	184.8	199.2	142.8	197.7	249.7	238.7
Dec. 1	201.5	204.2	246.7	184.4	199.8	142.3	191.6	248.5	246.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1949.

100.0	50.5	3.5	4.1	2.6	8.8	12.1	3.6	14.8
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1946	Dec. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	50.5	204.2	206.5	207.9	205.1	194.2	184.2	220.1
Animal products - edible	1.8	238.6	242.2	239.9	255.8	248.4	245.6	238.0
Fur and products	.2	173.8	174.0	180.2	160.3	169.8	154.4	134.8
Leather and products	1.5	147.7	148.3	146.9	151.3	159.8	148.1	136.8
Boots and shoes	.9	139.2	139.4	139.4	138.1	147.3	136.3	124.6
Lumber and products	3.8	144.0	150.1	145.8	146.3	134.2	121.3	120.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	129.9	138.2	127.6	125.8	110.3	98.7	96.3
Furniture	.9	180.9	179.7	175.6	169.2	164.4	141.5	129.2
Other lumber products	.6	158.6	164.2	187.8	206.8	195.0	186.9	204.2
Musical instruments	.1	42.9	41.9	40.0	41.0	39.4	33.5	29.3
Plant products - edible	3.1	198.2	212.0	194.4	200.5	194.5	176.8	185.0
Pulp and paper products	5.3	177.9	180.1	182.3	180.2	167.0	151.5	138.4
Pulp and paper	2.2	148.8	153.6	160.9	164.3	149.0	133.2	122.6
Paper products	1.0	289.2	291.6	279.9	280.7	252.7	236.0	214.1
Printing and publishing	2.1	181.2	179.9	179.5	172.1	161.8	147.1	133.7
Rubber products	1.0	166.3	165.9	179.6	196.0	188.7	178.0	179.2
Textile products	7.7	185.4	185.6	185.6	176.4	169.5	162.9	159.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	189.3	187.1	193.0	183.4	173.4	164.7	159.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	115.6	114.6	117.0	110.9	107.3	112.3	111.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	190.4	185.1	207.9	208.3	200.1	178.1	167.7
Synthetic silk and silk goods	.8	896.6	894.6	874.0	801.3	730.1	648.0	615.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	165.8	163.3	175.6	172.1	162.0	156.8	147.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	199.2	203.1	191.6	176.7	168.9	163.3	159.6
Other textile products	.8	160.8	161.0	160.7	161.1	170.7	165.8	177.0
Tobacco	.5	134.9	120.8	136.2	128.4	136.2	146.9	132.2
Beverages	.9	353.1	350.6	345.7	333.3	306.7	280.6	261.8
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	346.8	350.1	343.3	331.5	331.2	342.6	616.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	192.0	193.6	199.9	185.6	173.0	151.8	133.0
Electric light and power	1.7	253.7	255.6	237.1	200.4	182.0	164.8	144.2
Electrical apparatus	2.5	355.3	354.3	355.5	363.8	317.0	274.0	319.9
Iron and steel products	13.6	211.4	212.4	222.3	218.7	206.3	200.8	309.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	283.0	283.4	305.6	273.7	259.4	222.0	250.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	247.6	245.8	266.6	262.1	249.7	222.6	222.3
Agricultural implements	.7	180.6	179.6	222.6	200.2	170.8	158.2	132.4
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.6	186.6	187.9	186.1	178.1	166.0	145.6	285.4
Automobiles and parts	2.2	308.0	317.5	301.7	301.3	253.3	139.9	292.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.6	258.2	275.9	357.3	489.8	474.4	722.9	1274.3
Heating appliances	.4	255.8	252.7	241.4	233.5	203.5	191.4	181.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	229.9	231.6	232.3	219.5	185.9	220.3	294.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	204.7	203.2	228.6	218.7	221.8	199.0	235.2
Other iron and steel products	2.2	212.9	212.7	217.6	222.1	221.4	229.3	340.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	324.6	328.2	351.7	344.1	304.1	290.8	399.9
Non-metallic mineral products	.7	221.9	225.0	216.9	215.1	206.7	214.8	208.0
Miscellaneous	.9	368.6	373.6	334.1	296.9	299.0	287.2	359.8
LOGGING	3.5	246.7	228.9	351.0	405.2	353.9	326.8	300.9
MINING	4.1	184.4	184.8	181.1	171.0	159.8	150.5	151.5
Coal	1.2	91.7	90.6	92.2	90.5	97.2	95.5	97.4
Metallic ores	2.1	344.3	344.8	333.5	313.6	272.0	259.4	258.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	260.0	266.9	255.2	230.6	202.7	167.4	170.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.6	199.8	199.2	182.6	166.4	154.7	126.7	110.6
Telegraphs	.4	144.1	145.7	142.4	140.7	137.0	139.7	129.5
Telephones	2.1	207.3	206.8	190.4	171.7	158.6	122.7	105.4
TRANSPORTATION	8.8	142.3	142.8	144.5	140.0	135.8	128.0	124.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	3.0	234.2	236.5	229.6	229.9	222.0	201.9	189.5
Steam railway operation	4.4	114.7	115.8	116.6	113.0	111.7	110.2	108.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	129.5	125.6	142.4	130.4	121.3	107.7	111.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.1	191.6	197.7	184.6	170.5	145.8	132.0	109.5
Building	6.1	258.0	265.8	240.6	213.9	171.3	137.3	98.8
Highway	4.2	219.1	226.6	220.9	211.6	181.4	167.4	141.1
Railway	1.8	89.6	92.3	87.3	85.0	85.7	94.6	91.8
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.6	248.5	249.7	251.0	241.8	226.8	211.2	204.6
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	252.2	254.6	253.1	244.5	227.1	208.0	206.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	234.9	238.6	247.2	236.8	227.4	217.4	201.4
TRADE	14.8	246.9	238.7	239.5	228.3	212.0	192.3	179.5
Retail	10.7	257.5	244.6	250.5	241.5	224.1	203.1	190.6
Wholesale	4.1	222.8	225.1	214.6	199.0	183.8	166.7	151.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	201.5	202.0	204.3	199.6	185.7	173.2	185.7
FINANCE	-	171.9	171.6	166.1	158.4	149.4	135.0	128.5
Banks and trust companies	-	176.8	176.7	170.9	161.0	150.0	137.5	132.7
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	168.2	185.0	189.5	201.2	241.7	210.3	148.9
Insurance	-	163.8	163.4	157.6	151.2	143.0	127.4	121.6
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	200.1	200.6	202.4	197.6	184.0	171.4	182.9

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1946	Dec. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944
Maritime	- Manufacturing	30.4	164.7	168.0	171.3	175.1	174.2	180.7	212.3
Provinces	Lumber products	3.0	96.6	102.0	99.1	104.0	108.1	93.6	116.0
	Pulp and paper products	4.0	217.5	213.4	230.1	221.7	211.0	202.9	190.7
	Textile products	2.6	107.2	107.9	122.8	131.1	115.2	107.6	112.6
	Iron and steel	11.2	188.8	193.2	198.2	201.6	212.9	263.6	345.0
	Other manufactures	9.6	185.6	190.3	184.9	190.4	185.3	164.4	171.7
	Logging	4.9	321.1	166.5	403.6	499.5	417.6	408.7	438.7
	Mining	10.1	101.5	102.0	103.6	101.2	111.1	105.4	106.5
	Communications	2.6	166.6	167.2	153.3	150.4	142.2	129.8	126.3
	Transportation	9.6	122.0	120.2	135.9	126.5	122.0	134.6	149.1
	Construction	26.7	417.4	416.9	414.7	361.0	311.5	317.1	253.9
	Services ^{2/}	2.1	286.7	286.0	272.5	261.4	265.5	284.6	296.6
	Trade	13.6	266.6	252.0	244.8	239.1	241.7	229.4	211.4
Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	193.7	188.6	197.8	192.3	184.5	186.7	191.8
Quebec	- Manufacturing	55.6	203.9	206.2	208.6	206.8	197.5	189.1	230.3
	Lumber products	2.8	147.7	158.3	149.0	160.1	155.9	147.9	137.4
	Pulp and paper products	6.3	156.8	161.2	164.5	166.9	155.4	143.6	132.1
	Textile products	14.9	223.1	223.4	218.6	204.2	198.6	189.5	185.7
	Iron and steel	10.6	195.8	197.2	217.2	224.3	213.9	212.3	330.1
	Other manufactures	21.0	226.6	228.1	227.1	223.9	212.8	202.0	261.3
	Logging	5.5	376.2	362.6	520.8	595.0	577.6	481.0	460.2
	Mining	2.7	391.5	395.1	369.9	338.6	294.5	277.6	286.5
	Communications	2.5	210.7	209.5	192.1	171.2	156.5	124.7	105.9
	Transportation	8.2	139.3	135.8	142.4	136.4	133.3	122.2	114.9
	Construction	11.0	151.6	157.5	149.1	144.6	115.6	107.0	92.5
	Services ^{2/}	3.1	236.7	238.4	237.0	219.2	207.7	192.0	185.8
	Trade	11.4	248.4	239.9	242.6	236.9	218.6	199.1	186.1
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	201.5	202.0	207.5	205.6	192.7	179.4	197.6
Ontario	- Manufacturing	59.5	208.8	210.7	212.0	206.8	193.2	177.3	212.9
	Lumber products	2.9	115.3	122.1	116.8	118.8	115.1	103.8	105.6
	Pulp and paper products	5.9	189.4	190.5	190.6	186.8	174.0	153.7	138.0
	Textile products	6.8	149.7	148.6	153.3	148.3	142.0	138.4	133.2
	Iron and steel	19.1	237.6	238.1	245.4	234.2	213.8	187.6	299.6
	Other manufactures	24.8	241.4	244.7	241.7	237.6	223.7	210.6	228.5
	Logging	2.0	195.6	186.3	333.4	400.7	294.2	321.6	251.0
	Mining	2.9	257.6	258.4	259.2	246.7	233.4	214.0	214.3
	Communications	2.5	195.1	193.9	177.5	164.1	153.8	117.8	99.3
	Transportation	6.4	140.2	141.4	140.7	136.9	129.3	121.5	116.8
	Construction	9.0	197.7	203.8	186.5	175.7	150.7	135.3	103.6
	Services ^{2/}	3.5	267.2	268.0	269.4	260.9	243.9	230.0	229.1
	Trade	14.2	253.1	240.0	241.7	229.6	210.8	192.3	179.0
Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	208.5	208.6	210.4	205.0	188.2	173.1	188.0
Prairie	- Manufacturing	28.9	195.2	196.9	193.9	189.7	184.7	178.1	193.0
Provinces	Lumber products	1.9	172.2	180.7	181.2	157.2	156.8	133.4	133.0
	Pulp and paper products	2.4	156.5	155.9	154.0	141.4	130.7	116.9	109.8
	Textile products	2.2	261.3	280.0	256.3	230.1	227.6	210.3	225.5
	Iron and steel	8.9	137.7	137.1	136.2	128.5	122.3	117.0	146.2
	Other manufactures	13.5	278.2	279.3	276.4	280.5	274.9	276.9	284.0
	Logging	0.5	78.6	32.7	109.3	135.9	156.3	169.6	152.8
	Mining	7.5	211.5	209.9	206.4	183.5	166.6	147.3	152.9
	Communications	3.0	199.1	198.8	180.7	161.8	146.4	137.8	122.9
	Transportation	16.7	150.7	154.4	151.4	146.5	144.7	138.7	135.7
	Construction	16.4	165.5	172.0	152.5	134.1	124.3	110.7	95.1
	Services ^{2/}	4.4	228.0	231.4	232.0	226.1	214.4	199.1	188.4
	Trade	22.6	205.9	203.5	206.3	198.1	188.7	169.8	169.8
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	183.8	185.2	180.9	171.7	164.7	153.6	161.9
British	- Manufacturing	38.2	214.2	218.9	219.5	225.2	212.3	219.1	259.4
Columbia	Lumber products	14.0	196.1	197.2	197.2	190.1	150.7	134.0	129.8
	Pulp and paper products	4.8	218.4	221.9	223.6	220.1	190.8	178.5	166.7
	Textile products	0.8	219.8	226.6	242.8	248.1	210.4	217.3	194.8
	Iron and steel	5.6	229.6	232.4	259.0	295.0	320.1	499.3	827.7
	Other manufactures	13.0	228.4	238.7	227.4	238.6	246.7	218.7	216.6
	Logging	6.8	172.8	187.1	204.5	213.2	173.0	151.0	157.2
	Mining	5.0	115.0	115.7	107.7	111.3	85.2	91.8	84.9
	Communications	3.2	220.1	222.3	206.7	183.5	175.4	148.8	136.9
	Transportation	10.6	156.9	161.4	154.9	157.2	156.2	134.5	126.4
	Construction	12.3	191.0	202.2	190.0	172.2	151.9	107.5	104.1
	Services ^{2/}	4.8	233.7	234.9	248.5	253.3	228.1	196.7	177.4
	Trade	19.1	299.4	301.5	297.0	267.1	239.0	208.2	194.1
B.C.	- All Industries	100.0	203.3	208.7	206.1	202.6	184.6	171.5	182.5

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review. 2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1946	Dec. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	60.7	199.1	200.2	199.5	194.3	190.6	182.9	219.1
	Plant products - edible	3.8	192.9	194.6	189.9	171.0	157.7	150.8	148.4
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	187.3	188.8	193.2	185.4	171.1	161.6	148.7
	Textiles	13.7	201.2	203.3	190.0	174.9	172.6	166.6	165.2
	Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	3.9	186.6	184.8	182.5	184.5	177.8	174.3	176.2
	Iron and steel	14.6	186.7	187.9	197.4	195.4	199.7	204.3	324.5
	Other manufactures	20.3	214.9	215.6	215.3	215.8	208.4	189.1	207.1
	Communications	2.6	160.2	157.6	141.0	125.3	117.4	91.1	75.7
	Transportation	6.1	150.0	140.6	152.3	146.8	147.0	122.8	109.5
	Construction	8.4	141.4	139.1	131.1	118.1	94.2	77.0	59.3
	Trade	17.5	242.8	233.0	236.6	230.6	212.1	193.6	180.8
<u>Montreal</u>	- All Industries	100.0	194.9	193.1	192.6	185.8	177.9	165.7	182.8
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	53.5	179.6	182.5	190.9	199.7	174.6	179.9	316.9
	Leather products	8.8	112.2	115.2	117.6	120.0	128.0	117.5	105.2
	Other manufactures	44.7	203.6	206.4	222.8	234.6	196.3	207.6	413.2
	Transportation	6.2	136.1	128.0	120.1	121.9	93.8	87.6	85.1
	Construction	15.4	304.9	309.7	254.1	232.7	167.9	176.1	157.3
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	199.7	200.4	200.7	199.7	174.2	173.3	247.8
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	60.3	205.3	205.7	205.1	198.6	190.1	184.0	224.4
	Plant products - edible	5.0	199.4	200.8	193.0	192.3	200.4	185.6	185.4
	Printing and publishing	7.9	221.7	220.7	217.4	210.7	200.6	187.1	168.1
	Textiles	7.6	131.8	131.4	130.5	123.5	122.7	122.5	118.0
	Iron and steel	12.7	246.6	245.1	245.4	229.3	212.6	213.7	395.5
	Other manufactures	27.1	218.8	220.5	221.7	217.7	206.0	198.2	227.0
	Communications	2.4	158.9	158.2	137.9	126.4	127.1	95.6	77.1
	Transportation	4.6	176.6	175.3	170.8	167.0	155.6	142.7	132.7
	Construction	5.2	217.6	224.9	205.6	226.9	168.1	153.2	111.8
	Trade	21.9	235.3	219.8	221.0	210.7	193.4	178.6	163.1
<u>Toronto</u>	- All Industries	100.0	211.0	208.3	206.4	200.2	187.2	177.7	198.0
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	35.7	152.5	151.0	154.1	153.2	147.1	141.1	175.1
	Lumber products	2.1	53.6	52.8	54.2	48.2	54.3	45.4	42.9
	Pulp and paper	12.1	141.7	139.8	143.0	141.9	140.0	131.2	130.7
	Other manufactures	21.5	195.7	194.2	199.7	198.1	185.5	182.3	255.2
	Construction	15.7	267.8	270.4	273.5	206.8	216.3	153.4	121.4
	Trade	28.7	278.4	262.5	276.1	241.6	252.8	237.6	211.9
<u>Ottawa</u>	- All Industries	100.0	202.5	198.7	202.9	185.5	183.7	168.0	172.8
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	76.5	200.8	200.7	197.5	188.6	172.8	171.3	192.2
	Textiles	10.1	110.8	110.3	114.8	109.3	107.1	106.3	102.7
	Electrical apparatus	10.6	221.4	222.2	219.6	221.7	193.3	188.5	214.5
	Iron and steel	35.6	238.2	233.6	232.3	215.1	194.2	201.4	248.3
	Other manufactures	20.2	218.3	225.4	212.8	208.1	193.3	179.4	181.6
	Construction	5.7	219.8	221.6	239.0	185.4	169.4	172.6	100.0
	Trade	11.2	215.4	208.1	209.4	208.5	193.0	178.8	177.9
<u>Hamilton</u>	- All Industries	100.0	205.8	204.9	202.8	191.8	176.2	172.6	185.5
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	79.7	306.4	316.9	310.0	295.9	264.0	116.1	325.2
	Iron and steel	66.5	324.3	337.1	331.6	310.6	266.9	85.3	350.8
	Other manufactures	13.2	239.7	241.7	234.9	246.5	254.1	219.3	239.1
	Construction	3.9	154.0	177.1	136.8	117.0	102.7	78.1	97.1
<u>Windsor</u>	- All Industries	100.0	285.5	294.1	288.9	273.9	244.4	123.7	289.5
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	47.9	182.0	185.7	182.3	176.3	171.6	164.9	184.9
	Animal products - edible	5.1	288.3	280.1	300.2	326.8	318.5	351.2	329.5
	Printing and publishing	5.0	155.4	156.2	158.0	147.2	133.4	118.3	110.8
	Textiles	6.0	260.4	285.0	257.3	225.9	224.8	210.7	228.7
	Iron and steel	16.0	136.4	135.4	133.6	126.5	122.7	112.1	144.9
	Other manufactures	15.8	216.9	225.7	218.3	200.7	196.3	190.8	216.4
	Transportation	6.4	115.1	117.9	116.4	114.6	108.3	104.2	93.4
	Construction	5.9	132.4	147.1	131.9	114.8	123.8	96.0	53.9
	Trade	31.7	168.9	168.8	176.2	172.6	168.3	151.1	138.8
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- All Industries	100.0	169.0	172.1	171.4	165.9	161.9	150.4	151.3
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	37.3	252.1	254.8	264.2	259.5	248.3	284.7	381.1
	Lumber products	11.2	202.7	200.2	208.9	200.4	168.3	141.4	135.7
	Other manufactures	26.1	281.3	287.1	296.6	291.9	290.1	360.8	508.6
	Communications	5.3	209.7	211.6	199.7	176.3	165.7	138.1	124.8
	Transportation	10.0	127.9	127.0	142.8	159.9	159.9	128.3	116.2
	Construction	10.7	216.8	231.6	244.5	208.5	180.3	114.2	90.9
	Services ^{2/}	7.4	229.0	229.4	238.1	253.1	229.2	194.9	175.3
	Trade	29.3	278.5	270.4	272.2	267.3	237.8	208.4	196.7
<u>Vancouver</u>	- All Industries	100.0	228.1	228.8	236.5	232.3	216.4	206.3	232.6

^{1/} Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review. ^{2/} See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Dec. 1, 1949 with Comparisons as at Nov. 1, 1949 and Dec. 1, 1948.

I n d u s t r i e s	Dec. 1, 1949					Nov. 1, 1949		Dec. 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,064,032	817,995	246,037	76.9	23.1	76.8	23.2	77.1	22.9
Animal products - edible	38,104	30,696	7,408	80.6	19.4	80.3	19.7	80.3	19.7
Fur and products	4,358	2,852	1,506	65.4	34.6	64.3	35.7	63.2	36.8
Leather and products	30,795	18,739	12,056	60.9	39.1	60.4	39.6	60.8	39.2
Boots and shoes	19,316	11,068	8,248	57.3	42.7	57.2	42.8	57.3	42.7
Lumber and products	79,884	73,266	6,618	91.7	8.3	92.0	8.0	91.5	8.5
Rough and dressed lumber	47,517	45,110	2,407	94.9	5.1	95.2	4.8	94.6	5.4
Furniture	19,319	17,118	2,201	88.6	11.4	88.6	11.4	88.0	12.0
Other lumber products	13,048	11,038	2,010	84.6	15.4	84.6	15.4	86.0	14.0
Plant products - edible	64,848	42,003	22,845	64.8	35.2	62.7	37.3	65.3	34.7
Pulp and paper products	112,601	89,620	22,981	79.6	20.4	80.0	20.0	79.8	20.2
Pulp and paper	47,063	44,552	2,511	94.7	5.3	94.9	5.1	95.0	5.0
Paper products	21,895	13,686	8,209	62.5	37.5	63.3	36.7	62.1	37.9
Printing and publishing	43,643	31,382	12,261	71.9	28.1	71.8	28.2	70.9	29.1
Rubber products	20,986	15,322	5,664	73.0	27.0	73.1	26.9	74.3	25.7
Textile products	163,040	74,851	88,189	45.9	54.1	45.7	54.3	45.1	54.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,134	37,941	21,193	64.2	35.8	64.3	35.7	62.4	37.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,659	13,910	8,749	61.4	38.6	62.0	38.0	60.5	39.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	14,049	8,018	6,031	57.1	42.9	57.5	42.5	56.9	43.1
Synthetic silk and silk goods	17,044	12,026	5,018	70.6	29.4	70.1	29.9	67.6	32.4
Hosiery and knit goods	24,735	8,896	15,839	36.0	64.0	36.4	63.6	35.0	65.0
Garments and personal furnishings	62,165	18,924	43,241	30.4	69.6	30.0	70.0	29.8	70.2
Other textile products	17,006	9,090	7,916	53.5	46.5	53.5	46.5	53.5	46.5
Tobacco	11,210	4,899	6,311	43.7	56.3	42.4	57.6	42.9	57.1
Beverages	19,884	17,235	2,649	86.7	13.3	87.0	13.0	86.0	14.0
Chemicals and allied products	43,336	32,628	10,708	75.3	24.7	75.5	24.5	75.6	24.4
Clay, glass and stone products	21,909	19,479	2,430	88.9	11.1	89.1	10.9	88.1	11.9
Electric light and power	34,838	30,588	4,250	87.8	12.2	87.8	12.2	88.1	11.9
Electrical apparatus	52,930	37,994	14,936	71.8	28.2	71.9	28.1	71.8	28.2
Iron and steel products	284,623	262,639	21,984	92.3	7.7	92.3	7.7	92.6	7.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	36,473	34,816	1,657	95.5	4.5	95.4	4.6	95.8	4.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,657	24,300	3,357	87.9	12.1	87.9	12.1	88.9	11.1
Agricultural implements	15,102	14,169	933	93.8	6.2	93.9	6.1	94.4	5.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	117,162	110,562	6,600	94.4	5.6	94.3	5.7	94.6	5.4
Automobiles and parts	47,067	42,128	4,939	89.5	10.5	89.6	10.4	89.7	10.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	12,735	12,253	482	96.2	3.8	96.4	3.6	96.6	3.4
Heating appliances	9,051	8,509	542	94.0	6.0	94.1	5.9	93.4	6.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,479	10,544	935	91.9	8.1	91.8	8.2	92.3	7.7
Foundry and machine shop products	8,417	8,002	415	95.1	4.9	95.2	4.8	95.3	4.7
Other iron and steel products	46,547	39,484	7,063	84.8	15.2	84.7	15.3	84.9	15.1
Non-ferrous metal products	45,611	39,288	6,323	86.1	13.9	86.4	13.6	84.9	15.1
Non-metallic mineral products	15,594	14,201	1,393	91.1	8.9	91.1	8.9	91.5	8.5
Miscellaneous	19,481	11,695	7,786	60.0	40.0	59.5	40.5	62.1	37.9
LOGGING	73,952	72,900	1,052	98.6	1.4	98.5	1.5	98.4	1.6
MINING	86,733	84,849	1,884	97.8	2.2	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0
Coal	25,279	25,052	227	99.1	0.9	99.1	0.9	99.1	0.9
Metallic ores	44,160	43,305	855	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	17,294	16,492	802	95.4	4.6	95.6	4.4	96.0	4.0
COMMUNICATIONS	55,239	26,073	29,166	47.2	52.8	47.3	52.7	47.4	52.6
Telegraphs	8,494	6,966	1,528	82.0	18.0	81.5	18.5	81.3	18.7
Telephones	43,795	17,013	26,782	38.8	61.2	39.1	60.9	39.8	60.2
TRANSPORTATION	185,452	174,564	10,888	94.1	5.9	94.0	6.0	94.2	5.8
Street railways, cartage and storage	63,767	59,363	4,404	93.1	6.9	93.0	7.0	93.1	6.9
Steam railway operation	91,430	86,160	5,270	94.2	5.8	94.2	5.8	94.1	5.9
Shipping and stevedoring	30,255	29,041	1,214	96.0	4.0	95.5	4.5	96.2	3.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	254,707	249,996	4,711	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.1	1.9
Building	127,348	124,085	3,263	97.4	2.6	97.5	2.5	97.5	2.5
Highway	88,778	87,462	1,316	98.5	1.5	98.5	1.5	98.4	1.6
Railway	38,581	38,449	132	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES (as specified below)	74,604	36,860	37,744	49.4	50.6	48.9	51.1	48.4	51.6
Hotels and restaurants	45,429	22,965	22,464	50.6	49.4	50.1	49.9	50.6	49.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	19,437	7,434	12,003	38.2	61.8	38.1	61.9	39.2	60.8
TRADE	312,006	186,018	125,987	59.6	40.4	60.7	39.3	59.0	41.0
Retail	226,216	120,720	105,496	53.4	46.6	54.7	45.3	53.0	47.0
Wholesale	85,789	65,298	20,491	76.1	23.9	75.4	24.6	74.9	25.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,106,724	1,649,255	457,469	78.3	21.7	78.5	21.5	78.8	21.2
FINANCE	90,870	47,741	43,129	52.5	47.5	52.6	47.4	53.0	47.0
Banks and trust companies	51,978	25,494	26,484	49.0	51.0	49.1	50.9	49.8	50.2
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,570	2,299	1,271	64.4	35.6	64.5	35.5	64.9	35.1
Insurance	35,322	19,948	15,374	56.5	43.5	56.4	43.6	56.5	43.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,197,594	1,696,996	500,598	77.2	22.8	77.4	22.6	77.7	22.3

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and some time after the Census date; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. Since 1944, there has been considerable growth in the number of firms reporting to the monthly survey. It is estimated that the coverage in the industrial divisions now ranges from about 51 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and 56 p.c. in trade, to some 85 p.c. in mining and 88 p.c. in manufacturing. The last two figures are based on the statistics of the Annual Census of Industry, relating to practically all establishments in the indicated industries. In manufacturing, certain adjustments in respect of industrial coverage are required to bring about comparability in the two series. The proportion of 88 p.c. results from the use of the adjusted figures. It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys in the nine major industrial groups employ approximately 82 p.c. of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in the same industries throughout Canada; of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in all industries, including workers in the industries excluded from the monthly surveys as well as in those represented, the coverage is estimated at about 61 p.c.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose being

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by the firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings, given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

8.- HOURLY EARNINGS - Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.

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